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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

METAMORPHOSES AND HEROIDES

OF

PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO,

WITH A

LITERAL AND INTERLINEAL TRANSLATION.

ON THE

HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM,

AS IMPROVED BY

THOMAS CLARK.

LATE EDITOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN INTERLINEAR CLASSICS.

For the Use of Schools and Private Learners.

BY

GEO. WILLIAM HEILIG.

d.

PHILADELPHIA:

DAVID MCKAY, PUBLISHER,

604-8 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.

(FORMERLY PUBLISHED BY CHARLES DE SILVER & SONS.)

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1889.

PREFACE.

THE first six books of this edition of Selections from the *Metamorphoses*, have been translated by HAMILTON, and were partially revised and prepared for publication by the late THOMAS CLARK, whose demise left the work to be completed by another hand; with what success, the volume itself must indicate. Prefaces, explanatory of the *Hamiltonian System*, and giving instructions for the use of the books, being already prefixed to several of the preceding volumes of the series of Latin and Greek Interlinear Classics published by MR. DESILVER, it is deemed unnecessary to present anything further in this volume, than the following explanations in respect to the text and translation.

The text, as given in this volume, conforms to the work entitled, "P. Ovidii Nasonis Opera Omnia. Textum ad Codicum Lipsiensium Aldinarumque Fidem accurate recognovit C. H. WEISE. Nova Editio Stereotypa. Lipsiæ, 1845."

The extracts are numbered, each independently of the original; but by *adding* any number found on the margin¹ to that given at the head of the respective extracts, a very close approximation will be obtained to the number of the verse of the original text, and as cited or referred to in the lexicons.

¹ Numbering was introduced after MR. CLARK had ended his part of the work; and hence, in the first 70 pages it has been necessary to put the numbers where most convenient.

The hyphen (-) denotes that the words between which it is placed express the meaning of the Latin word placed over them; as,

dicere formas.
to-speak-of forms.

But when such words are separated, a superior figure (' or ') is placed before the first word and before the last word thus separated; as,

Nec Phœbe reparabat.
Nor 'did Phœbe 'repair.

A word or sentence enclosed in parentheses () implies, that such word or sentence is not expressed in Latin, but is only used to render the English sentence more intelligible; as,

illic et pontus et aër.
there also (was) sea and air.'

A word or sentence in brackets [] implies, that such word or sentence is to be substituted for the word or sentence immediately before it, the commencement of which is indicated by a vertical line; as,

Vix nunc obsistitur illis.
| Hardly now it is-opposed to them [they are with difficulty prevented].

The articles, prepositions understood, and subjects indicated by the inflection-endings of verbs, are generally placed to the *left* of the respective noun or verb; as,

Nam abscidit terras cœlo.
For he cut-off the lands from heaven.

G. W. H.

PHILADELPHIA, *January*, 1862.

¹ In the first part, there is a slight deviation from the general method of the work, inasmuch as words *understood* are put in parentheses, the same as those words and sentences substituted, which are also sometimes put in *italics*.

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OVIDII METAMORPHOSEON.

OVID'S

METAMORPHOSES.

LIBER PRIMUS.

BOOK

THE FIRST.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. I. 1—31.)

PROÆMIUM — CHAOS.

INTRODUCTION—CHAOS.

ANIMUS fert dicere formas mutatas in
(MY) MIND bears (*inclines*) to speak-of forms changed into
nova corpora. Dii, aspirate meis cœptis
new bodies. Gods, breathe (*favourably*) to my undertakings
(*nam mutâstis vos, et illas); que deducite
(for ye have changed yourselves, and them); and lead-down
perpetuum carmen ab primâ origine mundi ad
a continuous poem from the first origin of the world to
mea tempora. Ante mare et terras, et cœlum, quod
my times. Before (the) sea and lands, and heaven, which
tegit omnia, 5] erat unus vultus naturæ
covers all (*things*), (there) was one countenance of nature
in toto orbe, quem dixere chaos; rudis que
in the whole globe, which they called chaos; a rude and
indigesta moles, nec quicquam nisi iners
unconcocted mass, nor (was there) any (*thing*) unless a sluggish
pondus, que discordia semina rerum non bene
weight, and discordant seeds of things not well
junctarum congesta eodem. Nullus Titan 10]
joined heaped-together in the same (*place*). No Titan (*Sun*)

* Or, (nam vos et mutâstis illas).
(for ye also have changed them).

adhuc præbebat lumina mundo, nec Phœbe
as-yet did afford lights to the world, nor 'did Phœbe

reparabat nova cornua crescendo, nec
(Moon) 'repair new horns by increasing, nor 'did (the)

tellus pendebat in aëre circumfuso, librata suis
earth 'hang in air poured-about, poised by her

ponderibus: nec Amphitrite porrexerat brachia
weights: nor 'had Amphitrite (sea) 'reached (her) arms

longo margine terrarum. Que quâ et tellus
in the long margin of the lands. And where also land

(fuit), illic et 15] pontus et aër. Sic tellus erat
was there also (was) sea and air. So the earth was

instabilis, unda innabilis, aër egens lucis; sua
unstable, the wave unnavigable, the air needing of light; its-own

forma manebat nulli: que aliud
form did remain to no (thing): | and other (one) (thing)

obstabat aliis,
did oppose to others (things), [and one thing did oppose another thing,]

quia in uno corpore, frigida pugnabant calidis,
because in one body, cold (things) did fight with hot,

humantia siccis, mollia cum duris, habentia
moist with dry, soft with hard (things), (things) having

pondus sine pondere. 20]
weight (with things) without weight.

Deus et melior natura diremit hanc litem. Nam
God and a better nature broke-off this strife. For

abscidit terras cœlo et undas terris,
he cut-off the lands from heaven and the waves from the lands,

et secrevit liquidum cœlum ab spisso aëre. Post-
and separated the liquid heaven from the thick air. After-

quam evolvit quæ que exemit cæco acervo,
that he unfolded which (things) and took-out from the dark heap,

ligavit 25] dissociata locis concordi pace.
he bound (things) disunited in places in concordant peace.

Igneâ vis convexi cœli, et sine pondere emicuit,
The fiery force of convex heaven, and without weight sprang-out,

que legit locum sibi in summâ arce.
and chose a place for itself in the highest citadel (of heaven).

Ær est proximus illi levitate que loco ; tellus
 The air is next to that in lightness and place ; the earth
 densior his, que traxit grandia ele-
 (was) more-dense (than) these, and drew (attracted) the great prin-
 menta, et pressa-est gravitate suâ: circum-
 ciples, and was-pressed by (the) gravity of itself: the circum-
 fluus humor possedit ultima, 30] que coërcuit
 fluent moisture possessed the last (places), and constrained
 solidum orbem.
 the solid globe.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. I. 32—68.)

CREATIO MUNDI.
 CREATION OF THE WORLD.

Ubi, (quisquis Deorum ille fuit), secuit
 When, (whosoever of the Gods he was), he cut
 congeriem sic depositam, que redegit sectam in
 the mass thus disposed, and reduced (it) cut into
 membra ; principio glomeravit terram in
 members ; in the beginning he rounded the earth into (the)
 speciem magni orbis, ne foret non æqualis
 appearance of a great globe, lest it might be not equal
 ab omni parte. Tum diffudit freta, que jussit
 from every part. Then he poured-out gulfs, and commanded
 tumescere rapidis ventis, 5] et circumdare
 (them) to swell by rapid winds, and to surround
 littora ambitæ terræ. Addidit et fontes,
 the shores of the surrounded earth. He added also fountains,
 et immensa stagna que lacus ; que cinxit declivia
 and immense ponds and lakes ; and bounded the sloping
 flumina obliquis ripis ; quæ diversa locis
 rivers with crooked banks ; which different in (different) places
 sorbentur partim ab ipsâ ; partim per-
 are absorbed partly by herself (the earth) ; partly they ar-
 veniunt in mare, que recepta 10] campo liberi-
 rive into the sea, and being received in a plain of more-
 oris aquæ, pulsant littora pro ripis. Jussit
 free water, they beat the shores for banks. He commanded

et campos extendi, valles subsidere, silvas
also plains to be extended, valleys to sink, woods to be

tegi fronde, lapidosos montes surgere.
covered with leaf, stony mountains to rise.

Que ut duæ zonæ secant cœlum dextrâ, quæ
And as two zones cut heaven in the right, and

totidem sinistrâ parte, quinta est ardentior
as-many in the left part, the fifth is hotter (than)

illis: Sic cura Dei distinxit inclusum onus
those: So the care of God distinguished the inclosed | burden [mass]

15] eodem numero, quæ totidem plagæ premuntur
with the same number, and as-many regions are impressed

tellure. Quæ est media quarum est non
on the earth. Which is (the) middle (one) of these is not

habitabilis æstu; alta nix tegit duas: locavit
habitable from heat; deep snow covers two: he placed

totidem inter utramque, quæ dedit temperiem, flammâ
as-many between each, and gave temperature, flame

20] mistâ cum frigore. Ær imminet his,
(heat) being mixed with cold. The air hangs-over to these,

qui est tanto onerosior igni, quante pondus
which is by so-much more-weighty (than) fire, by how-much the weight

aquæ est levius pondere terræ. Jussit
of water is more-light (than) the weight of earth. He commanded

et nebulas consistere illic, nubes illic, et
also the mists to stand-together there, the clouds there, and

tonitrua motura humanas mentes, et ventos facientes
thunders about-to-move human minds, and winds making

frigora cum fulminibus. 25] Fabricator mundi
colds with lightnings. The framer of the world

quoque permisit non aëra habendum passim his.
also permitted not the air to-be-had every-where by these.

Vix nunc obsistitur illis,
Hardly now | it is opposed to them, [they are with difficulty pre-

quin lanient mundum: tanta est
vented,] but (that) they may tear the world: so-great is

discordia fratrum. (Cùm regnat quisque
the discord of the brothers. (When they may rule every-one

sua flamina diverso tractu.) 30] Eurus recessit
 his-own blasts in a different region.) The East-wind receded
 ad Auroram que Nabathæa regna, que Persida et
 to Aurora and Nabathæan kingdoms, and Persia and
 juga subdita matutinis radiis: Vesper et
 mountain-tops subjected to early sun-beams: The evening and
 littora quæ tepescunt occiduo sole sunt proxima
 shores which grow-warm with setting sun are nearest
 Zephyro: horrifer Boreas invasit Scythiam que
 to Zephyrus: dreadful Boreas seized Scythia and
 Septemtriones (*pl.*): contraria tellus madescit
 the North: the opposite land grows-moist
 assiduâ nubibus que ab pluvio Austro. 35] Super
 with continual clouds and from rainy South-wind. Above
 hæc imposuit liquidum æthera, et carentem
 these he placed the liquid sky, and wanting
 gravitate nec habentem quicquam terrenæ fæcis.
 weight nor having any (*portion*) of earthly dreg.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. I. 69—88.)

CREATIO HOMINIS.

CREATION OF MAN.

Vix discreverat ita omnia certis limitibus,
 Scarcely had he separated thus all (*things*) in certain limits,
 eùm sidera, quæ pressa diu latuere sub massâ
 when the stars, which being pressed long lay-bid under the mass
 ipsâ, cœperunt effervescere toto cœlo.
 itself (*of chaos*), began to glow-out in the whole heaven.
 Neu ulla regio foret orba suis animalibus, astra
 Lest any region might be bereft-of its-own animals, the stars
 que formæ Deorum tenent cœleste solum:
 and the forms of the Gods hold the heavenly ground:
 undæ cesserunt habitandæ 5] nitidis piscibus:
 the waves fell to-be-inhabited by the sleek fishes:
 terra cepit feras; agitabilis ær volucres.
 the earth took the wild-beasts; the perturbable air the birds.
 Animal sanctius his, que capacius altæ
 An animal more-holy (*than*) these, and more-capable of lofty

mentis, deerat adhuc, et quod posset dominari
mind, was-wanting as-yet, and which might be-able to rule

in cætera. Homo natus-est. Sive ille Opifex
in (over) the rest. Man was-born. Whether that Artist

rerum, origo melioris mundi, fecit hunc
of things, the commencement of a better world, made him

10] divino semine; sive recens tellus, que nuper
from divine seed; whether the fresh earth, and lately

seducta ab alto æthere retinebat semina
separated from the lofty sky did retain the seeds of the

cognati cœli. Quam mistam fluvialibus
related heaven. Which (earth) being mingled with river

undis, satus Jâpeto finxit in effigiem
waves, (he) sprung from Japetus formed into the image of the

Deorum moderantûm cuncta. Que cùm
Gods governing all (things). And when (since) the

cætera animalia prona spectent
rest (all other) animals bent-down may behold (behold) the

terram, dedit sublime os homini; que jussit
earth, he gave a lofty countenance to man; and commanded

15] tueri cœlum, et tollere erectos vultus
(him) to behold heaven, and to lift-up erect countenances (looks)

ad sidera. Sic tellus, quæ modò fuerat rudis
to the stars. Thus the earth, which lately had been rough

et sine imagine, conversa, induit ignotas
and without form, being changed, put-on the unknown

figuras hominum.
shapes of men.

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. I. 89—150.)

QUATUOR ÆTATES MUNDI. THE FOUR AGES OF THE WORLD.

Aurea ætas sata-est prima, quæ, nullo
The golden age was-produced first, which, (there being) no

vindice, colebat fidem que rectum, suâ-sponte,
avenger, did cultivate faith and right, by its-own-will,

sine lege. Poena que metus aberant: Nec
without law. Punishment and fear were-distant (unknown): Nor

minatia verba legebantur ære fixo; nec
 'were threatening words 'read in brass fixed (up); nor 'did
 supplex turba timebant ora sui judicis;
 (a) suppliant crowd fear the faces (looks) of their judge;
 sed erant tuti sine vindice. Pinus nondum,
 but they were safe without an avenger. The pine not-yet,
 cæsa suis montibus, descenderat in liquidas
 cut in its-own mountains, had descended into the liquid
 undas, ut 5] viseret peregrinum orbem: que
 waves, that it might visit a foreign globe: and
 mortales nôrant nulla littora, præter sua. Non-
 mortals had known no shores, except their-own. Not-
 dum præcipites fossæ cingebant oppida. Tuba
 yet 'did steep trenches 'surround towns. A trumpet
 directi non, cornua flexi [æris] non,
 of straight (brass) (was) not, horns (bugles) of bent brass not,
 galeæ erant non, ensis non: gentes securæ
 helmets were not, the sword not: nations safe | did
 peragebant mollia otia sine usu
 finish soft leisure [lived in tranquillity] without the use
 militis. 10] Tellus ipsa quoque immunis que intacta
 of a soldier. The Earth herself also free and untouched
 rastro, nec saucia ullis vomeribus, dabat
 by (the) rake, nor wounded (torn) by any plough-shares, did give
 omnia per se: que contenti cibis
 (produced) all (things) by itself: and content with foods
 creatis, nullo cogente, legebant arbuteos foetus,
 created, none compelling, they did gather arbutus branches
 15] que montana fraga, que corna, et mora
 (berries), and mountain strawberries, and cornel-berries, and mulberries
 hærentia in duris rubetis, et glandes, quæ
 cleaving in hard bushes, and the acorns, which had
 deciderant patulâ arbore Jovis. Æternum
 fallen down from (the) spreading tree of Jupiter. Eternal
 ver erat; que placidi Zephyri mulcebant flores
 spring was; and gentle Zephyrs did soothe the flowers
 natos sine semine tepentibus auris. Mox
 born (sprung) without seed by warm breezes. Soon

etiam tellus inarata 20] ferebat fruges; nec re-
 also the earth un-ploughed did bear fruits; nor the re-
 novatus ager canebat gravidis aristas.
 newed (*ploughed again*) field did grow-white with heavy stalks

Jam flumina lactis, jam flumina nectaris
 (*of corn*). Now rivers of milk, now rivers of nectar

ibant; que flava mella stillabant de viridi
 did go; and yellow honeys did distil from the green

ilice. Postquam, Saturno misso in tenebrosa
 holm-oak. After-that, Saturn being sent into the gloomy

Tartara, mundus erat sub Jove; argentea proles
 Tartarus, the world was under Jupiter; the silver offspring

subiit, deterior auro, 25] pretiosior
 entered, worse (*than*) gold (*the golden age*), more-valuable (*than*)

fulvo ære. Jupiter contraxit tempora antiqui
 yellow brass. Jupiter contracted the times of ancient

veris; que exegit annum quatuor spatiis.
 spring; | and spent-out the year in four spaces, [and divided

per hyemes, que æstus, et
 the year into four periods,] by winters, and summers, and

inequales autumnos, et breve ver. Tum primum
 unequal autumns, and short spring. Then first

aër ustus 30] siccis fervoribus canduit; et glacies
 the air burnt with dry heats grew-hot; and the ice

adstricta ventis pependit. Tum primum
 bound by the winds hung. Then first they

subiere domos; domus fuerunt antra, et densi
 entered houses; the houses were caverns, and thick

frutices, et virgæ vinctæ cortice. Tum primum
 fruit-trees, and rods bound with bark. Then first

Cerealia semina obruta-sunt longis sulcis; que
 Cerealian seeds were covered in long furrows; and

juvenci pressi iugo gemuêre. 35] Ænea proles
 bullocks pressed by the yoke groaned. The brazen offspring

tertia successit post illas, sævior ingeniis et
 third succeeded after those, more-fierce in dispositions and

promptior ad horrida arma; nec tamen scelerata.
 more-ready to dreadful arms; not however wicked

Ultima est de duro ferro. Protinus omne nefas
The last is of hard iron. Immediately all wickedness

pejoris venæ 40] irrumpit in ævum, pudor, que
of worse vein (*quality*) breaks-in into the age, modesty, and

verum, que fides fugêre: in locum quorum que
truth, and faith fled: in place of which both

fraudes, que doli, que insidiæ, et vis, et sceleratus
frauds, and deceits, and snares, and violence, and the wicked

amor habendi subiêre. Navita dabat
love of having (*possessing*) succeeded. The sailor did give

vela ventis, nec noverat illos bene adhuc:
sails to the winds, nor had he known them well as-yet:

que carinæ 45] quæ steterant diu in altis montibus,
and keels (*ships*) which had stood long in lofty mountains,

insultavere ignotis fluctibus: que cautus mensor
bounded-upon the unknown waves: and the cautious measurer

signavit humum longo limite, [prius] communem
marked the ground with a long boundary, hitherto common

ceum lumina solis et auras. Nec
(to all) as the lights of the sun and the breezes. Nor 'was the

dives humus poscebatur tantum segetes que
rich ground 'required (*to furnish*) only crops and

debita alimenta; sed itum-est
due nourishments; | but it was gone (*by men*) [but men penetrated]

in viscera terræ: que opes, irritamenta
into the bowels of the earth: and riches, the incentives of

malorum, quas 50] recondiderat que ad-
evils, which (*riches*) she had hidden and had re-

moverat Stygiis umbris, effodiuntur. Que jam
moved to Stygian shades, are dug-out. And already

nocens ferrum que aurum nocentius ferro
hurting (*destructive*) iron and gold more-hurting (*than*) iron

prodierat: bellum prodit, quod pugnat utroque;
had come-forth: war comes-forth, which fights with each;

que concutit crepitantia arma sanguineâ manu.
and shakes-together rattling arms with bloody hand.

Vivitur ex rapto:

| It is lived (*by men*) from plundered (*property*): [men live by rapine:]

55] hospes non tutus ab hospite; non socr
 (the) guest (1 œs) not safe from (his) host; not father-in-law
 à genero: gratia fratrum quoque est
 from son-in-law: the favour (concord) of brothers also is
 rara. Vir imminet exitio conjugis,
 rare. A man (husband) threatens the destruction of (his) wife,
 illa mariti; terribiles novercæ miscent lurida
 she of (her) husband; dreadful step-mothers mingle dark
 aconita; filius inquit in patrios annos ante
 henbanes (poisons); a son inquires into paternal years before
 60] diem. Pietas jacet victa: et virgo
 (his) day. Piety lies (prostrate) conquered: and the virgin
 Astræa, reliquit ultima cœlestûm, terras
 Astræa (justice), left last of the deities, the earth
 madentes cæde.
 dripping with slaughter.

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. I. 151—162.)

GIGANTOMACHIA.

BATTLE-OF-GIANTS.

Neve arduus æther foret securior
 Neither (lest) the lofty sky might be more-secure (than) the
 terris, ferunt Gigantas affectâsse cœleste
 lands, they report the Giants to have aimed-at the celestial
 regnum, que struxisse congestos montes ad alta
 kingdom, and to have erected piled mountains to the lofty
 sidera. Tum omnipotens Pater perfregit Olympum,
 stars. Then the almighty Father broke-through Olympus,
 5] fulmine misso, et excussit Ossam Pelio
 (his) lightning being sent, and shook-off Ossa from Pelion
 subjecto. Cùm dira corpora jacerent
 placed-under (it). When the dreadful bodies might lie (did lie)
 obruta suâ mole, ferunt terram, perfusam
 overwhelmed by their-own mass, they report the earth, drenched
 multo sanguine natorum, immaduisse que
 with much blood of (her) sons, to have grown-moist and

animâsse calidum cruorem : et ne nulla monu-
 to have animated the hot gore : and lest no monu-
 menta feræ stirpis manerent, vertisse
 ments of the savage stock should remain, to have turned (*been*
 10] in faciem hominum ; sed illa pro-
 changed) into the face (*appearance*) of men ; but that off-
 pago et fuit contemptrix Superûm, que avidissima
 spring also was a despiser of the Gods and most-greedy
 sævæ cædis, et violenta : scires natos
 of cruel slaughter, and violent : thou mightest know (*them*) born
 è sanguine.
 from blood.

FAB. VI. (Metam. Lib. I. 164—239.)

LYCAON IN LUPUM.
 LYCAON (CHANGED) INTO A WOLF.

Quæ ut Saturnius pater vidit summâ
 Which (*things*) when the Saturnian father saw from the highest
 arce, ingemit ; et referens fœda convivia
 citadel (*of heaven*) he groans ; and relating the abominable banquets
 Lycaoniæ mensæ, nondum vulgata, facto
 of the Lycaonian table, not-yet published, the deed (*being*)
 recenti, concipit ingentes iras animo, et dignas
 recent, he conceives great angers in (*his*) mind, and worthy
 Jove ; que vocat concilium : nulla mora tenuit
 of Jupiter ; and calls a council : no delay detained
 5] vocatos. Est sublimis via manifesta
 (*them*) called. (*There*) is a lofty way clear in
 sereno cœlo, habet nomen Lactea,
 serene heaven (*weather*), it has the name Milky (*Way*),
 notabilis candore ipso. Hâc iter est
 remarkable by the whiteness itself. By this (*way*) a passage is to the
 Superis ad tecta magni Tonantis que regalem
 Gods to the mansions of the great Thunderer and the royal
 domum. Atria nobilium Deorum cele-
 house. The halls of the noble (*superior*) Gods are fre-

brantur, valvis apertis dextrâ que
 quented, the folding-doors being opened on the right-hand and the

lævâ. 10] Plebs habitant diversa locis :
 left. The commonalty (*of the Gods*) dwell different in places

potentes que clari Cœlicolæ posuere suos
 (*situations*) : the powerful and illustrious Deities placed their

penates à fronte. Hic est locus,
 household-gods (*dwellings*) from (*on*) the front. This is the place,

quem timeam haud dixisse Palatia
 which I may fear not to have called the Palaces of the

magni cœli, si audacia detur verbis.
 great heaven, if boldness may be given (*granted*) to words.

Ergo ubi Superi sedere 15] marmoreo recessu,
 Therefore when the Gods sat-down in the marble recess,

ipse celsior loco, que innixus eburno
 himself higher in place, and having leaned on (*his*) ivory

sceptro, concussit que ter que quater terrificam
 sceptre, shook both thrice and four-times the dreadful

cæsariem capitis; cum quâ movit terram,
 hair of (*his*) head; with which he shook the earth,

mare, sidera. Inde solvit indignantia
 the sea, the stars. Then he loosed (*opened*) (*his*) indignant

ora talibus modis. "Ego fui non magis
 mouths (*lips*) in such manners. "I have been (*was*) not more

anxius pro regno 20] mundi illâ tem-
 anxious for the kingdom (*government*) of the world in that sea-

pestate, quâ (quisque) anguipedum para-
 son, in which (every-one) of the snake-footed (*giants*) did pre-

bant injicere centum brachia captivo cœlo.
 pure to cast (*his*) hundred arms on the captive heaven.

Nam, quanquam hostis erat ferus, tamen illud
 For, although the enemy was fierce, however that

bellum pendebat ab uno corpore et ex unâ origine.
 war did depend from one body and from one origin.

Nunc mortale genus perdendum mihi quâ
 Now the mortal race (*is*) to-be-destroyed to me (*by me*) wherever

Nereus circumtonat orbem. 25] Juro per
 Nereus (*the Ocean*) thunders-round the globe. I swear by the

infera flumina labentia sub terras
low (*infernal*) rivers gliding under the lands (*earth*) to the

Stygio luco, cuncta tentata prius; sed
Stygian grove, all (*things*) (*having been*) tried before; but

immedicabile vulnus recidendum [ense],
an incurable wound (*is*) to be cut-away 'by (the) 'sword,

ne sincera pars trahatur. Semidei
lest the pure part may be drawn-in (*infected*). The Semigods

sunt mihi, rustica numina, 30] Nymphæ, que
are for me, the rural deities, the Nymphs, and the

Fauni que Satyri, et monticolæ Sylvani
Fauns and the Satyrs, and the mountain-dwellers the Sylvans

sunt. Quos quoniam dignamur nondum
are (*mine*). Whom since we deign (*to invest*) not-yet

honore coeli, sinamus certè habitare
with the honour of heaven, we may permit certainly to inhabit

terras quas dedimus. An creditis
the land (*earth*) which we have given. Whether do ye believe

[O Superi] illos fore satis tutos, cùm Lycaon
O Gods them to be-about-to-be sufficiently safe, when Lycaon

notus feritate struxerit insidias
known (*remarkable*) by savageness may have laid (*has laid*) snares for

mihi, qui que habeo que rego fulmen, qui 35]
me, who both have and rule the lightning, who (*hold and rule*)

vos?" Omnes confremuere; que ardentibus studiis
you?" All shuddered; and with ardent zeals

deposcunt ausum talia.
(*passions*) they demand (*the man*) having dared such (*things*).

Sic, cùm impia manus sævit extinguere Romanum
Thus, when an impious hand raged to extinguish the Roman

nomen Cæsareo sanguine, humanum genus
name in Cæsarean blood, the human race

attonitum-est subito terrore tantæ ruinæ, que 40]
was-astonished by sudden terror of so-great ruin, and the

totus orbis perhorruit. Nec fuit pietas tuorum,
whole globe trembled-much. Nor was the devotion of thy (*friends*),

Auguste, minus grata tibi, quàm illa Jovi.
O Augustus, less pleasing to thee, than that (*was*) to Jupiter

Qui postquam compressit murmura voce
Who after-that he checked (their) murmur by (his) voice

que manu, cuncti tenuere silentia. Ut clamor
and by (his) hand, all held silences. When the noise

substitit, pressus gravitate 45] regentis, Jupiter
ceased, checked by the seriousness of the ruler, Jupiter

rumpit iterum silentia hoc sermone: "Ille quidem
breaks again the silences by this speech: "He indeed

solvit pœnas, dimittite curam; tamen
has loosed (paid) the penalties, dismiss (your) care; however

docebo quod admissum, quæ sit
I will teach (you) what (has been) committed, what is the

vindicta. Infamia temporis contigerat
revenge. The infamy of the time had touched (reached)

nostras aures; quam cupiens falsam, delabor
our ears; which desiring (to be) false, I glide-down

50] summo Olympo, et Deus sub humanâ
from the highest Olympus, and (as) a God under a human

imagine, lustro terras. Mora est longa
image, I review the lands (earth). The delay is long

enumerare quantum noxæ repertum-sit
to recount how-much of guilt may have been found

ubique: infamia ipsa fuit minor
(was found) every-where: the infamy (evil report) itself was less

vero. Transieram Mænala horrenda
than true (truth). I had crossed Mænalus dreadful by the

latebris ferarum et pineta gelidi Lycæi
dens of wild-beasts and the pine-groves of the cold Lycæum

55] cum Cylleno. Hinc ingredior sedes et
(along) with Cyllenus. Hence I enter the seats and the

inhospita tecta Arcados tyranni, cùm sera
inhospitable roofs of the Arcadian tyrant, when the late

crepuscula traherent noctem. Dedi signa
twilights might draw (did draw-on) night. I gave signs

Deum venisse; que vulgus cœperat
(that) a God had come; and the common-people had begun

precari: Lycaon primò irridet pia vota: ait,
to pray: Lycaon firstly mocks (their) pious vows: he says,

'Experiar mox, aperto discrimine, 60]
 'I will try presently, [with open distinction, [with a plain proof,]
 hic sit Deus an mortalis; nec verum
 (whether) this be a God or a mortal; neither 'shall the truth
 erit dubitabile.' Parat perdere me [nocte] gravem
 'be doubtful.' He prepares to destroy me at-night heavy with
 somno, nec-opinâ morte: Hæc experientia veri
 sleep, by an unexpected death: This proof of the truth
 placet illi. Nec contentus eo, resolvit 65]
 pleases to him. Neither content with that, he opens (*cuts*) with a
 mucrone jugulum unius obsidis missi de Molossâ
 blade the throat of one hostage sent from the Molossian
 gente: atque ita partim mollit semineces artus
 nations: and thus partly softens (*boils*) the half-dead limbs
 ferventibus aquis, partim torruit igni subjecto.
 with boiling water, partly roasted (*them on*) fire placed-under.
 Quos simul imposuit mensis, ego [vindice flammâ]
 Which as-soon-as he placed to (*on*) the tables, I with-avenging flame
 everti tecta in Penates, dignos domino. Ipse
 overturned the roofs upon the Household-Gods, worthy (*th·ir*) master. Himself
 territus fugit, que nactus silentia 70] ruris
 affrighted fled, and having gained the silent (*places*) of the country
 exululat, que conatur frustra loqui: Os colligit
 he howls, and endeavours vainly to speak: (*His*) mouth collects
 rabiem ab ipso, que vertitur in pecudes
 fury from himself, and it is turned on the cattle from a
 cupidine solitæ cædis; et gaudet nunc quoque
 desire of accustomed slaughter; and he rejoices now also
 sanguine. Vestes abeunt in villos (*pl.*),
 in blood. (*His*) clothes depart (*change*) into shag, (*his*)
 lacerti in crura; fit lupus, et servat vestigia
 arms into legs; he becomes a wolf, and preserves the traces
 75] veteris formæ: canities est eadem, vio-
 of (*his*) old shape: the hoariness is the same, the vio-
 lentia vultu eadem; idem oculi lucent,
 lence in (*his*) countenance the same; the same eyes shine
 imago feritatis eadem."
 the image of savageness (*is*) the same."

FAB. VII. (Metam. Lib. I. 240—415.)

DILUVIUM ET REPARATIO HUMANI GENERIS.
THE DELUGE AND RENOVATION OF THE HUMAN RACE.

“Una domus occidit; sed non una
“One house (*family*) fell; but not one (*more than one*);
fuit digna perire; Erinny's regnat quâ terra
was worthy to perish; The Fury reigns wherever the earth
patet. Putes jurâsse in facinus:
lies-open. Thou mayest think (*them*) to have sworn unto crime:
omnes [ociùs] dent pœnas, quas
all speedily may give (*should suffer*) the penalties, which they have
meruêre pati, (sic sententia stat).” Pars probant
deserved to suffer, (thus (*my*) determination stands).” Part approve
dicta Jovis voce que adjiciunt stimulos
the words of Jupiter by voice (*speech*) and add incentives
5] frementi: alii implent partes assensibus.
(*to him*) raging: others fill (*their*) parts by assents.
Tamen jactura humani generis est dolori
However the loss of the human race is for grief to
omnibus; et rogant, quæ forma sit futura
all; and they ask, what form may be about-to-be
terræ orbæ mortalibus? quis sit laturus
to the earth bereft from (*of*) mortals? who may be about-to-bear
thura(*pl.*) in aras? ne paret tradere
frankincense unto the altars? whether he may prepare to deliver the
terras populandas feris? Rex Superûm
lands to-be-ravaged to (*by*) wild-beasts? The King of the Gods
vetat quærentes trepidare (enim cætera
forbids (*them*) inquiring to tremble | (for the rest to
fore curæ sibi); 10]
be-about-to-be for a care to himself); [for that the rest would be his care;]
que promittit subolem dissimilem priori populo
and he promises an offspring unlike to the former people
mirâ origine. Que jam erat sparsurus
(*and*) from (*a*) wonderful origin. And now he was about-to-scatter

fulmina in totas terras; sed timuit ne fortè
(his) lightnings on the whole lands; but he feared lest by chance

sacer æther conciperet flammas ab tot
the sacred sky might catch the flames from so-many

ignibus, que longus axis ardesceret. 15] Remini-
fires, and the long axle might burn. He remem-

scitur quoque esse in Fatis, tempus
bers (it) also to be in the Fates, | the time to

affore quo mare, quo
be-about-to-be [that the time would come] in which the sea, in which

tellus, que regia cœli, correpta, ardeat;
the earth, and the palace of heaven, seized (by flames), may burn;

et operosa moles mundi laboret.
and the laborious (laboured) mass of the world may be-in-trouble (and

Tela fabricata manibus Cyclopum
danger of perishing). Darts wrought by the hands of the Cyclops

reponuntur. Diversa pœna placet: 20]
are laid-by. A different punishment pleases [is adopted, namely:]

perdere mortale genus sub undis, et dimittere
to destroy the mortal race under the waves, and to send

nimbos ex omni cœlo. Protinus claudit Aquilo-
tempests from all the heaven. Immediately he shuts-up the North-

nem in Æoliis antris, et quæcunque flamina fugant
wind in Æolian caves, and whatever blasts drive-away

nubes inductas; que emittit Notum: Notus
clouds brought-on; and he sends-forth the South-wind: the South-wind

evolat madidis alis, terribilem vultum tectus
flies-out with wet wings, (his) dreadful countenance covered

piceâ caligine. 25] Barba gravis nimbis:
with a pitchy darkness. (His) beard (was) heavy with tempests;

unda fluit canis capillis; nebulæ
the wave (water) flows from (his) hoary locks; mists

sedent fronte; que pennæ que sinus rorant.
sit (on his) forehead; both (his) feathers and bosom drip-with-dew.

Que ut pressit pendentia nubila latâ manu,
And as he squeezes the hanging clouds with broad hand, a

frigor fit: hinc densi nimbi funduntur ab
crash is made: hence dense tempests are poured from the

æthere. Iris 30] nuntia Junonis, induta varios
sky. Iris (*the rainbow*) messenger of Juno, clad in various
colores, concipit aquas que affert alimenta nubibus.
colours, conceives waters and brings nourishments to the clouds.

Segetes sternuntur, et deplorata vota
The standing-crops are prostrated, and the bewailed vows of the
coloni jacent; que irritus labor longi anni
husbandman lie-low; and the useless labour of the long year
perit. Nec ira Jovis contenta suo cœlo;
perishes. Nor (*was*) the wrath of Jupiter content with his-own heaven;
sed cæruleus Frater juvat 35] auxiliaribus undis.
but (*his*) azure Brother assists (*him*) with helping waves.

Hic convocat amnes; qui, postquam intravêre
He calls-together the rivers; which, after-that they entered the
tectâ sui tyranni, ait, "Longo hortamine non-est
roofs of their ruler, he says, "A long exhortation is-not
nunc utendum; effundite vestras vires; Sic
now to-be-used; pour-out your forces (*strength*); So
est opus: aperite domos; ac mole 40]
it is necessary: open (*your*) houses; and the mass (*barrier*) being
remotâ, immittite totas habenas vestris fluminibus."
removed. send-on (*grant*) entire reins to your floods."

Jusserat: hi redeunt, ac relaxant ora
He had ordered: these return, and unloose the mouths of the
fontibus; et volvuntur defrænato cursu in
fountains; and they are rolled with unbridled course into the
æquora. Ipse percussit terram suo tridente; at
seas. Himself struck the earth with his trident; but
illa tremuit, que motu patefecit sinus aquarum.
it trembled, and by the motion opened-out (*its*) bosoms of waters.

Flumina expatiata 45] ruunt per apertos
The floods having wandered (*spread*) rush through the open
campos, que rapiunt arbusta, simul cum satis,
plains, and tear-away the shrubs, together with the crops,
que pecudes (*pl.*), que viros, que tecta, que
and the cattle, and the men, and the roofs (*houses*), and
penetralia cum suis sacris. Si qua domus
the shrines with their sacred (*things*). If any house

mansit, que indejecta potuit resistere tanto
remained, and not-thrown-down was-able to withstand so-great an

malo (*dat.*); tamen unda altior tegit culmen
evil; however the wave more-lofty covers the top of

hujus, que pressæ turres labant sub 50] gurgite.
this, and the squeezed towers totter under the whirlpool.

Que jam mare et tellus habebant nullum discrimen.
And now the sea and earth did have no distinction.

Omnia erant pontus; que littora deerant huic
All (*things*) were sea; and shores were-wanting to this

ponto. Hic occupat collem; alter sedet
sea. This (*man*) seizes (*gains*) a hill; another sits in a

aduncâ cymbâ, et ducit remos illic, ubi nuper
crooked boat, and leads (*draws*) oars there, where lately

55] arârat. Ille navigat supra segetes, aut
he had ploughed. He sails above the crops, or the

culmina mersæ villæ; hic deprendit piscem
tops of a drowned villa; this (*man*) catches a fish

in summâ ulmo. Anchora figitur in viridi
on the highest elm. An anchor is fastened in a green

prato, (si fors tulit); aut curvæ carinæ terunt
meadow, (if chance brought) (*directed*); or the crooked keels rub

vineta [subjecta]. Et quâ modò graciles capellæ
the vineyards lying-beneath(them). And where lately slender she-goats

carpsêre gramen, ibi deformes phocæ ponunt nunc
cropped the grass, there deformed sea-calves placed now

sua corpora. 60] Nereïdes mirantur lucos, que urbes, que
their bodies. The Nereids admire groves, and cities, and

domos sub aquâ; que delphines tenent sylvas,
houses under water; and dolphins hold (*possess*) the woods,

et incursant altis ramis, que pulsant agitata
and gambol-on the lofty branches, and beat (*lash*) the shaken

robera. Lupus nat inter oves; unda vehit
oaks. The wolf swims among the sheep; the wave carries-away

fulvos leones; unda vehit tigres. nec
the yellow lions; the wave carries-away the tigers: neither the

vires fulminis prosunt 65] apro, nec velocia crura
forces of lightning profit to the wild-bear, nor (*his*) swift legs

cervo (*dat.*) ablato. Que vaga volucris,
 (*profit*) the stag borne-away. And the stray (*wandering*) bird,

terris quæsitis diu, ubi detur sistere,
 lands being sought long, where it may be given (*granted*) to stop,

decidit in mare lassatis alis. Immensa licentia
 fell into the sea with wearied wings. The unbounded unruliness

ponti obruerat tumulos, que novi
 of the deep had overwhelmed the hillocks (*barriers*), and new (*strange*)

fluctus pulsabant montana cacumina. 70] Maxima
 waves did lash the mountain tops. The greatest

pars rapitur undâ: longa jejunia inopi
 part is snatched-away by the wave: long fastings with poor

victu domant illos, quibus unda pepercit. Phocis,
 food subdued those, to whom the wave spared. Phocis,

ferax terra, dum fuit terra, separat Aönios ab
 a fertile land, while it was land, separates the Aonian from the

Actæis arvis; sed in illo tempore pars maris,
 Actæan lands; but in that time (*it was*) part of the sea,

et latus campus subitarum aquarum. 75] Arduus
 and a broad plain of sudden waters. A lofty

mons ibi duobus verticibus nomine Parnassus,
 mountain there with two peaks by name Parnassus,

petit astra, que superat nubes cacumine.
 seeks the stars, and surmounts the clouds by (*its*) top.

Ubi Deucalion vectus parvâ rate cum consorte
 When Deucalion borne in a small bark with the consort

tori adhæsit hîc, (nam æquor texerat
 of (*his*) bed cleaved here, (for the ocean had covered the

cætera) adorant 80] Corycidas Nymphas et numina
 rest) they adore the Corycian Nymphs and the deities

montis, que fatidicam Themis; quæ tunc tenebat
 of the mountain, and fate-declaring Themis; | who then did hold

oracla (oracula). Non-quisquam vir
 the oracles [who then gave oracular responses]. Not-any-one man

fuit melior illo, nec amantior æqui, aut ulla
 was better (*than*) he, nor more-loving of even (*justice*), or any

metuentior Deorum illâ. Ut Jupiter videt
 more-fearing of the Gods (*than*) she. When Jupiter sees

orbem stagnare liquidis paludibus, et
the globe to overflow (with ponds) in liquid lakes, and

unum 85] superesse de tot millibus modò, et videt
one (man) to remain of so-many thousands lately, and sees

unam superesse de tot millibus modò; ambos
one (woman) to remain of so-many thousands lately; both

innocuos, ambos cultores Numinis; disjecit
innocent, both worshippers of the Deity; he dispersed the

nubila; que nimbis remotis Aquilone,
clouds; and the tempests being removed by the North-wind, he

ostendit et terras cœlo et æthera terris.
discloses both the lands to heaven and the sky to the lands.

Nec ira maris manet; que Rector pelagi,
Neither the anger of the sea remains; and the Ruler of the sea,

tricuspide telo 90] posito, mulcet aquas; que
the three-pointed weapon (trident) being laid-by, soothes the waters; and

vocat cœruleum Tritona exstantem supra profundum,
calls the azure Triton standing-out above the deep,

atque tectum humeros innato murice;
and covered (as respects) the shoulders with the natural purple

que jubet inspirare sonaci conchæ; que
and he orders (him) to breathe-in to the sounding shell; and

jam signo dato, revocare fluctus et flumina.
now a signal being given, to call-back the waves and the rivers.

Cava tortilis buccina sumitur 95] illi, quæ crescit
The hollow spiral trumpet is taken to (by) him, which increases

in latum ab imo turbine: Buccina, quæ,
in broad (breadth) from the lowest twist: (that) Trumpet, which,

ut concepit aëra medio ponte,
'when it has conceived air in the middle deep, [when it receives

replet voce littora
the air in the middle of the sea,] fills with the voice (sound) the shores

jacentia sub utroque Phœbo. Tum quoque,
lying under each Phœbus (Sun). Then also,

[ut contigit ora Dei rorantia madidâ
as it-touched (the) mouth of (the) 'God dripping 'with (his) 'wet

barbâ, et inflata cecinit 100] jussos receptus.]
beard, and being-blown sounded (the) bidden retreat,

audita-est omnibus undis telluris et
 it was heard by all the waves of the land and of the
 æquoris: et quibus undis audita-est, coërcuit
 ocean: and by whatever waves it was heard, it constrained

omnes. Jam mare habet littus; alveus capit
 all. Already the sea has a shore: (*their*) channel contains

plenos amnes; flumina subsidunt; colles
 the full rivers; the floods sink; the hills are

videntur exire. 105] Humus surgit; loca crescunt,
 seen to come-out. The ground rises; the places increase,

undis decrescentibus. Que post longam diem
 the waves decreasing. And after a long day (*time*)

sylvæ ostendunt nudata cacumina; que tenent
 the woods show (*their*) bared tops; and retain

limum relictum in fronde. Orbis
 the mud left on the leaf (*foliage*). The globe had been

redditus-erat. Quem postquam Deucalion vidit inanem
 restored. When after-that Deucalion saw (*it*) empty

et desolatas terras agere alta silentia (*pl.*),
 and the desolate lands to act (*to keep*) deep silence, he

affatur Pyrrham ita, lacrymis 110] obortis: "O soror,
 addresses Pyrrha thus, tears having sprung-forth: "O sister,

O conjux, O sola fœmina superstes, quam commune
 O wife, O only woman survivor, whom a common

genus, et patruelis origo, deinde torus
 (*the same*) birth, and a cousin-german origin, then the marriage-bed

junxit mihi, nunc pericula ipsa jungunt; nos duo
 united to me, now dangers themselves unite; we two

sumus turba terrarum, quascunque
 are the crowd (*inhabitants*) of the earth, whatsoever the

occasus et ortus vident; pontus 115] possedit cætera.
 west and east see; the deep has possessed the rest.

Nunc quoque adhuc est non fiducia satis certa
 Now also as-yet (*there*) is not a confidence sufficiently sure

nostræ vitæ; etiamnum nubila terrent mentem.
 of our life; even-now the clouds affright the mind.

Quid animi foret nunc tibi, miseranda,
 What (*portion*) of mind would be now to thee, (O) to-be-pitied,

si erepta-fuisses Fatis sine me?
if thou mightest have been torn-away by the Fates without me?

Quo modo sola posses ferre timorem?
In what manner (thou) alone mightest be-able to bear fear?

Quo consolante 120] dolores? Namque [ego]
What (person) consoling (thy) griefs? For I

(crede mihi) conjux, si modò pontus haberet
(believe me) O wife, if only the sea might (did) have

te, sequeretur te; et pontus haberet
thee, I should follow thee; and the sea should have

me quoque. O utinam-possem reparare popu-
me also. O that I might be-able to renew the peo-

los (pl.) paternis artibus, atque infundere animas
ple by paternal arts, and to infuse souls

formatæ terræ! Nunc mortale genus restat in
to formed earth! Now the mortal race remains in

nobis duobus; (sic 125] visum (est) Superis) que
us two; (thus it has seemed-fit to the Gods, and we

manemus exempla hominum." Dixerat, et
remain specimens of men." He had spoken, and

flebant. Placuit precari cœleste
they did weep. It pleased (them) to pray (to) the heavenly

numen; et quærere auxilium per sacras sortes.
deity; and to seek aid through the sacred lots (oracles).

Est nulla mora; adeunt Cephisidas undas
(There) is no delay; they go-to the Cephisian waves

pariter, 130] ut nondum liquidas, sic secantes vada
equally (together), | though not-yet liquid, so cutting shallows

jam nota Inde, ubi
now known [though turbid flowed in their wonted channels]. Thence, when

irroravêre libatos liquores vestibus et
they sprinkled the poured waters to (on their) garments and

capiti, flectunt vestigia ad delubra
head, they bend (their) footsteps to the shrines of the

sanctæ Deæ; fastigia quorum squallebant turpi
holy Goddess; the pinnacles of which were-foul with filthy

musco; que aræ stabant sine ignibus. Ut
mois; and the altars did stand without fires. When they

tetigère gradus templi, uterque procumbit pronus
 touched the steps of the temple, each lies-down bent

135] humi, que pavens dedit oscula gelido
 of (on) the ground, and trembling gave kisses to the cold

saxo: atque ita, "Si Numina victa justis
 rock: and (they said) thus, "If the Deities overcome by just

precibus remollescent, si ira Deorum flectitur,
 prayers relent, if the anger of the Gods is bent,

dic, Themis, quâ arte damnum nostri generis
 say, O Themis, by what art the loss of our race

sit reparabile; et mitissima, fer opem mersis
 may be repairable; and O mildest, bring help to overwhelmed

rebus." 140] Dea mota-est; que dedit sortem:
 things." The Goddess was moved; and gave an oracle:

"Discedite templo; et velate caput; que
 "Depart from the temple; and cover (your) head; and

resolvite cinctas vestes; que jactate ossa
 unloose (your) girded garments; and cast the bones of the

magnæ parentis post tergum." Diu
 great parent behind (your) back." They 'were long

obstupuere; que Pyrrha prior rumpit silentia (pl.),
 'amazed; and Pyrrha former (first) broke the silence,

145] voce; que recusat parere jussis (dat.)
 with (her) voice; and refuses to obey the commands of the

Deæ; que rogat pavidò ore det veniam
 Goddess; and begs with trembling mouth (that) she may give pardon

sibi: que pavet lædere maternas umbras,
 to herself: and she trembles to injure the maternal shades, (her)

ossibus jactatis. Interea repetunt secum
 bones being cast. Meantime they repeat with themselves

obscura verba sortis datæ cæcis latebris,
 the obscure words of the oracle given with dark labyrinths,

que volutant inter se. Inde Promethides
 and revolve (them) between themselves. Then Promethides

mulcet Epimethida 150] placidis dictis;
 (Deucalion) soothes Epimethis (Pyrrha) with gentle words;

et ait, "Aut fallax solertia est nobis, aut oracula
 and says, "Either a deceitful skillfulness is to us, or the oracles

sunt pia, que suadent nullum nefas. Magna parens
are pious, and persuade no impiety. The great parent
est terra: reor lapides in corpore terræ
is the earth: I imagine the stones in the body of the earth

dici ossa; jubemur jacere hos post terga."
to be called bones; we are commanded to throw these behind (our) backs."

Quancquam Titania 155] mota-est augurio
Although Titania (*Pyrrha*) was moved by the augury (*inter-*

conjugis, tamen spes est in dubio;
pretation) of (*her*) husband, however (*her*) hope is in doubt;

adeo ambo diffidunt cœlestibus monitis (*dat.*): sed
so-much both distrust the heavenly admonitions: but

quid nocebit tentare? Descendunt, que velant
what will it hurt to try? They come-down, and cover

caput, que recingunt tunicas, et mittunt
(*their*) head, and ungird (*their*) tunics, and send (*fling*)

jussos lapides post sua vestigia. Saxa cœpêre
the ordered stones behind their footsteps. The stones began

ponere 160] duritiem que suum rigorem; (quis
to lay-aside (*their*) hardness and their rigidity; (who may

credat hoc, nisi vetustas sit pro teste?) que
believe this, unless antiquity may be (*is*) for the witness?) and

molliri morâ, que mollita ducere
to be softened by delay, and being softened to lead (*assume*) a

formam. Mox ubi creverunt, que mitior natura
form. Soon when they increased, and a milder nature

contigit illis, ut quædam forma hominis potest
happened to them, (so) that a certain form of man is able

videri, sic non manifesta; sed uti de
to be seen, so (*though*) not manifest; but as from

cœpto marmore, 165] non satis exacta que
the begun marble, (*a shape*) not sufficiently exact and

simillima rudibus signis. Tamen pars ex illis,
very-like to rough statues. However the part out-of them,

quæ fuit humida aliquo succo et terrena,
which was moist with some juice and earthy, was

versa-est in usum corporis: Quod est solidum.
changed into the use of the body: What is solid

que nequit flecti, mutatur in ossa: quod modò
 and is-unable to be bent, is changed into bones: what lately
 fuit vena mansit sub eodem nomine. Que in
 was a vein remained under the same name. And in a
 brevi spatio, 170] munere Superorum, saxa
 short space (time), by the gift of the Gods, the stones
 missa manibus viri traxêre virilem
 sent (flung) by the hands of the man drew (assumed) a manly
 faciem; et fœmina reparata-est de fœmineo
 face; and woman was renewed from the female
 jactu. Inde sumus durum genus que experiens
 cast. Thence we are a hardy race | and experiencing
 laborum; et damus docu-
 of labours; [and capable of enduring fatigue;] and we give proofs,
 menta, quâ origine nati-simus (*perf. sub.*).
 from what origin we may have been born (*we have been born*).

FAB. VIII. (Metam. Lib. I. 416—567.)

SERPENS PYTHON.
THE SERPENT PYTHON.

Tellus peperit cætera animalia suâ
 The earth produced the rest (others) animals from (of) its-own
 sponte diversis formis; postquam vetus humor
 accord with different forms; after-that the old moisture
 percaluit ab igne solis: que cœnum
 warmed-thoroughly from the fire (heat) of the sun: and the mud
 que udæ paludes intumuêre æstu: que fœcunda
 and moist marshes swelled from the heat: and the fruitful
 semina rerum nutrita vivaci solo, ceu in
 seeds of thing nourished in a lively (vital) soil, as in the
 alvo 5] matris, creverunt, que cepêre aliquam
 womb of a mother, increased, and took (assumed) some
 faciem morando. Sic ubi septemfluvius Nilus
 shape by delaying (in time). So when the seven-channelled Nile
 deseruit madidos agros, et reddidit sua flumina
 abandoned the wet lands, and restored its floods to the

antiquo alveo, que recens limus exarsit æthereo
 ancient channel, and the fresh mud glowed by the ethereal
 sidere: cultores, glebis 10] versis, inveniunt
 star (*the sun*): the husbandmen, the clods being turned, find
 plurima animalia; et vident in his quædam
 very-many animals; and see in (*among*) these some
 modò cœpta sub spatium ipsum nascendi;
 lately begun under (*near*) the space (*time*) itself of being-produced;
 quædam imperfecta que trunca suis numeris;
 some imperfect and maimed (*imperfect*) in their numbers;
 et in eodem corpore sæpè
 [in the number of their limbs;] and in the same body often
 altera pars vivit, altera pars est rudis tellus.
 another (*one*) part lives, the other part is mis-shapen earth.
 Quippe ubi que humor que calor sumpsêre tempe-
 Because when both the moisture and heat took a tempe-
 riem 15] concipiunt; et cuncta oriuntur ab his
 rature they conceive; and all (*things*) arise from these
 duobus. Que cùm ignis sit pugnax
 two. And when (*since*) fire may be (*is*) inimical of (*to*)
 aquæ, humidus vapor creat omnes res, et discors
 water, a moist vapour creates all things, and a discordant
 concordia est apta foetibus. Ergo ubi tellus
 concord is fit for productions. Therefore when the earth
 lutulenta recenti diluvio recanduit æthereis
 muddy from the fresh deluge grew-warm-again by the ethereal
 solibus, que alto æstu, 20] edidit innumeras species;
 suns (*rays*), and deep heat, it brought-forth innumerable species
 que partim redidit antiquas figuras, partim
 (*of things*); and partly restored ancient shapes, partly
 creavit nova monstra. Illa quidem nollet,
 created new monsters. It (*the earth*) indeed might not-will,
 sed genuit te quoque tum, maxime Python, que
 but it begot thee also then, greatest Python, and
 incognita serpens eras terror novis
 an unknown (*unusual*) serpent thou wast a terror to the new
 populis (*pl.*). 25] Tenebas tantum spatii, de
 people. Thou didst hold so-much of space, (*as*) of

monte. Arcitenens deus, et nunquam antè
 a mountain. The bow-holding god, and never before having
 usus talibus armis, nisi in damis, que fugacibus
 used such arms, unless in (on) deer, and fleet
 capreis, perdidit hunc gravem mille telis,
 roebucks, destroyed him heavy (*oppressed*) with a thousand darts,
 pharetrâ penè exhaustâ, veneno effuso
 (*his*) quiver (*being*) almost exhausted, poison being poured-out
 per nigra vulnera. Neve vetustas 30] posset
 through the black wounds. Neither (*lest*) antiquity might be-able
 delere famam operis, instituit sacros ludos
 to blot-out the fame of the work, he instituted sacred games
 celebri certamine, dictos Pythia de
 with an illustrious contest, called Pythian (*games*) from the
 nomine domitæ serpentis. Quicunque juvenum
 name of the conquered serpent. Whosoever of the young-men
 vicerat his manu, ve pedibus, ve
 had conquered in these by hand (*strength*), or by feet, or by the
 rotâ, capiebat honorem esculeæ
 wheel (*chariot-racing*), did take the honour of the beech
 frondis. 35] Laurus erat nondum; que Phœbus
 leaf. The laurel was not-yet; and Phœbus did
 cingebat tempora decentia longo crine, de
 bind (*his*) temples graceful with long hair, from
 qualibet arbore.
 any tree.

Primus amor Phœbi Peneia Daphne, quem
 The first love of Phœbus (*was*) Peneian Daphne, which
 ignara fors dedit non, sed sæva ira
 (*love*) ignorant (*blind*) chance gave not, but the cruel wrath of
 Cupidinis. Delius superbus serpente nuper
 Cupid. Delian (*Apollo*) proud in the serpent lately
 victâ viderat hunc flectentem cornua nervo
 conquered had seen him bending (*his*) bows the string
 adducto; 40] dixerat, que quid tibi,
 being drawn-to; had said, and what (*business*) for thee,
 lascive puer, cum fortibus armis? ista gestamina
 wanton boy, with brave arms? those badges

decent nostros humeros; quî possumus dare certa
become our shoulders; who are-able to give sure

vulnera feræ, dare hosti. Qui
wounds to a wild beast, (and) to give (them) to an enemy. Who

modò stravimus 45] innumeris sagittis tumidum
lately have prostrated with numberless arrows the swollen

Pythona prementem tot jugera pestifero ventre.
Python pressing so-many acres with poisonous belly.

Esto-tu contentus irritare tuâ face, nescio quos
Be-thou content to provoke with thy torch, I know-not what

amores; nec assere nostras laudes. Filius Veneris
loves; nor arrogate our praises. The son of Venus

ait huic: tuus arcus figat omnia Phœbe;
says to him: thy bow may pierce all (things) O Phœbus;

meus arcus te; que quanto cuncta animalia
my bow (can pierce) thee; and by how-much all animals

cedunt tibi, tanto tua gloria est minor 50] nostrâ.
yield to thee, by so-much thy glory is less (than) ours.

Dixit, et aëre eliso pennis percussis,
He said (thus), and the air being cleaved by (his) wings struck

impiger constitit umbrosâ arce Par-
(clapped), active he stood in the shady citadel (top) of Par-

nassi; que prompsit duo tela è sagittifera
nassus; and drew-out two darts from (his) arrow-bearing

pharetrâ. Hoc fugat, illud facit amorem.
quiver. This (the latter) banishes, that causes love.

Quod facit est auratum, et fulget 55] acutâ
(That) which causes (it) is gilded, and glitters with sharp

cuspidē: quod fugat est obtusum et habet plumbum
point: (that) which banishes (it) is blunt and has lead

sub arundine. Deus fixit hoc in
under the shaft. The God fastened this (the latter) in the

nymphâ Peneïde: at læsit Apollineas medullas
nymph Peneis: but he wounded Apollinean marrows with

illo per trajectory ossa. Protinus alter
that through the pierced bones. Immediately the other (one)

amat: altera fugit nomen amantis, gaudens
loves: the other avoids the name of (one) loving, rejoicing

60] latebris silvarum que exuviis captivarum
in the dens of the wood and the spoils of captive

ferarum, que æmula innuptæ Phœbes. Vitta
wild-beasts, and emulous of the unmarried Diana. A fillet did

coërcebat capillos, positos sine lege. Multi
bind (her) locks, placed without law (care). Many

petiêre illam; illa aversata petentes que
sought her; she having hated (those) seeking (her) and

expers viri, lustrat avia nemorum,
unacquainted of (with) man, surveys the pathless (places) of the woods,

nec curat quid Hymen, quid amor, quid connubia
nor cares what Marriage, what love, what wedlocks

sint. Pater sæpè dixit, filia, 65] debes generum
may be. (Her) father often said, daughter, thou owest a son-in-law

mihi: pater sæpè dixit, nata, debes nepotes
to me: (her) father often said, daughter, thou owest grand-children

mihi. Illa exosa jugales tædas, velut crimen,
to me. She hating the marriage torches, as-if a crime,

suffunditur verecundo rubore pulchra ora,
is suffused with bashful redness (as-to) the beautiful features,

que hærens cervice 70] patris in blandis
and clinging from the neck of (her) father in (his) kind

lacertis, dixit, Carissime genitor, da mihi frui
arms, said, Dearest father, give to me to enjoy

perpetuâ virginitate: pater dedit hoc antè
perpetual virginity: (her) father gave (granted) this before

Dianæ. Ille quidem obsequitur: sed iste decor
to Diana. He indeed complies: but that elegance

vetat te esse quod optas; que tua forma
forbids thee to be what thou wishest; and thy beauty

repugnat tuo voto. Phœbus amat que cupit
oppose to thy wish. Phœbus loves and desires the

connubia Daphnes visæ: 75] que sperat, quæ
wedlocks of Daphne seen (by him): and he hopes, what he

cupit; que sua oracula fallunt illum. Que ut leves
desires; and his-own oracles deceive him. And as light:

stipulæ adolentur, aristis demptis; ut sepes
stubbles are consumed, the stalks being taken-away; as hedges

ardent facibus, quas viator vel fortè admovit
burn by torches, which a traveller either by chance has applied

nimis, vel reliquit jam sub luce;
too-much (*too near*), or has left now under the light (*at daybreak*);

sic Deus abiit in flammæ, sic uritur 80]
so the God has gone into flames, so he is consumed in the

toto pectore, et nutrit sterilem amorem sperando.
whole breast, and nourishes (*his*) barren love by hoping.

Spectat inornatos capillos pendere collo:
He beholds (*thy*) unadorned locks to hang on (*thy*) neck:

et ait, quid, si comantur? Videt oculos
and says, what, if they are combed? He sees (*thy*) eyes

micantes igne, similes sideribus. Videt oscula,
sparkling with fire, like to stars. He sees (*thy*) kisses,

quæ est non satis vidisse. Laudat que
(*lips*), which it is not enough to have seen. He praises both

85] digitos, que manus, que brachia, et lacertos *
(*thy*) fingers, and hands, and arms, and shoulders

nudos plùs mediâ parte. Si qua
naked more (*than*) the middle part (*half*). If any (*things*)

latent, putat meliora. Illa fugit ocior
lie-hid, he thinks (*them*) better. She flees swifter (*than*) the

levi aurâ; neque resistit ad hæc verba revocantis:
light breezes; nor stops at these words (*of him*) recalling:

Peneia Nympha, mane, precor; insequor non
Peneian Nymph, stay, I pray; I pursue not (*as*) an

hostis: Nympha, mane. Sic agna 90] lupum;
enemy: Nymph, stay. Thus the lamb (*flee*s) the wolf;

sic cerva leonem; sic columbæ fugiunt aquilam
so the hind the lion; thus doves fly the eagle

trepidante pennâ; quæque suos hostes.
with trembling feather (*wing*); every-one their-own enemies.

Amor est mihi causa sequendi. Miserum me!
Love is to me the cause of following. Wretched me!

ne cadas prona, ve sentes secent crura
lest thou mayest fall headlong, or the thorns may cut (*thy*) legs

* Lacertus, properly, is that part reaching from the elbow to the neck.

indigna lædi, et sim causa doloris tibi.
undeserving to be hurt, and I may be the cause of pain to thee.

Loca, quæ properas, sunt aspera. 95] Oro, curre
The places, where thou hastenest, are rough. I pray, run

moderatiùs, que inhibe fugam: ipse insequar
more-moderately, and check (*thy*) flight: myself will pursue

moderatiùs. Tamen inquire, cui placeas
more-moderately. However inquire, to whom thou mayest please

(*pres. sub.*). Ego sum non incola montis, non
(*thou pleasest*). I am not an inhabitant of a mountain, not

pastor: horridus observo non armenta ve greges
a shepherd: (*I*) rough watch not herds or flocks

hîc. Temeraria nescis, quem fugias
here. Rash (*girl*) thou knowest-not, whom thou mayest flee

(*pres. sub.*); que ideo 100] fugis. Delphica tellus,
(*thou fleest*); and therefore thou fleest. The Delphic land,

et Claros, et Tenedos, que regia Pataraea servit mihi.
and Claros, and Tenedos, and royal Pataraea obeys to me.

Jupiter est genitor. Per me que quod erit,
Jupiter is (*my*) father. Through me both what will be,

que fuit, que est, patet: per me carmina
and has been, and is, lies-open: through me poems

concordant nervis. Quidem nostra est certa;
agree to the strings. Indeed our (*arrow*) is sure;

tamen una sagitta certior, quæ 105] fecit vulnera in
however one arrow (*is*) surer, which has made wounds in

vacuo pectore. Medicina est meum inven-
an empty (*disengaged*) breast. Medicine is my inven-

tum, que dicor opifer per orbem, et potentia
tion, and I am called helper through the globe, and the power

herbarum subjecta nobis. Hei mihi, quòd
of herbs (*is*) subjected to us. Woe to me, because

amor est medicabilis nullis herbis; nec
love is curable to (*by*) no herb; nor (*do*) (*those*)

artes, quæ prosunt omnibus, prosunt domino!
arts, which profit to all, profit to (*their*) lord!

Peneia fugit 110] locuturum plura. timide
The Peneian (*nymph*) fled-from (*him*) about-to-speak more, with fearful

cursu ; que reliquit verba imperfecta cum ipso.
course ; and left the words unfinished with himself.

Tum quoque visa decens. Venti nudabant
Then also she seemed elegant. The winds did expose (her)

corpora, que obvia flamina vibrabant adversas
bodies (limbs), and opposite breezes did agitate the front

vestes ; et levis aura dabat-retro impexos capillos ;
garments ; and the light breeze threw-back (her) uncombed locks ;

que forma aucta-est fugâ. Sed-enim juvenis
and (her) beauty was increased by flight. But-however the youthful

Deus sustinet non ultrâ 115] perdere blanditias ;
God [bears not beyond (more) to lose (his) flatteries ;

que ut amor ipse
[can bear no longer to lose his blandishments ;] and as love itself

movebat, sequitur vestigia admisso passu.
did move, he follows (her) footsteps | with loosed pace

Ut cùm Gallicus canis
[with hastened pace]. As when a Gallic dog (a greyhound) has

vidit leporem in vacuo arvo ; et hic
seen a hare in an empty (open) land ; and this (the former)

petit prædam pedibus, ille salutem : alter
seeks prey by the feet, that (the latter) safety : the other

similis inhæsuro, 120] que jamjam
(one) (is) like (as if just) about-to-fasten-on (the hare), and just-now

sperat tenere, et stringit vestigia extento
he hopes to catch, and plies the footsteps with extended

rostro : alter est in-ambiguo an sit deprensus,
snout : the other is in-doubt whether he be seized,

et eripitur morsibus ipsis, que relinquit
and is snatched from the snaps themselves, and leaves the

ora tangentia : sic est Deus et
mouths (jaws) touching (him) : so (it) is (with) the God and the

virgo ; hic celer spe, illa timore. Tamen
virgin ; this (one) swift with hope, that with fear. However

qui insequitur, adjutus pennis 125] amoris
(he) who pursues, aided by the feathers (wings) of love

est ocior, que negat requiem, que imminet fugaci
is swifter, and denies (her) rest, and harks-over the fleeing

tergo (*dat.*), et afflat crimen sparsum cervi
back, and breathes-on the hair scattered (*on*) the necks

cibus. Viribus absumptis, illa expalluit que
(*shoulders*). (*Her*) forces being-spent, she grew-pale and

victa labore citæ fugæ, spectans Peneidas
overcome by the labour of the speedy flight, looking-on the Peneian

undas, inquit, pater, fer opem, si 130] flumina habetis
waves, says, father, bring help, if (*ye*) rivers have

Numen: aut, tellus, hisce, vel perde istam figuram,
Divine-power: or, O earth, open-out, or destroy that shape,

quâ placui nimium, mutando, quæ facit
by which I have pleased too-much, by changing (*that*), which causes

ut lædar. Prece vix finita, gravis
that I may be injured. The prayer scarcely being ended, a heavy

torpor occupat artus: mollia præcordia cin-
numbness seized (*her*) limbs: the soft bosoms are be-

guntur tenui libro: crines crescunt in frondem,
girt with thin bark: the hairs grow into leaf

135] brachia in ramos: pes modò tam velox
(*foliage*), the arms into boughs: the foot lately so swift

hæret pigris radicibus: cacumen obit
clings in slow (*tough*) roots: a (*leafy*) top comes-over (*her*)

ora: nitor unus remanet in illâ. Phœbus
features: (*her*) elegance one (*alone*) remains in her. Phœbus

amat hanc quoque; que dextrâ positâ in
loves this also; and (*his*) right (*hand*) being-placed on

stipite, sentit pectus trepidare adhuc sub
the trunk, he feels (*her*) breast to tremble yet under the

novo cortice. Que 140] complexus ramos, ut
new bark. And having embraced the boughs, as

membra, suis lacertis, dat oscula ligno: tamen
limbs, in his arms, he gives kisses to the wood: however

lignum refugit oscula. Cui deus dixit, [at]
the wood recoils-from kisses. To which the god said, but

quoniam potes non esse mea conjux, certè
since thou canst not to be my wife, certainly thou shalt

eris mea arbor: Laure, coma te semper,
be my tree: O Laurel, (*my*) hair (*shall have*) thee always

citharæ te, nostræ pharetræ habebunt te.
 harps (shall have) thee, our quivers shall have thee,

Tu aderis Latiis ducibus, cùm læta vox 145]
 Thou shalt be-present to Latin generals, when the joyful voice shall

canet triumphum, et longæ pompæ visent
 sing a triumph, and the long processions shall visit the

capitolia. Eadem stabis fidissima custes
 capitol's. (Thou) the same shalt stand a most-faithful guardian

ante fores Augustis postibus, que tuebere
 before the doors in Augustan gate-posts, and thou shalt protect

quercum mediam. Que ut meum juvenile caput
 the oak (placed) middle. And as my youthful head

est intonsis capillis, tu quoque gere semper per-
 is with unshorn locks, thou also bear always per-

petuos honores frondis. Pæan finierat. 150]
 petual honours of leaf (foliage). Apollo had finished. The

Laurea annuit ramis modò factis; que visa-est
 laurel nodded with the boughs lately made; and was-seen

agitâsse cacumen, ut caput
 to have shaken (its) top, as a head.

FAB. IX. (Metam. Lib. I. 568—667.)

IO IN VACCAM.
 IO (CHANGED) INTO A COW.

Est nemus Æmoniaë, quod prærupta sylva
 There is a grove of Æmonia, which a rugged wood
 claudit undique; vocant Tempe; per quæ
 encloses on-every-side; they call (it) Tempe; through which the

Peneus effusus ab imo Pindo volvitur
 Peneus poured-out from the lowest (the bottom of) Pindus is rolled

spumosis undis, que conducit nubila agitantia
 with foamy waves, and brings-together mists shaking

tenues fumos gravi dejectu, que impluit
 thin smokes from the heavy fall, and it rains-on the

summas sylvas 5] aspergine, et fatigat plus
highest woods with the spray, and tires more (*than*)

vicina sonitu. Hæc domus,
the neighbouring (*places*) with the sound. This (*is*) the house,

hæ sedes; hæc sunt penetralia magni amnis:
these the seats; these are the recesses of the great river:

residens in hoc antro facto de cautibus, dabat
dwelling in this cavern made of rocks, he did give

jura undis, que nymphis colentibus undas.
laws to the waves, and to the nymphs inhabiting the waves.

Popularia flumina primùm conveniunt illuc, 10] nescia
The native rivers firstly assemble thither, not-knowing

gratentur, ne consolentur
(*whether*) they may congratulate, whether they may comfort (*their*)

(parentem). Populifer Spercheos, et irrequietus
parent. Popular-bearing Spercheos, and the troubled

Enipeus, que senex Apidanus, que lenis Amphrysos,
Enipeus, and aged Apidanus, and gentle Amphrysos,

et Æas. Que mox alii amnes, qui deducunt in
and Æas. And presently the other rivers, which lead unto

mare, 15] undas fessas erroribus, quâ impetus
the sea, (*their*) waves tired with wanderings, where force

tulit illos. Inachus unus abest, que recon-
has borne them. Inachus one (*alone*) is absent, and re-

ditus imo antro auget aquas fletibus, que
tired in the lowest cavern he increases the waters by weepings, and

miserrimus luget natam Iô, ut amissam. Nescit
most-wretched he bewails (*his*) daughter Iô, as lost. He knows-not

ne fruatur vitâ, an sit apud manes.
whether she may enjoy life, or may be among ghosts (*the dead*).

Sed putat esse nusquam, quam invenit non
But he thinks (*her*) to be no-where, whom he finds not

usquam; atque veretur pejora 20] animo. Jupiter
any-where; and dreads worse (*things*) in mind. Jupiter

viderat Iô redeuntem à patrio flumine: et
had seen Iô returning from (*her*) paternal river: and had

dixerat, O virgo digna Jove, que factura nescio
said, O virgin worthy-of Jupiter, and about-to-make I know-not

quem beatum tuo toro, pete umbras
 whom (some one) happy with thy bed, seek the shades of the
 altorum nemorum (et monstraverat umbras
 lofty groves (and he had pointed-out the shades of the
 nemorum) dum calet, et sol est altissimus medio
 groves) while it is-warm, and the sun is highest in the middle
 orbe.25] Quod si times sola intrare latebras
 globe. But if thou fearest alone to enter the dens
 ferarum, tuta deo præside, subibis secreta
 wild-beasts, safe with a god conductor, thou shalt enter the secret

nemorum: nec deo de plebe,
 (recesses) of the groves: neither (with) a god of the common-sort,
 sed qui teneo cœlestia sceptrâ magnâ
 but (with me) who hold the heavenly sceptres in (my) great
 manu, sed qui mitto vaga fulmina. Fuge ne me
 hand, but who send the wandering lightnings. Flee not me
 (enim fugiebat). Jam 35] reliquerat pascua
 (for she did flee). Already she had left the pastures

Lernæ, que Lyrœa arva consita arboribus:
 of Lerna, and the Lyrœan lands planted with trees:

cùm deus, caligine inductâ, occuluit latas
 when the god, darkness being brought-on, concealed the wide

terras, que tenuit fugam, que rapuit
 lands, and held (restrained her) flight, and seized (forced)

pudorem. Interea Juno despexit in medios
 (her) modesty. Meantime Juno looked-down into the middle

agros, et mirata volucres nebulas 30]
 lands, and having wondered (at) the fleet mists to have

fecisse faciem noctis sub nitido die, sensit
 made the appearance of night under a bright day, she perceived

illas non esse fluminis, nec remitti
 them not to be of the river, nor to be sent from the

humenti tellure. Atque circumspicit ubi suus
 moist earth. And she looks-about where her

conjux sit, ut quæ nôsset furta
 spouse may be, as (one) who might have known the thefts (amours)

mariti toties deprensi. Quem postquam repperit
 of a husband so-often detected. Whom after-that she found

non cœlo, 40] ait, Aut ego fallor aut ego lædor.
not in heaven, she says, Either I am deceived or I am injured.

Que delapsa ab summo æthere, constitit
And having glided-down from the highest sky, she stood

in terris, que jussit nebulas recedere
on the lands, and commands the mists to retire. He had

Præsenſerat adventum conjugis, que
previously-perceived the coming of (his) spouse, and had

mutaverat vultus Inachidos in nitentem
changed the looks of Inachis (Io) into a shining (sleek)

juvencam. Bos quoque est formosa. Saturnia
heifer. (As) a cow also she is beautiful. Saturnia (Juno)

quanquam invita, probat speciem 45] vaccæ:
although unwilling, approves the appearance (beauty) of the cow:

necnon quærit et cuius, et unde, ve quo
also she inquires both whose, and whence, or from what

armento sit, quasi nescia veri. Jupiter
herd she may be, as-if unknowing of the truth. Jupiter

mentitur genitam è terrâ, ut auctor
feigns (her) begotten from the earth, that the author (owner) may

desinat inquiri. Saturnia petit hanc munus.
cease to be inquired-for. Saturnia asks her (as) a present.

Quid faciat? 50] Crudele addicere suos amores:
What may he do? (It is) cruel to-give-up his | loves:

suspectum non dare. Est pudor,
[beloved:] a suspected (thing) not to give (her). It is shame,

qui suadeat illinc; amor dissuadet hinc.
which may persuade thence; love dissuades (him) hence.

Pudor victus-esset amore: sed si vacca,
Shame might have been overcome by love: but if a cow,

leve munus negaretur sociæ que
a light (trifling) present might be denied to the partner both

generis que tori, poterat
of (his) birth and of (his) bed, she was able (she might)

non videri vacca. Pellice donatâ, 55] diva
not to seem a cow. The mistress being presented, the goddess

non exuit omnem [metum] protinus, que timuit
'did not 'put-off all fear immediately, and she feared

Jovem, et fuit anxia furti, donec tradidit
Jupiter, and was apprehensive of a theft, until she delivered

Argo Aristoridæ servandam. Argus habebat
(her) to Argus Aristorides to-be-kept. Argus did have

caput cinctum centum luminibus. Inde
(his) head encircled with a hundred lights (eyes). Then

bina capiebant quietem suis vicibus; cætera
two did take rest in their turns; the rest did

servabant atque manebant in statione. 60] Quocunque
watch and did remain on guard. In whatever

modo constit erat, spectabat ad Iô: quamvis
manner he had stood, he did look to Io: although

aversus, habebat Iô ante oculos. Sinit
turned-away, he did have Io before (his) eyes. He permits

pasci luce: cùm sol est sub altâ
(her) to be fed by light (day): when the sun is under the deep

tellure, claudit, et circumdat vincula
earth, he 'shuts (her) 'up, and surrounds chains on (her)

indigno collo. Pascitur arbuteis frondibus et
undeserving neck. She is fed with arbutus leaves and

amarâ herbâ: que pro 65] toro infelix incubat
bitter grass: and instead-of a couch the unfortunate (cow) lies

terræ (dat.), non semper habenti gramen; que
on the earth, not always having grass; and

potat limosa flumina. Cùm illa etiam supplex
drinks muddy rivers. When she also suppliant might

vellet tendere brachia Argo, habait non
will to stretch (her) arms to Argus, she had not

brachia, quæ tenderet Argo: que conata
arms, which she might stretch to Argus: and having endeavoured

queri, edidit mugitus 70] ore, que pertimuit
to complain, she sends-forth bellings from (her) mouth, and greatly-fear'd

sonos, que exterrita-est propriâ voce. Venit
the sounds, and was affrighted by her-own voice. She came

et ad ripas, Inachidas ripas, ubi solebat sæpè
also to the banks, the Inachian banks, where she was-wont often

ludere, que ut conspexit nova cornua in
to sport, and when she beheld (her) new horns in the

indâ, pertimuit, que externata, refugit se.
 wave, she feared-greatly, and frightened, she fled-from herself

Naïdes ignorant, 75] et Inachus ipse ignorat
 The Naiads 'know (her) 'not, and Inachus himself knows-not

quæ sit (sub.). At illa sequitur patrem, que
 who she may be. But she follows (her) father, and

sequitur sorores, et patitur se tangi, que
 follows (her) sisters, and suffers herself to be touched, and

offert [se] admirantibus. Senior Inachus
 presents herself to (them) admiring. The older Inachus had

porrexerat decerptas herbas; illa lambit manus,
 reached plucked herbs; she licks (his) hands,

que dat oscula patriis palmis. Nec retinet
 and gives kisses to (his) paternal palms. Nor does (she) constrain

lacrymas; et si modò verba sequantur, 80]
 (her) tears; and if only words may follow, she may

oret opem, que loquatur suum nomen que
 (would) beg help, and may speak (tell) her name and

casus. Littera quam pes ducit in pulvere
 misfortunes. A letter which (her) foot draws in the dust

pro verbis peregit triste indicium mutati
 instead-of words completed the sad information of (her) changed

corporis. Miserum me! exclamat pater Inachus: que
 body. Wretched me! exclaims father Inachus: and

pendens in cornibus gementis, et cervice
 hanging on the horns of (her) groaning, and the neck

85] niveæ juvencæ, ingeminat, miserum me: ne
 of the snowy heifer, he redoubles, wretched me: whether

es tu nata quæsitâ mihi per omnes terras?
 art thou the daughter sought to (by) me through all lands?

Tu non inventa eras levior luctus repertâ.
 Thou not being found wast lighter grief (than when) found.

Retices, nec refers mutua dicta nostris.
 Thou art-silent, nor dost thou return mutual words to ours.

Prodis tantùm suspiria alto pectore: que quod
 Thou emittest only sighs from deep breast: and what

unum 90] potes, remugis ad mea verba. At
 one (alone) thou canst, thou bellowest to my words. But

ego ignarus parabam thalamos que tædas tibi;
 I unknowing did prepare marriage-beds and torches for thee;
 que prima spes mihi fuit generi, secunda
 and the first hope to me was of a son-in-law, the second of
 nepotum. Nunc vir de grege habendus
 grand-children. Now a husband from the flock (*is*) to-be-had
 tibi, nunc natus de grege, nec licet mihi
 & (*by*) thee, now a son from the flock, nor is it-lawful for me
 finire tantos dolores morte; sed nocet 95] esse
 to end so-great griefs by death; but it injures (*me*) to be a
 deum; que præclusa janua lethi extendit nostros
 god; and the prevented gate of death continues our
 luctus in æternum ævum. Stellatus Argus summovet
 griefs unto everlasting age. The starry Argus removes
 natam ereptam patri, que abstrahit
 (*his*) daughter torn-away to (*from*) the father, and 'draws (*her*) 'away
 in diversa pascua. Ipse occupat sublime cacumen
 into different pastures. Himself gains the lofty top
 montis procul, unde sedens speculetur in
 of a mountain at-a-distance, whence sitting he may watch in
 omnes partes.
 all parts.

FAB. X. (Metam. Lib. I. 668—688.)

MERCURIUS OCCIDIT ARGUM.
 MERCURY SLAYS ARGUS.

Nec rector Superûm potest ferre ultra
 Nor 'is the ruler of the Gods 'able | to bear beyond (*more*)
 tanta mala Phoronidos;
 so-great miseries of Phoronis (*Io*); [to bear any longer such great
 que vocat natum, quem lucida Pleiās
 miseries of *Io*;] and he calls (*his*) son, whom the bright Pleiad
 enixa-est partu, que imperat det
 brought-forth in a birth, and commands (*that*) he may give (*put*)
 Argum leto. Mora est parva sumpsisse
 Argus to death. The delay is small to have taken

alas pedibus, que somniferam virgam
wings to (*his*) feet, and the sleep-bringing wand in (*his*)

potenti manu, que tegimen capillis. 5]
powerful hand, and a covering (*cap*) for the locks (*hair*).

Ubi natus Jove disposuit hæc, desilit
When (*he*) born from (*of*) Jupiter arranged these (*things*) he springs

ab patriâ arce in terras, que illic removit
from (*his*) paternal citadel into the lands (*earth*), and there he removed

tegimen, et posuit pennas, tantummodò
(*his*) cap, and put-aside (*his*) feathers (*wings*), only the

virga retenta-est. Dum venit, ut pastor agit
wand was kept. Whilst he comes, as a shepherd he drives

hæc capellas abductas per devia rura,
with this (*wand*) she-goats led-away through the pathless countries (*fields*),

et cantat 10] structis avenis. Argus, Junonius
and sings (*plays*) with arranged oaten-reeds. Argus, the Junonian

custos, captus voce novæ artis, ait, Quisquis
keeper, captivated with the voice of a new art, says, Whosoever

es poteris considerare mecum hoc saxo;
thou art thou shalt be-able to sit-down with-me (*on*) this rock;

enim herba est fœcundior pecori neque ullo
for grass is more-fruitful for cattle neither in any (other)

loco, que vides umbram aptam pastoribus.
place, and thou seest the shade fit for shepherds.

Atlantiades sedit et detinuit euntem diem
Atlantiades (*Mercury*) sat-down and beguiled the passing day in

sermone, loquendo multa; que tentat vincere
discourse, by speaking many (*much*); and tries to overcome the

servantia lumina canendo 15] junctis arundinibus.
watchful eyes by singing with united reeds.

Tamen ille pugnat evincere molles somnos, et quamvis
However he struggles to overcome soft sleep, and although

sopor receptus-est parte oculorum, tamen vigilat
sleep has been received in part of the eyes, however he watches

20] parte. Quærit quoque, (namque fistula reperta-
with a part. He inquires also, (for the pipe had been found

erat nuper,) quâ ratione reperta-sit.
(*invented*) lately,) :? what means it may have been found.

FAB. XI. (Metam. Lib. I. 689—712.)

SYRIX MUTATUR IN ARUNDINEM.
SYRIX IS CHANGED INTO A REED.

Tum Deus inquit, fuit una Naias in gelidis
Then the God says, (there) was one Naiad in the cold
montibus Arcadiæ, celeberrima inter Nonacrinas
mountains of Arcadia, most-distinguished among the Nonacrine
Hamadryadas: Nymphæ vocabant Syringa.
Hamadryads: the Nymphs did call (her) Syrix.
Illa non semel eluserat et Satyros sequentes,
She not once (often) had escaped both the Satyrs following
et quoscunque Deos ve umbrosa sylva ve
(her), and whatever Gods either the shady wood or the
ferax rus habet: colebat 5] Ortygiam
fertile country had: she did cultivate (emulate) the Ortygian
Deam studiis que virginitate ipsâ: quoque
Goddess (Diana) in pursuits and virginity itself: also
cincta ritu Dianæ falleret et
girded in the fashion of Diana she might deceive (one) and might
posset credi Latonia, si corneus arcus foret
be-able to be believed Latonia, if a horn bow were
non huic, si aureus [foret non] illi.
not to this (the latter), if a golden (one) were not to this
Sic quoque fallebat. Pan videt
(the forme). Thus also (even so) she did deceive. Pan sees
hanc redeuntem. Lycaeo colle que præcinctus
her returning from the Lycean hill and girt-before with
acutâ pinu 10] caput, refert talia verba:
sharp pine (leaf) (as to) the head, utters such words:
Restabat referre verba: et
It did remain (to Mercury) to relate (the words: and (these)
precibus spretis, Nympham fugisse
prayers being despised, the Nymph (is said) to have fled
per avia, donec venerat ad placidum
through pathless (places), until she had come to the gentle

amnem arenosi Ladonis : hîc, undis impe-
 river of the sandy Ladon : here (it was) the waves pre-
 dientibus cursum illi, orâsse liquidas
 venting (her) course to her, (that) she prayed (her) liquid
 sorores, ut 15] mutarent se : que Pana, cùm
 sisters, that they might change herself : and Pan, when
 putaret jam Syringa prensam sibi,
 he might think (did think) now Syrinx caught to (by) himself,
 tenuisse palustres calamos pro corpore
 to have held fenny reeds for the body of the
 Nymphæ. Que dum suspirat ibi, ventos motos
 Nymph. And whilst he sighs there, the winds moved
 in arundine effecisse tenuem sonum, que
 in the reed to have caused a shrill sound, and
 similem querenti ; Deum captum 20] novâ arte,
 like to (one) complaining ; the God captivated by the new art,
 que dulcedine vocis, dixisse, Hoc
 and the sweetness of the voice (sound) to have said, This
 consilium manebit mihi tecum ; atque
 counsel (communication) shall remain for me with-thee ; and
 ita disparibus calamis junctis inter se com-
 thus unequal reeds being joined among themselves by a fas-
 pagine ceræ, tenuisse nomen puellæ.
 tening of wax, to have retained the name of the girl.

FAB. XII. (Metam. Lib. I. 713—723.)

OCULI ARGÏ IN CAUDAM PAVONIS.
 THE EYES OF ARGUS INTO THE TAIL OF A PEACOCK.

Cyllenius dicturus talia vidit omnes
 Cyllenius (Mercury) about-to-say such (words) saw all
 oculos succubuisse, que lumina
 the eyes to have sunk (to sleep), and (his) lights (eyes)
 adoperta somno. Supprimit vocem extemplò,
 wrapped in sleep. He suppresses (his) voice immediately,
 que firmat soporem, permulcens languida lumina
 and confirms (his) drowsiness, stroking (his) feeble eyes

medicatâ virgâ. Nec mora, vulnerat
with the medicated wand. Nor (*was*) delay, he wounds (*him*)

nutantem falcato ense, quâ caput confine 5]
nodding with (a) crooked sword, where the head (*is*) adjoining to the

collo, que dejicit cruentum saxo, et maculat
neck, and casts (*him*) bloody from the rock, and stains

præruptam cautem sanguine. Arge jaces,
the rugged crag with blood. O Argus thou liest

que lumen, quod habebas in tot
(*prostrate*), and the light, which thou didst have in so-many

lumina, extinctum-est, que una nox occupat centum.
eyes, was-quenched, and one night seizes the hundred

oculos. Saturnia excipit hos, que collocat
eyes. Saturnia (*Juno*) takes-up these, and places (*them*)

10] pennis suæ volucris, et implet caudam
in the feathers of her bird, and fills (*its*) tail with

stellantibus gemmis.
starry gems.

FAB. XIII. (Metam. Lib. I. 724—779.)

IO AGITUR IN FUOREM.

IO IS DRIVEN INTO MADNESS.

Protinus exarsit, nec distulit

Immediately | she blazed, [*Juno was inflamed,*] nor deferred the

tempora iræ, que objecit horrificam Erinny
times of wrath, and exposed the dreadful Erinny's (*fury*)

oculis que animo Argolicæ pellicis, que con-
to the eyes and mind of the Grecian mistress, and bu-

didit cæcos stimulos in pectore, et terruit
ried dark goads in (*her*) breast, and affrighted (*her*) an

profugam per totum orbem. Nile, restabas
exile through the whole globe. O Nile, thou didst remain

ultimus immenso labori. Quem simul-ac tetigit,
last to (*her*) immense labour. Which so-soon-as she touched,

que genibus positus in margine ripæ, 5]
and (*her*) knees being placed on the edge of the bank, she

procubuit, que ardua collo resupino, tollens vultus
lay-down, and lofty with neck bent-back, raising looks

ad sidera, quos solos potuit, visa-est queri
to the stars which alone she could, she seemed to complain

cum Jove et gemitu et lacrymis, luctisono
with Jupiter both by groan and tears, mournfully-sounding

mugitu, que orare finem malorum. Ille
bellowing, and to pray an end to (her) miseries. He having

complexus colla (pl.) suæ conjugis 10] [lacertis],
embraced the neck of his spouse 'with (his) 'arms,

rogat, ut tandem finiat pœnas; que inquit,
begs, that at-length she may end (her) punishments; and says,

Pone metus in futurum, hæc nunquam erit
lay-aside fears in future, she 'shall never 'be (a)

causa doloris tibi; et jubet Stygias paludes
cause of grief to you; and he orders Stygian lakes to

audire hoc. Ut dea lenita-est, illa capit
hear this (oath). As the goddess was softened, she assumes

priores vultus, que fit quod fuit ante:
(her) former looks, and is made what she was before: the

setæ fugiunt è corpore, 15] cornua decrescunt,
bristles flee from (her) body, (her) horns diminish, the

orbis luminis fit arctior, rictus
circumference of the eye becomes more-narrow, the opening (of the

contrahitur, que humeri que manus redeunt;
jaw) is contracted, and (her) shoulders and hands return;

que ungula dilapsa in quinos ungues
and the hoof having vanished into five nails (toes) is

absumitur. Nihil superest de bove in illâ, nisi
wasted. Nothing remains of the cow in her, unless

candor formæ; que nympe contenta
the whiteness 'of (her) 'shape; and the nymph contented with the

officio duorum pedum erigitur, 20] que metuit
duty of two feet is raised-up (on them), and fears

loqui ne mugiat more juvencæ, et
to speak lest she may bellow in the manner of a heifer, and

retentat timide intermissa verba. Nunc dea
pronounces timidly interrupted words. Now (as) a goddess

celeberrima colitur linigerâ turbâ. Hinc
the most-illustrious she is worshipped by the linen-wearing crowd. Hence

Epaphus creditur tandem esse genitus de semine
Epaphus is believed at-length to be begotten of the seed

magni Jovis; que tenet templa juncta 25] parenti
of the great Jupiter; and possesses temples joined to (*his*) parent

per urbes. Phaëton, satus sole, fuit æqualis
through the cities. Phaëton, sprung from the sun, was equal

huic animis et annis; quem quondam loquentem
to him in spirits and years; whom formerly speaking

magna, nec cedentem sibi, que superbum
great (*things*), nor yielding to him, and proud in (*his*)

parente Phœbo; Inachides non tulit; que
parent Phœbus; Inachides (*Epaphus*) (did) not bear (*it*); and

ait, Demens, credis matri omnia,
said, Foolish (*fellow*), thou believest to (*thy*) mother in all (*things*),

et 30] es tumidus imagine falsi genitoris.
and thou art puffed-up with the conceit of a false father.

Phaëton erubuit que repressit iram pudore, et
Phaëton blushed and checked (*his*) anger from shame, and

tulit ad matrem Clymenen convicia Epaphi, que
bore unto (*his*) mother Clymene the reproaches of Epaphus, and he

ait, Quò doleas magis, genitrix, ego, ille
says, In-order-that thou mayest grieve more, O mother, I, that

liber, ille ferox, tacui. Pudet
free (*unrestrained lad*), that bold (*youth*), was-silent. It shames (*me*)

et hæc opprobria potuisse dici
both (*that*) these insults have been able to be said to

nobis, et non 35] potuisse refelli. At tu
us, and not to have been able to be refuted. But (*do*) thou

ede (notam) tanti generis, si modò
declare (*give a*) sign of so-great a race, if only I have been

creatus-sum cœlesti stirpe; que assere me cœlo.
begotten from divine stock; and vindicate me for heaven.

Dixit, et implicuit brachia materno collo;
He said, and twined (*his*) arms (*on*) maternal neck,

que oravit per suum caput que Meropis, que
and entreated by his-own head and (*that*) of Merops, and the

tædas sororum, traderet sibi
marriage-torches of (*his*) sisters, (that) she would deliver to him

signa veri parentis. Ambiguum 40] Cly-
the signs 'of (*his*) 'true parents. (It is) doubtful (*whether*) Cly-

mene magis mota precibus Phaëtonis an
mene (*was*) more moved by the prayers of Phaëton than by the

irâ criminis dicti sibi; porrexit utraque
anger at the charge spoken to (*against*) herself; she extended each

brachia cœlo, que spectans ad lumina
(*both*) arms to heaven, and looking to the light of the

solis, inquit: Per hoc jubar insigne coruscis radiis,
sun, says: By this beam remarkable with resplendent rays,

quod que audit que videt nos, 45] juro tibi, [nate,]
which both hears and sees us, I swear to thee, O son,

te satum hœc, te hœc sole, qui
(that) thou art sprung from this, thou from this sun, which

temperat orbem. Si loquor ficta,
governs the globe. If I speak feigned (words) 'may he

ipse neget se videndum mihi, que ista sit
himself 'deny himself to-be-seen to (*by*) me, and 'may this 'be

novissima lux nostris oculis. Nec est labor
the last light to our eyes. | Nor is the trouble

longus tibi nôsse
long to thee [nor will it be any great trouble for you] to have known

patrios penates; domus unde oritur est con-
(*thy*) paternal household-gods; the habitation whence he arises is bor-

termina nostræ terræ. Si modò 50] animus fert,
dering to our land. If only (*thy*) mind bears

gradere, et scitabere ab ipso. Phaëton,
(*inclines*) proceed, and thou shalt inquire from himself. Phaëton,

lætus post talia dicta suæ matris, emicat extemplo, et
glad after such words of his mother, bounds immediately, and

concipit æthera mente: que transit suos
conceives the sky (*wonders*) in mind: and he passes-over his-own

Æthiopas que Indos positos sub sidereis ignibus, que
Æthiopians and the Indians placed under starry fires, and

impiger adit patrios ortus.
active goes-to (*his*) paternal risings (*the east*).

LIBER SECUNDUS.

BOOK

THE SECOND.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. II. 1—324.)

DE PHAËTONTE.

CONCERNING PHAËTON.

REGIA Solis erat alta sublimibus columnis,
 THE PALACE of the Sun was lofty with stately pillars,
 clara micante auro, que pyropo imitante flammas;
 bright with sparkling gold, and carbuncle imitating flames;
 summa fastigia cujus nitidum ebur tegebat.
 the highest tops of which polished ivory did cover.
 Bifores valvæ radiabant lumine argenti.
 Double-doored folding-doors did shine with the light of silver.

Opus superabat materiem: nam Mulciber
 The workmanship did excel the material: for Vulcan
 5] cælârat illic æquora cingentia medias terras,
 had engraven there the seas encompassing the middle lands,
 que orbem terrarum, que cælum, quod imminet
 and the globe of the lands, and heaven, which impends
 orbi. Unda habet cæruleos deos;
 to (over) the globe. The wave has the azure gods; the
 canorum Tritona, que ambiguum Protea, que Ægæ-
 musical Triton, and the ambiguous Proteus, and Ægæ-
 ona prementem immania terga balænarum 10] suis
 pressing the huge backs of whales with his

lacertis, que Dorida, et natas: pars quarum
 arms, and Doris, and (*her*) daughters: part of whom
 videntur nare, pars sedens in mole siccare
 seem to swim, part sitting on a heap (*bank*) to dry

virides capillos; quædam vehi pisce.
 (*their*) green hairs; some to be borne by a fish. The

Facies non una omnibus, nec tamen
 face (*look*) (*was*) not one (*the same*) to all, nor however

diversa; qualem decet 15] sororum esse. Terra
 different; such-as it becomes (*that*) of sisters to be. The land

gerit viros que urbes, que sylvas que feras, que
 bears men and cities, and woods and wild-beasts, and

flumina et nymphas, et cætera numina ruris.
 rivers and nymphs, and the rest (*other*) deities of the country.

Imago fulgentis cœli imposita-est super hæc;
 The image of the glittering heaven was placed over these;

que sex signa dextris foribus, que
 and six signs (of the Zodiac) (*are*) on the right door, and

totidem sinistris. Quò simul Clymeneia
 as-many on the left. Whither as-soon-as the Clymenean

proles venit acclivo limite, et intravit tecta 20]
 offspring came by the steep track, and entered the roofs of (*his*)

dubitati parentis, protinus fert sua vestigia ad
 doubted parent, forthwith he bears his footsteps to

patrios vultus, que constitit procul; enim neque
 paternal looks, and stood at-a-distance; for neither

ferebat lumina propiora. Phœbus sedebat
 did he bear the lights nearer. Phœbus did sit

in solio velatus purpureâ veste, lucente claris
 in (*his*) throne covered with a purple garment, shining with bright

smaragdis. A dextrâ que lævâ Dies,
 emeralds. From (*on*) the right and left (*stood*) the Day,

et Mensis, et 25] Annus, que Sæcula, et Horæ
 and the Month, and the Year, and Ages, and the Hours,

positæ æqualibus spatiis; que novum Ver
 placed in equal distances; and the new Spring did

stabat, cinctum florente coronâ: nuda Æstas
 stand, girt with a blooming crown: the naked Summer did

stabat, et gerebat spiceaserta; et Autumnus
stand, and did bear spiky (*wheaten*) garlands; and Autumn

stabat, sordidus uvis calcatis; et glacialis Hyems
did stand, filthy from grapes trodden; and icy Winter

hirsuta 30] canos capillos. Inde Sol medius loco
bristly (*as to*) hoary locks. Then the Sun middle in place

vidit juvenem paventem novitate
saw the youth trembling with the newness (*strangeness*) of the

rerum oculis, quibus aspicit omnia.
things with (*those*) eyes, with which he beholds all (*things*).

Que ait, "Quæ causa viætibi?
And he says, | "What cause of the way (*journey*) (*is*) to thee? [What

Quid petisti hâc
is the cause of thy journey hither?] What hast thou sought in this

arce, Phaëton, progenies haud inficianda
citadel, O Phaëton, an offspring not to-be-denied to (*by*) a

parenti?" Ille refert, 35] "O publica lux im-
parent?" He relates (*answers*), "O general light of the im-

mensi mundi, pater Phœbe, si das usum hujus
mense world, father Phœbus, if thou givest the use of this

nominis mihi, nec Clymene celat culpam sub
name to me, nor Clymeno conceals (*her*) error under a

falsâ imagine; da pignora, genitor, per quæ
false image; give pledges, O father, by which I may be

credar tua vera propago, et detrahe hunc errorem
believed thy true progeny, and draw-away this mistake

nostris animis." Dixerat: at genitor
from our minds." He had said: but (*his*) father

deposuit radios micantes circum omne 40] caput, quæ
laid-aside the rays glittering about all the head, and

jussit accedere propiùs: quæ amplexu
ordered (*him*) to approach nearer: and an embrace being

dato, ait, "Nec es tu dignus negari esse
given, he says, "Neither art thou worthy (*deserving*) to be denied to be

meus; et Clymene edidit veros ortus. Que quò
mine; and Clymene has declared true descents. And in-order

minus-dubites, pete quodvis munus, ut
(*that*) thou mayest not-doubt seek any gift, *that*

feras, me tribuente. Palus
 thou mayest carry (*receive it*), I granting (*it*). The lake
 juranda dis incognita nostris oculis, 45] adesto
 to-be-sworn to (*by*) the gods unknown to our eyes, let it be-present
 testis promissis." Vix desierat bene: ille
 a witness to (*my*) promises." Scarcely had he ended well: he
 rogat paternos currus, que jus et moderamen
 asks (*his*) paternal chariots, and the right and government
 alipedum equorum in diem. Pœnituit
 of the winged horses in (*for*) a day. It repented (*his*)
 patrem jurâsse, qui concutiens illustre caput
 father to have sworn, who shaking (*his*) illustrious head
 que ter que quater, dixit, "Mea vox 50] facta-est
 both thrice and four-times, said, "My expression has been made
 temeraria tuâ. Utinam liceret non dare
 rash by thine. O-that it might be-lawful not to give the
 promissa! Confiteor, nate, negarem hoc solum
 promises! I confess, O son, I should deny this alone
 tibi. Licet dissuadere. Tua voluntas est
 to thee. It is-lawful to dissuade (*thee*). Thy will is
 non tuta. Petis magna, Phaëton, et munera,
 not safe. Thou seekest great (*things*), O Phaëton, and gifts,
 quæ nec convenient istis viribus 55] nec tam
 which neither may suit to those forces (*of thine*) nor so
 puerilibus annis. Tua sors mortalis; quod optas
 boyish years. Thy lot (*is*) mortal; what thou wishest
 est non mortale. Nescius affectas plus etiam,
 is not mortal. Ignorant thou aimest-at more even,
 quam quod sit fas contingere superis.
 than what may be divine-right to happen to the gods.
 Licebit quisque placeat sibi *;
 It will be-lawful (*that*) every-one (*of them*) may please to himself;
 tamen, non-quisquam, me excepto, valet consistere
 however, not-any-one, I excepted, is able to stand
 in ignifero axe. Rector 60] vasti Olympi quoque,
 on the fiery axle. The ruler of the vast Olympus also,

* How much soever each may think of himself.

qui jaculatur fera fulmina terribili dextrâ,
 who hurls the fierce lightnings with terrible right (*hand*),

non agat hos currus: et quid habemus majus
 'may not 'drive these chariots: and what have-we greater (*than*)

Jove? Prima via est ardua; et quâ recentes
 Jupiter? The first way is difficult; and where the fresh

equi manè vix enitantur; est altissima 65]
 horses in-the-morning scarcely may struggle; it is very-high in the

medio cœlo; unde timor fit mihi-ipsi sæpè videre
 middle heaven; whence fear is made to me-myself often to see

mare et terras, et pectus trepidat pavidâ
 the sea and the lands, and (*my*) breast trembles with fearful

formidine. Ultima via est prona, et eget certo
 terror. The last way is slant, and needs sure

moderamine. Tunc etiam Tethys ipsa, quæ excipit
 government. Then also Tethys herself, who receives

me subjectis undis, solet vereri, ne 70] ferar
 me in (*her*) subject waves, is wont to fear, lest I may be borne

in-præceps. Adde, quod cœlum rapitur assiduâ
 headlong. Add, that heaven is hurried with constant

vertigine, que trahit alta sidera, que torquet celeri
 whirl, and draws the lofty stars, and twists with rapid

volumine. Nitor in-adversum; nec impetus,
 revolution. I strive contrarily; nor (*does*) the force,

qui vincit cætera, me; et
 which overcomes the rest (*of things*), (*overcome*) me; and I am

evehor contrarius rapido orbi. Finge
 carried contrary to the rapid globe. Feign (*suppose*) the

currus datos. Quid agas? ne 75]
 chariots given (*thee*). What mayest thou do? whether shalt thou

poteris ire obvius rotatis polis, ne citus axis
 be-able to go opposite to the revolved pole, lest the swift axle

auferat te? Forsitan et concipias animo
 may bear-away thee? Perhaps also thou mayest conceive in mind

lucos que urbes deorum, que delubra ditia donis
 groves and cities of gods, and shrines rich with gifts

[illic]. Iter est per insidias que formas
 (to be) there. The journey is through snares and the forms of

ferarum. Que ut teneas viam,
wild-beasts (*the constellations*). And though thou mayest hold the way.

que traharis nullo errore; tamen gra-
and mayest be drawn by no error; however thou shalt pro-
dieris per cornua 80] adversi Tauri, que Hæmo-
ceed through the horns of the opposite Bull, and the Hæmo-
nios arcus, que ora violenti Leonis, que
nian bows, and the mouths (*jaaws*) of the violent Lion, and

Scorpion curvantem sæva brachia longo circuitu.
the Scorpion bending cruel arms in long compass,

atque Cancrum curvantem brachia aliter. Nec
and the Crab bending (*his*) arms otherwise. Nor
est in-promptu tibi regere animosos quadra-
is-it ready (*easy*) for thee to rule the spirited quadra-

pedes illis ignibus, quos habent in
pedes (*horses*) with those fires, which they have in (*their*)

pectore, quos efflant 85] ore et naribus.
breast, which they breathe-out from the mouth and nostrils.

Vix patiuntur me, ut acres animi
Scarcely (*do*) they suffer me, when (*their*) vigorous spirits have
inealuere; que cervix repugnat habenis. At tu,
heated; and the neck resists to the reins. But thou,

nate, cave, ne sim auctor muneri funesti
O son, beware, lest I may be the author of a gift destructive

tibi; que corrige tua vota, dum res sinit.
to thee; and correct thy wishes, whilst the thing permits.

Scilicet, petis certa pignora, ut 90] credas
Forsooth, thou seekest sure pledges, that thou mayest believe

te genitum nostro sanguine. Do certa pignora
thee begotten from our blood. I give sure pledges by

timendo; et prober esse pater patrio
fearing (*for thee*); and I am proved to be (*thy*) father by paternal

metu. Ecce! aspice meos vultus, que utinam
fear. Lo! behold my looks, and O-that thou mightest

posses inserere oculos in pectora, et de-
be-able to insert (*thy*) eyes into (*my*) breasts, and to de-

prendere intus patrias curas! Denique, circumspice,
tect inwardly paternal cares! Finally, look-round

quidquid dives mundus habet; que posce aliquid 95]
whatever the rich world has; and ask some (thing)

è tot que tanti bonis cœli, que terre, que
out-of so-many and so-great goods of heaven, and of earth, and of

maris; patiere nullam repulsam. Deprecor
sea; thou shalt suffer no repulse. I deprecate

hoc unum; quod vero nomine est poena,
this one (thing); which in (its) true name is a punishment,

non honor. Phæton poscis poenam pro
not an honour. Phæton thou askest punishment instead of a

munere. Quid, ignare tenes mea colla
gift. Why, O ignorant (lad), holdest thou my necks with

blandiæ lacertiæ? Dubita nec quodcunque 100]
soft (caressing) arms? Doubt not: whatsoever thou

optâris dabitur (juravimus Sty-
shalt have wished shall be given (we have sworn-by the Sty-

gias undas); sed tu opta sapientiùs."
gian waves); but thou wish more wisely."

Finierat monitus; tamen ille repugnat

He had finished (his) admonitions; however he resists to the
dictis, que tenet propositum; que flagrat cupidine
words, and holds (his) purpose; and burns with desire

currûs. Ergo, genitor cunctatus, quâ
of the chariot. Therefore, (his) father having delayed, where

105] licuit, deducit juvenem ad altos currus,
(as far as) it was lawful, conducts the youth to the lofty chariots,

Vulcania munera. Axis erat aurea, temo aurea,
Vulcanian gifts. The axle was golden, the beam golden,

curvatura summæ rotæ aurea, ordo radiorum
the curvature of the highest wheel golden, the rank of spokes

argentæ. Chrysolithi que gemmæ positæ ex ordine
silver. Chrysolites and diamonds placed in-order

per juga reddebant clara lumina reper-
through the yokes did return bright lights from the reflected

cuaso Phœbo. 110] Que dum magnanimus Phæton
Phœbus. And whilst the high-minded Phæton

miratur ea, que perspicit opus, ecce vigil
admires those (things), and surveys the work, behold the wakeful

Aurora patefecit purpureas fores ab rutilo ortu,
 Aurora opened-out (*her*) purple doors from the ruddy east,
 et atria plena rosarum. Stellæ diffugiunt; agmina
 and halls full of roses. The stars flee-away; the troops

quarum Lucifer cogit et novissimus exit 115]
 of which Lucifer (*Venus*) gathers and last goes-out from the
 statione cœli. At ut pater vidit terras que
 watch of heaven. But when (*his*) father saw the lands and the

mundum rubescere, que cornua extremæ lunæ
 world to redden, and the horns to the remote moon
 velut evanescere; Titan imperat velocibus Horis
 as-if to vanish; Titan orders to the swift Hours

jungere equos. Celeres deæ peragunt jussa;
 to yoke the horses. The fleet goddesses complete the orders;

que ducunt quadrupedes 120] altis præsepibus,
 and lead the horses from the lofty stalls,

vomentes ignem, saturos succo ambrosiæ;
 vomiting fires, (and) full with the juice of ambrosia;

que addunt sonantia fræna. Tum pater
 and they add the sounding bits. Then (*his*) father

contigit ora sui nati sacro medicamine, et
 touched the faces (*face*) of his son with a sacred medicine, and

fecit patientia rapidæ flammæ: que imposuit
 made (*it*) enduring of the rapid flame: and he placed

radios comæ, que repetens suspiria præsaga
 rays to (*his*) hair, and repeating sighs forebodings

luctûs sollicito pectore, dixit, "Si 125] potes
 of grief from anxious breast, he said, "If (that) thou canst

hîc saltem parere paternis monitis, puer, parce
 here at-least obey paternal admonitions, O boy, spare the

stimulis, et utere loris (*abl.*) fortiùs. Properant
 spurs, and use the reins more-vigorously. They hasten

suâ sponte; labor est inhibere vo-
 with (*of*) their-own accord; the difficulty is to restrain (*them*) will-

lentes. Nec via per quinque directos arcus
 ing. | Nor the way through the five direct arcs (*circles*)

placeat tibi.

may please to thee. [Nor must you drive the chariot directly through

130] Limes est sectus in-obliquum, lato
 the five circles]. The track is cut obliquely, with a broad
 curvamine, que contentus fine trium zonarum;
 curvature, and bounded by the end of three zones;
 que effugit australem polum, que Arcton junctam
 and avoids the southern pole, and the Bear joined

aquilonibus. Iter sit hâc;
 to the north-winds. The way may be (*let it be*) by this; thou wilt
 cernes manifesta vestigia rotæ. Que, ut et
 perceive the evident traces of the wheel. And, that both
 cœlum et terra ferant æquos calores, nec preme
 heaven and the earth may bear equal heats, neither depress
 nec molire currum per summum æthera. 135]
 nor manage the chariot through the highest sky. Having

Egressus altiùs, cremabis cœlestia tecta;
 gone-out more-a-loft, thou shalt consume the heavenly roofs
 inferiùs, terras; ibis tutissimus
 (*raursions*); more lowly, the lands; thou wilt go more safe by the

medio. Neu rota dexterio declinet te
 middle (*course*). Neither (*let*) the wheel more-to-the-right 'turn thee 'off
 in tortum Anguem; neve sinisterio ducat
 to the writhed Snake; neither (*let the wheel*) more-to-the-left lead

140] ad pressam Aram: tene inter utrumque.
 (*thee*) to the depressed Altar: hold between each.

Mando cætera Fortanæ, quæ, opto, juvet et
 I commit the rest to Fortune, who, I wish, may aid and

consulat meliùs, quàm tu tibi. Dum loquor,
 may consult better, than thou for thee. Whilst I speak,

humida nox tetigit metas positas in Hesperio
 moist night has touched the boundaries placed on the Hesperian

littore. Libera mora est non nobis:
 shore. A free (*unlimited*) delay is not for us: we are

poscimur. Aurora effulget, tenebris fugatis.
 required. Aurora shines out, the darkness being put to-flight.

Corripe lora manu: vel si 145] pectus est
 Seize the thongs (*reins*) in hand: or if (*thy*) breast is

mutabile tibi, utere nostris (*abl.*) consiliis, non
 changeable for thee, use our counsels, not

curribus, dum potes; et adstas etiamnum
 chariots, whilst thou canst; and thou standest even-yet to (in)
 solidis sedibus; que dum inscius premis
 solid seats (ground); and whilst ignorant thou pressest
 nondum axes malè optatos, sine me dare lumina
 not-yet the axes badly wished, permit me to give light.

terrâ, quæ tutus spectes." Ille occupat
 to the lands, which (thou) safe mayest behold." He seizes

150] levem currum juvenili corpore, que stat
 (jumps into) the light chariot with youthful body, and stands

super, que gaudet contingere datas habenas
 above, and rejoices to touch the given reins with (his)

manibus, et inde agit grates invito parenti.
 hands, and then acts (renders) thanks to (his) unwilling parent.

Interca volucres equi solis, Pyroëis, et Eöus,
 Mean-time the winged horses of the sun, Pyroëis, and Eöus,

et Æthon, que quartus, Phlegon, implent auras
 and Æthon, and the fourth, Phlegon, fill the airs

flammiferis hinnitibus, que pulsant repagula
 with fiery neighings, and beat the barriers with

155] pedibus. Quæ postquam Tethys, ignara
 (their) feet. Which after-that Tethys, ignorant of the

fatorum nepotis, reppulit; et copia immensi
 fates of (her) grandson, thrust-back; and liberty of the boundless

mundi facta-est; corripuêre viam, que
 world was made; they seized (hurried-on) the way, and

findunt obstantes nebulas pedibus motis per
 cleave the opposing mists with feet moved through the

aëra, que levati pennis, prætereunt 160] euros
 air, and raised by (on) wings, they pass-by the east-winds

ortos de îsdem partîbus. Sed pondus erat leve;
 sprung from the same parts. But the weight was light.

nec quod equi solis possent cognoscere;
 nor what the horses of the sun might be-able to know (to feel);

que jugum carebat solitâ (abl.) gravitate. Que
 and the yoke did want the accustomed weight. And

ut curvæ naves labant sine justo pondere,
 as the bent ships totter without a just (due) weight,

que feruntur instabiles per mare nimîa levi-
 and are borne unsteady through the sea from too-great light-
 tate, sic currus dat saltus, vacuos assueto onere,
 ness, so the chariot gives bounds, void-of the accustomed burden,
 in aëra, que succutitur altè, que est similis 165]
 into the air, and is tossed on high, and is like to an
 inani. Quod simul-ac quadrijugi sensêre,
 empty (one). Which as-soon-as the four-yoked (horses) perceived,
 ruunt, que relinquunt tritum spatium; nec
 they rush, and leave the trodden space; nor do they
 currunt ordine quo priùs. Ipse pavet;
 run in the order in which (they did) before. Himself fears;
 nec scit quâ flectat commissas habenas,
 nor does he know where he may turn the entrusted reins,
 nec quâ iter sit; nec, si sciat (*pres. sub.*),
 nor where the way may be; nor, if he knew, could he
 imperet illis. Tum primùm gelidi Triones 170]
 command them. Then first the cold Triones (*the seven stars*)
 caluère radiis, et tentârunt frustra tingi
 grew-warm with sun-beams, and tried in-vain to be dipped in the
 vetito æquore. Que serpens quæ est posita proxima
 forbidden ocean. And the serpent which is placed nearest
 glaciali polo, priùs pigra frigore, nec for-
 to the icy pole, before slow with cold, nor for-
 midabilis ulli, incaluit, que sumpsit novas iras 175]
 midable to any, grew-warm, and took new angers from the
 fervoribus. Memorant te quoque, Boöte,
 heats. They relate thee also, O Boötes, being
 turbatum, fugisse; quamvis eras tardus, et
 disturbed, to have fled; although thou wast slow, and
 tua plaustra tenebant te. Verò ut infelix Phaëton
 thy wagons did detain thee. But when unhappy Phaëton
 despexit terras jacentes penitùs que penitùs
 looked down (on) the earth lying entirely and entirely (for)
 ab summo æthere, paluit, et genua intre-
 from the highest sky, he grew-pale, and (*his*) knees trem-
 muère subito timore: que tenebræ obortæ-sunt 180]
 bled with sudden fear: and darkness arose to (*on his*)

oculis per tantum lumen. Et jam mallet nunquam
eyes through so-great light. And now he would-rather never

tetigisse paternos equos: que jam
to have touched the paternal (*his father's*) horses: and now it

piget agnôsse genus, et valuisse
grieves (*him*) to have recognised (*his*) race, and to have prevailed : y

rogando. Jam cupiens dici Meropis;
entreating. Now desiring to be called (*the son*) of Merops; he is

fertur ita, ut pinus acta præcipiti Borea,
borne so, as (*is*) a pine (*ship*) driven by the impetuous Boreas,

cui suus rector 185] remisit victa fræna,
to which (*ship*) her ruler (*pilot*) has relaxed the conquered bits (*helm*),

quam reliquit Dîs que votis. Quid
which he has left to the Gods and (*his*) vows. What may he

faciat? multum cœli relictum post terga;
do? much of heaven (*was*) left behind (*his*) backs;

plus est ante oculos: metitur utrumque animo.
more is before (*his*) eyes: he measures each in mind.

Et modò prospicit occasus, quos est non
And now he looks-forward-to the wests (*west*), which it is not

illi fato contingere; interdum respicit
(*possible*) for him by fate to reach; sometimes he looks-back

190] ortus. Que ignarus quid agat, stupet:
(*on*) the easts (*east*). And ignorant what he may do, he is-stupefied:

et nec remittit fræna, nec valet retinere; nec
and neither loosens the bits, nor is-able to retain (*them*); nor

novit nomina equorum. Quoque trepidus,
has he known the names of the horses. Also fearful,

videt miracula sparsa passim in vario cœlo,
he sees wonders scattered every-where in the various heaven,

que simulacra vastarum ferarum. Est locus,
and the images of immense wild-beasts. There is a place,

ubi Scorpius concavat brachia in geminos arcus,
where the Scorpion bends (*his*) arms into twin arches,

et 195] caudâ que lacertis flexis utrinque, porrigit
and with (*his*) tail and arms bent on-either-side, reaches

membra in spatium duorum signorum.
(*spread*) (*his*) limbs into the space of two signs (*constellations*).

Ut puer vidit hunc madidum sudore nigri
When the boy saw him moist with the perspiration of black

veneni, minitantem vulnera curvatâ cuspide,
poison oft-threatening wounds with the bent spear-points (of his

inops mentis, remisit lora 200] gelidâ
tail), destitute of mind, he let-go the thongs (*reins*) from cold

formidine. Quæ jacentia postquam tetigêre
terror. Which (*reins*) lying-down after-that they touched

summum tergum, equi expatiantur: que nullo
the highest back, the horses roam: and none

inhibente, eunt per auras ignotæ regionis;
checking (*them*), they go through airs of an unknown region;

que quâ impetus egit, ruunt hâc
and where (*their*) violence has driven (*them*), they rush by this (*way*)

sine lege; que incursant stellis fixis sub
without law; and they rush-on to the stars fixed under the

[alto] æthere, que rapiunt currum per avia. 205] Et
high sky, and snatch the chariot through devious (*ways*). And

modò petunt summa, modò feruntur per
now they seek the highest (*places*), now are borne through

declivia, que precipites vias spatio propiore
slanting (*places*), and steep ways in a space nearer

terræ. Que Luna admiratur fraternos
to the earth. And the Moon wonders (that) fraternal (*her*

equos currere inferiûs suis: que
brother's) horses run lower (*than*) her-own: and the

ambusta nubila fumant. Ut quæque tellus altissi-
scorched clouds smoke. As each land (*was*) high-

ma, corripitur flammis; que fisa agit 210]
est, it is caught by the flames; and cleft it acts (*forms*)

rimas, et succis ademptis aret. Pabula
chinks, and the moistures being taken-away it dries-up. The fodders

canescunt: arbos uritur cum frondibus: que
grow-white: the tree is burnt with the leaves: and the

arida seges præbet materiam suo damno.
dry (*parched*) crop furnishes material for its-own destruction.

Queror parva. Magnæ urbes pereunt cum
a complain-of small (*things*), Great cities perish with the

moenibus; que²¹⁵ incendia vertunt totas gentes cum
walls; and the fires turn whole nations with

suis populis in cinerem (*sing.*): sylvæ ardent cum
their peoples into ashes: woods burn with the

montibus. Athos ardet, que Cilix Taurus, et Tmolus,
mountains. Athos burns, and Cilician Taurus, and Tmolus,

et Æte, et Ide nunc sicca, priùs celeberrima fonti-
and Æte, and Ida now dry, before most-renowned by foun-

bus; que virgineus Helicon, et Hæmos nondum
tains; and the virgin Helicon, and Hæmos not-yet (*called*)

Æagrius. Ætne ardet in immensum ²²⁰ geminatis
Ægrian. Ætna burns unto an immense (*degree*) with doubled

ignibus, que biceps Parnassus, et Eryx, et Cynthus,
fires, and two-headed Parnassus, and Eryx, and Cynthus,

et Othrys, et Rhodope tandem caritura nivibus, que
and Othrys, and Rhodope at-length about-to-want snows, and

Mimas, que Dindyma, et Mycale, que Cithæron natus
Mimas, and Dindyma, and Mycale, and Cithæron born

ad sacra. Nec sua frigora prosunt
(*created*) to sacred (*rites*). Nor (do) its colds profit (*avail*)

Scythiæ: Caucasus ardet que Ossa cum Pindo, que
to Scythia: Caucasus burns and Ossa with Pindus, and

Olympus major ²²⁵ ambobus: que aëriæ Alpes, et
Olympus greater (*than*) both: and the lofty Alps, and

nubifer Apenninus. Tunc verò Phaëton aspicit
cloud-bearing Apennine. Then truly Phaëton beholds the

orbem accensum è cunctis partibus; nec sustinet
globe inflamed from all parts; nor (can he) endure

tantos æstus: que trahit ore ferventes auras,
so-great heats: and draws with (*his*) mouth scorching airs,

velut è profundâ fornace, que sentit suos currus
as-if from a deep furnace, and perceives his-own chariots

candescere. Et neque²³⁰ potest jam ferre cineres
to be-on-fire. And neither is he able now to bear the ashes

que ejectam favillam (*sing.*); que involvitur undique
and the emitted embers; and is involved on-every-side

calido fumo. Que tectus piceâ caligine, nescit
in hot smoke. And covered with a pitchy darkness, he knows-not

quò eat, aut ubi sit; et
whither he may go (*he goes*), or where he may be (*he is*); and

raptatur arbitrio volucrum equorum.
is dragged by (*at*) the will of the fleet horses. (*People*)

Credunt populos Æthiopum tum traxisse
believe the peoples of the Æthiopians then to have drawn (*con-*

nigrum colorem, sanguine vocato 237
tracted) a black colour, the blood being called (*attracted*)

in summa corpora. Tum Libye
into the highest bodies (*the surface of their bodies*). Then Libya

facta-est arida, humoribus raptis: tum
was made dry, the moistures being snatched-away: then

Nymphæ deflevêre que fontes que lacus
the Nymphs lamented both (*their*) fountains and lakes with

passis comis. Bœotia quæritur Dirce, Argos
dishevelled hair. Bœotia complains-for Dirce, Argos

Amymonen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas. Nec240]
Amymone, Ephyre the Pirenidian waves. Neither the

flumina sortita ripas distantes loco manent tuta:
rivers having had-by-lot banks distant in place remain safe:

Tanais fumavit in mediis undis, que senex Peneos,
the Tanais smoked in the middle waves, and old Peneus,

que Teuthranteus Caïcus, et celer Ismenos, cum
and Teuthrantian Caïcus, and rapid Ismenos, with

Phocaïco Erymantho, que Xanthus arsurus iterum,
Phocean Erymanthus, and Xanthus about-to-burn again,

que flavus Lycormas,245]queMæandros, qui ludit in
and yellow Lycormas, and Mæandros, which sports in

recurvatis undis, que Mygdonius Melas, et Tænarius
crooked waves, and Mygdonian Melas, and Tænarian

Eurotas. Et Babylonius Euphrates arsit, Orontes
Eurotas. And Babylonian Euphrates burned, Orontes

arsit, que citus Thermodon, que Ganges, et Phasis
burned, and swift Thermodon, and Ganges, and Phasis

et Ister. Alpheos æstuat: 250]Spercheïdes ripæ ardent:
and Ister. Alpheus boils: the Sperchian banks burn:

que aurum, quod Tagus vehit suo amne, fluit
and the gold, which Tagus conveys in his river, flows in

ignibus. Et flumineæ volucres, quæ celebrârant
fires. And the river birds (*swans*), which had ennobled

Mæonias ripas carmine, caluêre medio Cæÿstro.
the Mæonian banks by song, grew-hot in middle Cæÿster.

Nilus perterritus fugit in extremum orbem, quæ
The Nile affrighted fled into the most-remote globe, and
occultuit **255**] caput, quod læt et adhuc; septem pulve-
concealed (*his*) head, which lies-hid yet; the seven dæsty
rulenta Ostia vacant septem valles sine flumine.
Mouths are-empty (*as*) seven valleys without a river.

Eadem fors siccât Ismarios, Hebrum cum
The same chance dries the Ismarian (*rivers*), Hebrus with
Strymone, quæ Hesperios amnes, Rhenum, quæ
Strymon, and the Hesperian rivers, the Rhine, and the
Rhodanum, quæ Padum, quæ Tybrin, cui
Rhône, and the Po, and the Tyber, to which the
potentia rerum fuit promissa. Omne solum dis-
power of things was promised. All the ground starts-
silit; quæ lumen penetrat **260**] rimis in Tartara,
asunder; and the light penetrates by the chinks into Tartarus,
et terret infernum regem cum conjuge. Et
and affrights the infernal king with (*his*) wife. And

mare contrahitur; quæ quod modò erat pontus,
the sea is contracted; and what lately was sea,
est campus siccæ arenæ: quæ montes, quos
is a plain of dry sand: and the mountains, which the
altum æquor texerat, existunt, et augent
deep ocean had covered, stand-out (*project*), and increase the
sparsas Cycladas. Pisces petunt ima: **265**]
scattered Cyclades. The fishes seek the lowest (*places*):

nec audent curvi delphines tollere se super
nor dare the crooked dolphins raise themselves above the
æquora in consuetas auras. Corpora phocarum
seas into the accustomed airs. The bodies of sea-calves

resupina natant exanimata summo
on-the-back float lifeless on the highest (*on the surface of the*)
profundo. Est quoque fama, Nerea ipsum,
deep. There is also a report, (that) Nereus himself.

que Dorida, et natas latuisse sub tepidis
and Doris, and daughters to have lain-hid under the warm

antris. Ter Neptunus ausus-erat exserere 270]
caverns. Thrice Neptune had dared to thrust-out (his)

brachia aquis cum torvo vultu: ter tulit
arms from the waters with grim countenance: thrice he bore

non æstus aëris. Tamen alma Tellus, ut
not the heats of the air. However the bountiful Earth, as she

erat circumdata ponto inter aquas pelagi,
was surrounded by the ocean among the waters of the deep,

que fontes contractos undique, qui condiderant
and the fountains drawn-together from-every-side, which had hidden

se in viscera opacæ matris, arida 275]
themselves into the bowels of (their) dark mother, dry (parched)

sustulit omniferos vultus tenus collo, que
lifted-up all-producing looks as-far-as (her) neck (breast), and

opposuit manum fronti, que concutiens
placed (her) hand to (her) forehead, and shaking

omnia magno tremore subsedit paulùm, et
all (things) with great trembling sank a little, and

fuit infrà quàm solet esse; que locuta-est
was beneath (lower) than she is accustomed to be; and spoke

ita siccâ voce: "O summe Deùm, si
thus with dry (parched) voice: "O highest of the Gods, if

hoc placet, que merui, quid tua fulmina
this pleases, and I have deserved (it), why (do) thy lightnings

cessant? liceat 280] perituræ viribus
cease? it may be-lawful (for me) about-to-perish by the forces of

ignis, perire tuo igne, que levare cladem
fire, to perish (rather) by thy fire, and to alleviate destruction

auctore. Vix equidem resolvo
by (thy being) the author (of it). Scarcely indeed I unloose (my)

fauces in hæc verba ipsa." Vapor pres-
jaws unto these words themselves." (For) the vapour had op-

serat ora. "En! aspice crines tostos!
pressed (her) mouths. "Lo! behold (my) hairs scorched!

Que tantùm favillæ (sing.) in oculis, tantùm
And so much of ashes in (my) eyes, (and) so much

super ora. Ne refers mihi hos
upon (my) features. Whether dost thou return to me | these

fructus, hunc honorem 285]
fruits, this honour [this as a recompense, this as a reward] of

fertilitatis que officii, quòd fero vulnera
fruitfulness and duty, (in) that I bear the wounds of the

adunci aratri que rastrorum, que exerceor
crooked plough and of rakes, and am exercised in the

toto anno? Quòd ministro frondes pecori, que mitia
whole year? That I supply leaves to cattle, and mild

alimenta, fruges humano generi, quòd
nourishments, fruits to the human race, that (I supply)

thura (pl.) vobis? Sed tamen, fac me
frankincense to you? But however, make (suppose) me to have

meruisse exitium; quid undæ, 290] quid
deserved destruction; why (have) the waves (deserved this), why 'has

frater meruit? Cur æquora tradita
(thy) brother 'deserved (this)? Why (do) the seas delivered to

illi sorte decrescunt, et absunt longiùs ab
him by lot decrease, and are distant farther from the

æthere? Quod si nec gratia fratris, nec mea
sky? But if neither the favour of (thy) brother, nor mine

tangit te, at miserere tui cœli. Circumspice
touches thee, but (let the) pity of thy heaven. Look-round-on

utrumque; uterque polus fumat; quos si ignis
each (pole); each pole smokes; which if the fire

295] vitiaverit vestra atria ruent. En, Atlas
shall have injured your halls will tumble. Lo, Atlas

ipse laborat! que vix sustinet candentem axem
himself labours! and 'he hardly 'supports the burning axle

suis humeris. Si freta, si terræ, si regia
with his shoulders. If the straits, if the lands, if the palace

cœli pereunt, confundimur in antiquum
of heaven perish, we are confounded into the ancient

Chaos. Si quid superest adhuc, eripe
Chaos. If any (thing) remains as-yet, snatch (it) from the

flammis; et consule summæ 300]
flames; | and consult for the height (chief concern) of

rerum."

Tellus

things" [and provide for the preservation of the universe]. The Earth

dixerat hæc: enim neque potuit
had said these (words): for she-'was neither 'able to

tolerare vaporem ulteriùs, nec dicere plura: que
endure the vapour farther, nor to say more: and

retulit suum os in se, que antra propiora
she withdrew her mouth (face) into herself, and the caverns nearer

Manibus. At omnipotens Pater testatus-est
to the Manes. But the omnipotent Father | attested the

Superos, et ipsum, qui dederat
Deities, [called the Gods to witness,] and him (also), who had given

currus, omnia 305] interitura gravi fato,
the chariots, (that) all (things) (were) about-to-perish by heavy fate,

nisi ferat opem; arduus petit summam
unless he should bring help; lofty he seeks the highest

arcem, unde solet inducere nubes latis
citadel, whence he is accustomed to draw-on clouds to the broad

terris; unde movet tonitrus, que jactat vibrata
lands; whence he moves the thunders, and throws the agitated

fulmina. Sed neque habuit tunc nubes, quas
lightnings. But neither had he then clouds, which he might

posset inducere terris; nec imbres, quos 310]
be-able to draw-on to the earth; nor rains, which he might

demitteat cœlo. Intonat: et misit fulmen
send-down from heaven. He thunders: and sends the lightning

libratum in aurigam ab dextrâ aure, que
poised against the charioteer from the right ear, and

expulit pariter que animâ que rotis, et
drove (him) equally both from life and from the wheels, and

compescuit ignes sævis ignibus. Equi con-
restrained the fires by cruel fires. The horses are con-

sternantur, et saltu facto in contraria,
founded, and a bound being made into the opposite (parts), they

excutiant colla 315] jugo, que relinquunt
shake (their) necks from the yoke, and leave the

abrupta lora. Fræna jacent illic, axis revulsus
burst thongs. The reins lie there, the axle torn

temone illic; radii fractarum rotarum in
 from the pole there; the spokes of the broken wheels in
 hâc parte; que vestigia laceri currûs sunt sparsa
 this part; and traces of the torn chariot are scattered
 latè. At Phaëton, flammâ populante rutilos
 widely. But Phaëton, the flames ravaging (*his*) red
 capillos, volvitur in-præceps, que fertur per 320]
 locks, is rolled headlong, and is borne through the
 aëra longo tractu; ut interdum stella, etsi
 air in long space; as sometimes a star, although it-*has*
 non cecidit de sereno cœlo, potuit videri
 not 'fallen from the serene heaven, was-able to seem to have
 cecidisse. Quem maximus Eridanus excipit
 fallen. Whom the very-great Eridanus (*the Po*) receives
 procul à patriâ diverso orbe; que
 far-off from (*his*) country in a different orb (*climate*); and
 abluit spumantia ora.
 washes (*his*) foaming mouths (*face*).

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. II. 325—366.)

SORES PHAËTONTIS IN ARBORES.

THE SISTERS OF PHAËTON INTO TREES.

Hesperiaë Naiades dant tumulo corpora
 The Hesperian Naiads gave to a tomb the bodies (*limbs*)
 fumantia trifidâ flammâ; que signant saxum
 smoking with the three-pronged flame; and mark the rock
 hoc carmine: "Hic Phaëton, auriga
 (*tombstone*) with this verse: "Here Phaëton, the charioteer
 paterni currûs, est situs; quem si tenuit
 of (*his*) paternal chariot, is situate; which although he kept
 non, tamen excidit magnis ausis." (Nam)
 not, however he fell from great attempts." For (*his*)
 miserabilis pater, [obductos] ægro luctu,
 wretched father, (*his face*) over-spread with sick sorrow, had
 condiderat vultus: et, si modò credimus, 5]
 hidden (*his*) looks: and, if only we believe (*it*), they

ferunt unum diem isse sine sole. Incendia
report one day to have gone without a sun. Fires

præbebant lumen; que fuit aliquis usus in
did afford light; and (there) was some use (*help*) in

illo malo. At Clymene, postquam dixit quæcunque
that evil. But Clymene, after-that she said whatsoever

fuissent dicenda in tantis malis, lugubris et
(*things*) were to-be-said in so-great evil, sorrowful and

amens, et laniata sinus, percensuit 10]
insane, and torn (*as to*) the bosoms, reviewed (*traversed*) the

totum orbem, que primò requirens exanimis artus,
whole globe, and first seeking the lifeless limbs,

mox ossa, tamen repperit ossa condita
soon-after the bones, however she found the bones buried in a

peregrinâ ripâ; que incubuit loco, que perfudit
foreign bank; and lay-down to (*on*) the place, and drenched

lacrymis nomen lectum marmore, et fovit
with tears the name read (*on*) the marble, and cherished

aperto pectore. Nec minùs Heliades
(*it*) with open breast. Nor less (*do*) the Heliades

15] dant fletus et lacrymas, inania munera
(*the sisters*) give lamentations and tears, empty (*vain*) gifts

morti; et cæsæ pectora palmis,
to death; and beaten (*as to*) the breasts with (*their*) palms (*hands*),

vocant nocte que die Phaëtonta auditurum non
they call by night and by day Phaëton about-to-hear not

miseras querelas, que asternuntur sepulcro.
the wretched complaints, and are strewed to (*on*) the sepulchre.

Luna implêrat orbem quater, cornibus
The Moon had filled (*her*) orb four-times, (*her*) horns

junctis; illæ dederant plangorem suo more,
being joined; they had given a lamentation in their manner,

(nam usus²⁰) fecerat morem): è quis Phaëthusa,
(for use had made custom): out-of whom Phaethusa, the

maxima sororum, questa-est pedes
greatest (*eldest*) of the sisters, complained (*her*) feet to have

diriguisse, cùm vellet (*imp. sub.*) procumbere
grown-stiff, when she might will (*did will*) to fall-down

terre; ad quam candida Lampetie conata
to the earth; to whom the fair Lampetie having endeavoured

25] venire. retenta-est subitâ radice. Tertia
to come, was detained with a sudden root. The third

avellit frondes, cùm pararet (*imp. sub*)
tears-away leaves, when she might (*did*) prepare

laniare crinem manibus. Hæc dolet
to tear (*her*) hair with (*her*) hands. This (*one*) grieves

crura teneri stipite, illa sua brachia
(*her*) legs to be held in a trunk, that (*one*) her arms

fieri longos ramos. Que dum mirantur ea,
to be made long boughs. And whilst they wonder-at those

cortex complectitur inguina (*pl*): que per
(*things*), bark embraces (*their*) middle: and by

gradus ambit uterum, que pectus, que
degrees it encompasses the womb, and the breast, and

30] humeros, que manus; et tantùm ora
the shoulders, and the hands; and only (*their*) mouths

vocantia matrem exstabant. Quid mater
calling mother did project. What 'may the mother

faciat? nisi eat huc atque illuc, quò impetus
'do? unless she may go hither and thither, where violence

trahat illam? et jungat oscula, dum licet?
may draw her? and may unite kisses, whilst it is-lawful?

Est non satis; tentat avellere corpora
(*This*) is not enough; she attempts to tear-away the bodies

truncis, et abrumperè teneros ramos
from the trunks, and to break-off the tender boughs

35] manibus; at sanguineæ guttæ manant inde,
with (*her*) hands; but bloody drops flow thence,

tamquam de vulnere. Quæcumque est saucia clamat,
as-if from a wound. Whichever is wounded exclaims,

"Mater, parce, precor; parce, precor; nostrum
"O mother, spare, I pray; spare, I pray; our

corpus laceratur in arbore; que jam vale."
body is torn in the tree; and now farewell."

Cortex venit in novissima verba. Inde
The bark came in (*at*) the newest (*last*) words. Thence

lacrymæ fluunt; que electra stillata sole do
 tears flow; and the ambers distilled by the sun from

novis ramis rigescunt; quæ lucidus [40
 the new branches grow-stiff; which the transparent

amnis excipit, et mittit gestanda Latinis
 river receives, and sends to be-worn to (by) Latin

nuribus.

daughters-in-law (*young ladies.*)

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. II. 367—400.)

CYCNUS IN OLOREM.

CYCNUS (CHANGED) INTO A SWAN.

Cygnus, Sthenocleia proles, adfuit huic monstro,
 Cygnus, Sthenocleian offspring, was present to this prodigy,

qui quamvis junctus tibi à materno sanguine,
 who although joined to thee from maternal blood,

Phaëton, tamen fuit propior mente. Ille,
 O Phaëton, however was nearer (thee) in mind. | He,

imperio relicto, (nam
 (his) power being left, [He, having left his kingdom,] (for he had

rexerat populos Ligurum, et magnas urbes)
 ruled the peoples of the Ligurians, and great cities,)

implerat querculis virides ripas, que amnem [5
 filled with complaints the green banks, and the river

Eridanum, que sylvam auctam sororibus;
 Eridanus, [the Po.] and the wood increased by the sisters;

cùm vox est tenuata viro; que canæ plumæ
 when (his) voice is enfeebled for (the) man; and hoary feathers

dissimulant capillos; que longum collum por-
 disguise (his) locks; and a long neck is ex-

rigitur à pectore, que junctura ligat
 tended from (his) breast, and a joining (web) binds the

rubentes digitos; penna vestit latus;
 reddening fingers [toes]; a feather [wing] clothes (his) side;

os tenet rostrum sine acumine: Cygnus [10
 (his) mouth holds a beak without a point: Cygnus

fit nova avis; nec credit se que cœlo que
becomes a new bird; nor trusts himself both to heaven and

Jovi, ut memor ignis injustè missi ab illo.
to Jupiter, as mindful of the fire unjustly sent by him.

Petit stagna que patulos lacus; que perosus
He seeks the ponds and wide lakes; and greatly-hating

ignem eligit flumina contraria flammis, quæ
the fire he selects the rivers adverse to flames, which

colat. Interea genitor Phaëtontis squalidus,
he may inhabit. Meantime the father of Phaëton (*was*) dirty,

15] et ipse expers sui decoris, qualis solet
and himself void of his-own beauty, such-as he is accustomed

esse, quàm deficit orbem; que ipse odit
to be, when he fails (*eclipses*) the globe; and himself hated (*hates*)

que lucem, que se que diem; que dat
both the light, and himself and the day; and he gives (*his*)

animum in luctus; et adjicit iram luctibus; que
mind unto griefs; and adds anger to griefs; and

negat officium mundo. "Mea sors," inquit,
denies (*his*) office to the world. "My lot," says he,

"fuit irrequieta satis ab principiis ævi: que
"has been troublesome enough from the beginnings of age: and

20] piget laborum actorum mihi sine fine,
it grieves (*me*) of labours acted to (*by*) me without end,

sine honore. Quilibet alter agat currus
without honour. Any other may act (*drive*) the chariots

portantes lumina. Si est nemo, que omnes dei
carrying lights. If (*there*) is no-one, and all the gods

fatentur non posse, ipse agat: ut, dum
confess not to be-able, himself (*Jupiter*) may drive; that, whilst

tentat nostras habenas, ponat saltem aliquando
he tries our reins, he may lay-aside at-least some-time

25] fulmina orbatura patres. Tunc expertus
the lightnings about-to-bereave fathers. Then having experienced

vires ignipedum equorum, sciet
the forces of the flame-footed horses, he will know (*the person*)

qui rexit illos non benè, meruisse non
who may have ruled them not well, to have deserved not

necem." Omnia numina circumstant Solem
death." All the deities surround the Sun

dicentem talia : ve rogant supplice voce,
saying such (things) : or entreat (him) with suppliant voice,

ne-velit inducere tenebras rebus. Jupiter
(that) he may not-will to draw-on darknesses to things. Jupiter

quoque excusat missos ignes, que regaliter [30
also excuses the sent fires, and imperiously

addit minas precibus. Phœbus colligit equos
adds threats to prayers. Phœbus collects the horses

amentes, et adhuc paventes terrore ; que dolens
furious, and as-yet trembling with terror ; and cudgeling

sævît stimulo et verberare ; enim sævît,
(them) he rages with the whip and with lash ; for he rages,

que objectat et imputat natum illis.
and reproaches and imputes (his) son to them.

(FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. II. 760—796.)

DOMUS INVIDIÆ.
THE ABODE OF ENVY.

Protinus petit tecta Invidiæ,
Immediately she [Minerva] seeks the roofs [abode] of Envy,

squalentia nigro tabo. Domus est abdita in
being filthy with black gore. (Her) house is hid in

imis vallibus antri, carens sole, non
the deepest valleys [recesses] of a cave, wanting the sun, not

pervia ulli vento ; tristis, et plenissima ignavi
pervious to any wind ; dismal, and most full of listless

frigoris, et quæ semper vacet igne, semper
cold, and which ever may be [was] void of fire, ever

abundet caligine. Ubi virago metuenda [5
may abound [abounded] with mist. When the heroine dreadful

bello pervenit huc, constitit ante domum ;
in war had arrived here, she stood before the house [cave] ;

(neque enim habet fas succedere tectis ;)
(nor indeed does she hold (it) right to enter into (these) abodes :)

et pulsat postes extremâ cuspide.
and strikes the door-posts with | (the) extreme spear [the point of her

Fores concussæ patuêre. Videt Invidiam
spear]. The doors being shaken opened. She saw Envy

intûs edentem carnes vipereas, alimenta suorum
within devouring the flesh of-vipers, the nourishments of her

10] vitiorum; que visâ avertit oculos.
vices; and being seen she turns-away (her) eyes.

At illa surgit pigrè humo, que relinquit corpora
But she rises heavily from the ground, and leaves the bodies

semesarum serpentûm: que incedit inertî passu.
of half-devoured serpents: and stalks-on with an indolent pace.

Que ut vidit deam decoram que formâ que
And as soon-as she saw the goddess beautiful both in form and

armis, ingemuit, que duxit suspiria cultu
in armour, she groaned, and drew deep-sighs for the honour

15] deæ. Pallor sedet in ore, macies
of the goddess. Paleness sits upon (her) countenance, leanness

in toto corpore, acies nusquam recta,
(is) in (her) whole body, (her) glances | (are) never direct,

dentes livent rubigine, pectora
[are distorted,] (her) teeth are-black with tartar (her) breasts

virent felle, lingua est suffusa veneno.
overflow with gall, (her) tongue is overspread with poison.

Risus abest, nisi dolores visi movêre
Laughter is absent, unless the miseries (of men) seen may have caused

(ali-)quem. Nec, excita vigilantibus curis, fruitur
some (laughter). Nor, excited with watchful cares, does she enjoy

20] somno, sed videt ingratos successus
sleep, but beholds the (to herself) ungrateful successes

hominum, que intabescit videndo. Que carpit,
of men, and pines-away with seeing. And she torments,

et unâ carpitur: que est suum
and at-the-same-time she (herself) is tormented: and is her-own

supplicium. Tritonia quamvis oderit tamen
punishment. Tritonia [Minerva] although she hated yet

adfata-est illam breviter talibus dictis: "Infice
Addressed her briefly with these words: "Taint

tuâ tabe unam natarum Cecropis: sic est
 with thy poison one of the daughters of Cecrops: (for) so it is
 opus. Ea est Aglauros." Haud locuta [25
 needful. That (one) is Aglauros." Not having said

plura fugit: et repulit tellurem hastâ impressâ.
 more she fled; and repelled the earth with (her) spear thrust

Illa cernens deam fugientem obliquo
 (against it). She regarding the goddess fleeing | with an oblique

lumine, dedit parva murmura, que indoluit
 eye, [askant,] uttered a few murmurs, and grieved-at

successurum Minervæ; que capit baculum,
 the successes of Minerva; and she takes (her) staff,

quem [quod] tortum vincula spinea cingebant, que [30
 which (as) a wreath bands of-thorns encircled, and

adoperta atris nubibus, quacunque ingreditur,
 being veiled with black clouds, wherever she goes,

proterit florentia arva, que exurit herbas,
 she crushes [blasts] the flourishing fields, and burns the grass,

et carpit summa cacumina, que
 and | plucks-off the highest tops, [devours the fairest flowers,] and

polluit populos, que urbes, que domos suo afflatu:
 pollutes nations, and cities, and families with her breath;

et tandem conspicit arcem Tritonida,
 and at-length she descries the citadel of-Tritonis, [of Athens,]

virentem ingeniis, opibus, et festâ pace: [35
 flourishing in talents, in wealth, and in joyful peace:

que vix tenet lacrymas, quia cernit nil
 and scarce restrained (her) tears, because she discerned nothing

lacrymabile.
 worthy-of-tears.

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. II. 833—875.)

JUPITER IN TAURUM.
JUPITER (CHANGED) INTO A BULL.

Ubi Atlantiades cepit has pœnas
When Atlantiades (Mercury) took [indicated] these punishments
verborum que profanæ mentis, linquit terras
of words and of a profane mind, he leaves the lands
dictas à Pallade, et ingreditur æthera jactatis
called from Pallas, and enters the sky with moved
pennis. Genitor severat hunc; nec fassus
wings. (His) father calls-apart him; nor having confessed
causam amaris, ait, "Nate, fide minister
the cause of (his) love, he says, "O son, faithful minister
5] meorum jussorum, pelle moram, que celer
of my commands, banish delay, and swift
delabere solito cursu; que pete hanc, que
glide-down with accustomed course; and seek this (land), which
tellus suspicit tuam matrem à sinistra parte."
land looks-up-to thy mother from the left part."
(indigenæ dicunt Sidenida nomine.) "que verte
the (natives) call (it) Siden by name.) "and turn
10] ad littora regale armentum, quod vides
to the shores a royal herd, which thou seest
pasci procul montano gramine." Dixit:
to be fed at-a-distance on mountain grass." He said:
et juvenei jamdudum expulsi monte petunt
and the bullocks long since driven from the mountain seek
jussa littora; ubi filia magni regis, co-
the ordered shores; where the daughter of the great king, at-
mitata Tyrus virginibus, solebat ludere. Majestas
tended by Tyrian virgins, was accustomed to sport. Dignity
et amor convenient non bene, nec morantur in unâ
and love agree not well, nor tarry in one
15] sede. Gravitate sceptri relictâ,
seat. The gravity [sublimity] of the sceptre being left,

ille pater que rector deûm, cui dextra
 he the father and ruler of the gods, for whom the right (hand)
 est armata trisulcis ignibus, qui concutit orbem
 is armed with three-forked fires, who shakes the globe

nutu, induitur faciem tauri; que
 with a nod, is clothed (as to) the face of a bull; and
 mistus iuvenis mugit, et formosus obambulat
 mingled with the bullocks he lows, and beautiful walks
 in teneris herbis. Quippe color est nivis,
 on the tender herbs [grass]. For (his) colour is (that) of snow,

quam nec vestigia duri pedis calcavère, [20
 which neither the traces of a hard foot have trodden,

nec aquaticus Auster solvit. Colla
 nor the watery Southwind has dissolved. (His) necks [neck]
 exstant toris; palcaria pendent armis;
 project with muscles; (his) dewlaps hang from (his) shoulders;

cornua quidem parva; sed quæ posses
 (his) horns indeed (were) small; but which thou mayest be-able

contendere facta manu, que magis perlucida
 to contend [assert] made by hand and more transparent

purâ gemmâ. Nullæ minæ in fronte;
 (than) the pure gem. No threats in (his) forehead;

nec lumen formidabile; vultus habet pacem. [25
 nor (his) eye formidable; (his) countenance has peace.

Nata Agenore miratur quòd
 (The girl) born from [of] Agenor wonders that (he is)

tam formosus, quòd minetur (*sub.*) nulla prœlia.
 so beautiful, that he may threaten [he threatens] no battle.

Sed primò metuit contingere, quamvis mitem.
 But firstly she fears to touch (him), although mild.

Mox adit, et porrigit flores ad candida
 Soon-after she approaches, and reaches flowers to (his) white

ora (*pl.*). Amans gaudet; et dat oscula
 mouth. Loving he rejoices; and gives kisses to (her)

manibus, dum sperata voluptas veniat. [30
 hands, until the hoped-for pleasure may come.

Ah! vix, vix differt cætera. Et nunc
 Ah! hardly, hardly he puts-off the rest. And now

alludit, que exsultat in viridi herbâ; nunc
he plays, and exults in the green grass; now

deponit niveum latus in fulvis arenis; que
he lays-down (his) snowy side in the yellow sand; and

metu demto paulatim, modò præbet pectora
fear being taken-away gradually, one-time he yields (his) breasts

plaudenda virgineâ-manu; modò cornua
to-be-patted by (her) virgin-hand; one-time (his) horns

35] impedienda novis sertis. Regia
to-be-entangled [encircled] with new garlands. The royal

virgo quoque nescia quem premeret (*imp. sub.*),
virgin also unknowing whom she might [did] press,

ausa-est considerare tergo tauri: cùm
dares to sit to [on] the back of the bull: when

deus sensim ponit falsa vestigia pedum
the god | by-degrees places the false footsteps of (his) feet
in

[by gentle steps advances towards the sea and dips his deceitful hoofs] in

primis undis, à terrâ que à sicco littore.
the first waves, from the earth and from the dry shore.

Inde abit ulteriùs, que fert prædam per
Thence he departs farther, and bears (his) prey through

40] æquora medii ponti. Hæc
the surfaces | of the middle sea [of the Mediterranean Sea]. She

pavet, que ablata respicit relictum littus; et
trembles, and borne-away looks-back-on the abandoned shore; and

tenet cornu dextrâ; altera est imposita
holds a horn with (her) right (hand); the other is placed

dorso: tremulæ vestes sinuantur
to [on] (his) back: | (her) wavering garments are folded by the
flamine.

blast [her ruffling garments are swelled by the wind].

LIBER TERTIUS.

BOOK

THE THIRD.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. III. 1—130.)

CADMUS, ET HOMINIBUS ORTI È DENTIBUS
 CADMUS, AND THE MEN SPRUNG FROM THE TEETH

SERPENTIS.
 OF THE SERPENT.

QUE jam deus, imagine fallacis tauri
 AND now the god, the shape of a deceitful bull
 positâ, confessus-erat se, que tenebat
 being laid-aside, had confessed himself, and did hold

Dictæa rura. Cùm pater ignarus
 the Dictæan [Cretan] countries [plains]. When (his) father ignorant

imperat Cadmo perquirere
 (of his daughter's fate) commands to Cadmus to search-thoroughly-for

raptam, et addit exilium pœnam,
 (his sister) carried-away, and adds [threatens] exile (as a) punishment,

si invenerit non, pius et sceleratus
 if he shall have found (her) not, (thus) pious and wicked

eodem facto. Orbe pererrato. Age- [5
 by the same deed. The globe being wandered-through, Age-

norides profugus, vitat que patriam que
 norides [Cadmus] an exile, avoids both (his) country and

iram parentis, (enim quis possit deprendere
 the anger of (his) parent, (for who may be-able to detect

furta Jovis?) que supplex consulit oracula
 the thefts of Jupiter?) and suppliant he consults the oracles

Phœbi; et requirit, quæ tellus sit habitanda.
 of Phœbus; and inquires, what land | may be to-be-dwell

Phœbus ait, "Bos occurret
 [was allotted for him to dwell in]. Phœbus says, "A cow shall meet

10] tibi in solis arvis, passa nullum jugum,
 to thee in lonely lands, having suffered no yoke,

que immunis curvi aratri. Hâc duce, carpe
 and free of the crooked plough. With this guide, | crop

vias; et fac condas
 the ways; [choose the way]; and do (take care that) thou mayest build

mœnia quâ herbâ requieverit, que
 walls [a city] in what grass she shall have rested, and

vocato illa Bœotia."
 | call them Bœotian" [call it the Bœotian city].

Cadmus vix descenderat benè Castalio
 Cadmus scarcely had descended well from the Castalian

15] antro, videt incustoditam juvencam ire
 cavern, (when) he sees an unguarded heifer to go

lentè, gerentem nullum signum servitii cervice.
 slowly, bearing no sign of slavery (on) the neck.

Subsequitur, que legit vestigia presso
 He follows-near, and gathers [pursues] the footsteps with repressed
 gressu, que taciturnus adorat Phœbum, auctorem
 step, and silent adores Phœbus, the author

viæ. Jam evaserat vada Cephisi que
 of the way. Already he had passed-over the fords of Cephisus and

arva Panopes; bos stetit, et tollens
 the lands of Panope; the cow stood, and raising (her)

20] spatiosam frontem altis cornibus ad cœlum,
 broad forehead with high horns to heaven,

impulit auras mugitibus. Atque ita respiciens
 forced the airs with lowings. And thus looking-back-on

comites sequentes sua terga, procubuit, que
 the attendants following her backs, she lay-down, and

submit latus in tenerâ herbâ. Cadmus agit
 deposited (her) side on the tender grass. Cadmus acts

grates, que figit oscula peregrinæ
 [renders] thanks and fixes [imprints] kisses to [on] the foreign

terræ, et salutat ignotos montes que agros. [25
land, and salutes the unknown mountains and lands.

Erat facturus sacra Jovi: jubet ministros
He was about-to-make sacred (rites) to Jupiter: he orders servants

ire et petere undas, libandas è
to go and to seek waves, [waters,] to-be-poured [offered] from

vivis fontibus.
the living fountains.

Vetus silva stabat, violata nullâ securi,
An old wood did stand, injured by no axe,

et in medio specus, densus virgis ac
and in the middle (is) a cavern, thick with rods and

vimine, efficiens humilem arcum compagibus [30
with twig, forming a low arch with joinings

lapidum, fecundus uberibus aquis.
of stones, | fruitful in plenteous waters [abounding in plenty of

Martius anguis erat conditus hoc antro,
water]. A martial serpent was hidden in this cave,

præsignis cristiset auro.
very-remarkable | with crests and with gold [i. e., with golden crests].

Oculi micant igne; omne corpus tumet
(His) Eyes sparkle with fire; all (his) body swells

veneno, que tres linguæ vibrant: dentes
with poison, and three tongues quiver: (his) teeth

stant triplici ordine. Quem lucum postquam
stood in triple order. Which grove after-that (the men)

profecti de Tyriâ gente tetigêre [35
having set-out from the Tyrian nation touched with

infausta gradu; que urna demissa in undas
luckless step; and the urn sent-down into (the) waves

dedit sonitum; cæruleus serpens extulit
gave a sound; the azure serpent raised-up (his)

caput longo antro, que misit horrenda sibila.
head from the long cavern, and sent dreadful hisses.

Urnæ effluxere manibus; que sanguis
The urns flowed-away from (their) hands; and the blood

relinquit corpus, et subitus tremor occupat
leaves (their) body, and a sudden trembling seizes

40] attonitas artus. Ille torquet squamosos
 the astonished limbs. He twists (his) scaly
 orbes volubilibus nexibus, et sinuatur saltu
 spires in rolling knots, and is bent by a bound

in immensos arcus: ac erectus in leves auras
 into immense arches: and raised unto the light airs [sky]

plùs mediâ parte despicit omne nemus;
 more (than) the middle part he looks-down-on all the grove;

que est tanto corpore, quanto qui separat
 and he is with [of] so-great body, as great-as (that) which separates

45] geminas Arctos, si spectes (*sub.*) totum.
 the twin Bears, if thou regard the whole.

Nec mora: occupat Phœnicas, sive
 Nor (is there) delay: he anticipates [seizes on] the Phœnicians, whether

illi parabant tela sive
 they did prepare weapons (to defend themselves) or (did prepare for)

fugam, sive timor ipse prohibebat utrumque,
 flight, (or) whether fear itself | did hinder each,

necat hos morsu,
 [did deprive them of both these resources,] he destroys these with a bite,

illos longis complexibus, hos afflatos tæbe
 those in long embraces, those breathed-on with pestilence

funesti veneni.
 of deadly poison.

50] Jam altissimus sol fecerat exiguas umbras:
 Now the highest sun had made small shadows:

natus Agenore miratur quæ mora sit (*sub.*)
 (he) born from [of] Agenor wonders what delay may be [is]

sociis, que vestigat viros. Tegimen erat
 to (his) associates, and traces the men. (His) covering was

pellis direpta leoni; telum lancea
 a skin torn to [from] a lion; (his) weapon (was) a lance

splendenti ferro, et jaculum; que animus
 with shining iron, and a dart; and a mind [spirit]

præstantior omni telo. Ut intravit nemus,
 more-excellent (than) every weapon. When he entered the grove,

55] que vidit letata corpora, que supra
 and saw the killed bodies, and above (them)

victorem hostem spatiosi corporis, lambentem
the victorious enemy of huge body, licking

tristia vulnera sanguineâ linguâ, inquit,
the sad wounds with bloody tongue, he says,

“Fidissima corpora, ero aut ultor vestræ
“Most faithful bodies, I will be either the avenger of your

mortis aut comes.” Dixit: que sustulit
death or (your) companion.” He said: and lifted-up

molarem dextrâ et misit magnum [60
a mill-(stone) with right (hand) and sent (it) great

magno conamine. Ardua mœnia forent mota
with great effect. Lofty walls might be moved

cum celsis turribus impulsu illius, serpens
with high towers by the shock of it, the serpent

mansit sine vulnere. Defensus squamis modo
remained without a wound. Defended with scales in the manner

loricæ, et duritiâ atræ pellis, repulit
of a coat-of-mail, and by the hardness of the black skin, he beat-back

validos ictus cute. At vincit non jaculum
the strong blows by (his) hide. But he conquers not the dart

quoque eâdem duritiâ; quod constitit fixum [65
also by the same hardness; which stood fixed

medio curvamine lentæ spinæ; et descendit
in the middle curvature of the pliant spine; and descended

toto ferro in ilia. Ille, ferox dolore,
with the whole iron into the entrails. He, fierce with pain,

retorsit caput in sua terga; que adspexit
writhed-back (his) head upon his backs; and looked-on

vulnera, que momordit fixum hastile. Que
the wounds, and bit the fixed spear. And

eripuit id vix tergo, ubi
he snatched [tore] that hardly [with great exertion] from the back, when

labefecit multâ vi in omnem partem: [70
he loosened (it) by much force upon every part:

tamen ferrum hæret ossibus. Tum vero,
however the iron cleaves to (his) bones. Then truly,

postquam recens plaga accessit ad
after-that | a new wound approached [was added] to (his)

solitas iras, **guttura**
accustomed angers, [a fresh pain increased his wonted rage,] (his) throats

tumuerunt **plenis venis;** **que albida spuma**
swelled with full veins; and a white foam

circumfluit **pestiferos rictus;** **que rasa terra**
flows-round (his) poisonous jaws; and the scraped earth

75] **sonat squamis;** **que niger halitus, qui**
sounds with (his) scales; and the black breath, which

exit **Stygio ore, inficit vicinas herbas.**
comes-out from (his) Stygian mouth, infects the adjacent grass.

Ipsè modò cingitur spiris, facientibus immensum
He one-time is surrounded with coils, making an immense

orbem; **interdum exstat rectior longâ trabe.**
circle: sometimes he stands-out more-straight (than) a long beam.

Nunc fertur vasto impete, ceu amnis concitus
Now he is borne with vast force, as a river urged

80] **imbris, et proturbat obstantes silvas**
by rains, and throws-down the opposing woods

pectore. **Agenorides cedit paulum; que**
with (his) breast. Agenorides retires a little; and

sustinet incursus spolio lionis;
sustains (his) attacks with the spoil of the lion; [*i. e.*, the lion's

que retardat instantia ora,
skin, in place of a shield;] and retards the urging mouths [jaws],

cuspidè prætenta. **Ille furit, et dat inania**
the spear-point being held-before (him). He rages, and gives vain

vulnera duro ferro; que figit dentes in
wounds to the hard iron; and fixes (his) teeth on

acumine. **Que jam sanguis cœperat manare**
the point. And now the blood had begun to flow

85] **venenifero palato, et tinxerat virides**
from the poisonous palate, and had tinged the green

herbas adspergine; sed vulnus erat leve;
herbs with the sprinkling; but the wound was light;

quia retrahebat se ab ictu; que dabat
because he did draw-back himself from the blow; and did give [throw]

retrò læsa colla; que arcebat plagam
back the wounded necks; and did repel [prevent] the wound

sedere cedendo, nec sinebat ire longius;
to settle by giving-away, nor did he permit (it) to go further;

donec Agenorides sequens usque pressit [90
until Agenorides following (him) continually pressed

ferrum coniectum in gutture; dum quercus
the iron cast in (his) throat; until an oak

obstitit eunti (*dat.*) retrò; et cervix fixa-est
opposed (him) going backward; and (his) neck was pierced

pariter cum robore. Arbor curvata-est pondere
equally with the oak. The tree was bent by the weight

serpentis, et gemuit sua robora flagellari
of the serpent, and it groaned its oaks [wood] to be lashed

parte imæ caudæ. Dum
[by the part of the lowest tail [by the extremity of the tail]. Whilst

victor considerat spatium victi hostis, [95
the conqueror considers the size of the vanquished enemy,

vox audita-est subito; neque erat promptum
a voice was heard suddenly; neither was it ready [easy]

cognoscere undè; sed audita-est: "Quid, nate
to know whence; but it was heard: "Why, O born

Agenor, spectas peremptum serpentem?
from [of] Agenor, beholdest thou the destroyed serpent?

et tu spectabere serpens." Ille diu pavidus,
and thou shalt be seen a serpent." He long fearful

perdiderat colorem pariter cum mente; que
had lost colour equally with mind; and (his)

comæ rigeabant gelido terrore. Ecce, [100
hairs did stiffen with cold terror. Behold,

Pallas, faultrix viri delapsa per superas
Pallas, the favourer of the man having glided-down through the high

auras, adest; que jubet supponere vipereos
airs, is present; and orders (him) to place-down the viperine

dentes motæ terræ, incrementa futuri
teeth to the moved [dug] earth, the increments of a future

populi. Paret; et ut patefecit sulcam
people. He obeys; and when he opened a trench with the

presso aratro, spargit humi jussos dentes,
pressed plough, he scatters of [on] the ground the ordered teeth,

105] mortalia semina. Inde (majus fide!)
 (as) mortal seeds. Thence (greater (than) faith!)

glebæ cœpere moveri; que prima acies
 the clods began to be moved; and the first edge (point)

hastæ apparuit de sulcis. Mox tegmina
 of a spear appeared from the trenches. Soon-after the coverings

capitum nutantia picto cono; mox humeri
 of the heads nodding with a painted cone; soon-after the shoulders

que pectus, que brachia onerata telis, existunt;
 and breast, and the arms loaded with darts, stand-out

110] que clypeata seges virorum crescit
 [project]; and the shielded crop of men increases.

Sic signa solent surgere, ubi aulæa
 So the signæ [images] are accustomed to rise, when the curtains

tolluntur festis theatris, que ostendere vul-
 are raised-up in the festive theatres, and to show the coun-

tus primum, cætera paulatim; que tota, educta
 tenances first, the rest gradually; and the whole, drawn-out

placido tenore, patent, que ponunt pedes
 in gentle continuation, lie-open, and place (their) feet

in imo margine. Cadmus, territus novo hoste,
 in the lowest edge. Cadmus, affrighted by the new enemy,

115] parabat capere arma: unus de populo
 did prepare to take arms; one of the people

quem terra creaverat exclamat, "Ne cape,
 whom the earth had produced exclaims, "Take-not (arms),

nec insere te civilibus bellis." Atque ita ferit
 nor thrust-in thee to civil wars." And thus he strikes

unum de terrigenis fratribus cominus rigido
 one of the earth-born brothers hand-to-hand with the hard

ense; ipse cadit jaculo eminus. Hic
 sword; himself falls with a javelin from-a-distance. This (man)

quoque, qui dederat leto, vivit non longiùs
 also, who had given (him) to death, lives not longer

120] illo; et expirat auras quas
 (than) that (one); and breathes-out the airs which

acceperat modò. Que omnis turba furit
 he had received lately. And all the crowd rages

pari exemplo; que subiti fratres cadunt suo
 with equal example; and the sudden brothers fall by their-own
 Marte per mutua vulnera. Que jam juvenus
 Mars [war] by mutual wounds. And already the youth

sortita spatium brevis vitæ, plangebant
 having been allotted the space of a short life, did smite

sanguineam matrem trepido pectore, [125
 (their) blood-stained mother with trembling breast,

quinque superstitibus; unus quorum fuit Echion.
 five (being) survivors; one of whom was Echion.

Is jecit sua arma humi, monitu Tritonidis;
 He cast his arms of [on] the ground, by advice of Tritonis [Pallas];

que que petiit que dedit fidem fraternæ pacis.
 and both sought and gave faith [pledge] of fraternal peace.

Sidonius hospes habuit hos comites operis,
 The Sidonian stranger had these companions of the work,

cùm posuit urbem jussam Phœbeis
 when he placed [built] the city ordered (to be built) by Phebean

sortibus.
 oracles.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. III. 131—250.)

ACTÆON IN CERVUM
 ACTÆON (CHANGED) INTO A STAG.

Jam Thebæ (pl.) stabant: jam poteras, Cad-
 Now Thebes did stand: now thou wast-able, O Cad-

me, videri felix exilio: que Mars que Venus
 mus, to seem happy in exile; both Mars and Venus

contigerant soceri tibi. Adde huc
 had happened (as) parents-in-law to thee. Add hither [to this]

genus, tot natos, que natas, et nepotes,
 a (numerous) issue, so-many sons, and daughters, and grand-children,

cara pignora de tantâ conjuge. Hos quoque jam
 dear pledges from so-great a wife. These also now

juvenes. Sed scilicet ultima dies semper [5
 young-men. But forsooth the last day (is) always

expectanda homini; que nemo debet dici
 to-be-expected to [by] man; and no-one ought to be said (to be)
 beatus ante obitum que suprema funera.
 happy before death and the last funeral-rites.

Nepos fuit prima caussa luctûs tibi, Cadme,
 A grandson was the first cause of grief to thee, O Cadmus,
 inter tot secundas res; que aliena cornua
 among so-many prosperous things; and strange horns (were)
 addita fronti; que vos, canes, satiatæ
 added to (his) forehead; and ye, O dogs, (were) sated with (your)
 10] herili - sanguine. At si quæeras (*sub.*)
 master's-blood. But | if thou mayest seek [if thou inquire]
 benè, invenies in illo crimen Fortunæ, non
 well, thou wilt find in him the crime of Fortune, not
 scelus. Enim quod scelus habebat error?
 guilt. For | what guilt had a mistake? [how can

Erat mons infectus
 ignorance be deemed a crime?] There was a mountain stained with
 cæde variarum ferarum: que jam dies con-
 the slaughter of various wild-beasts; and now the day had con-
 traxerat medias umbras rerum, et Sol
 tracted the middle [mid-day] shadows of things, and Sol
 15] distabat ex-æquo utrâque metâ; cùm Hy-
 was-distant equally from each goal; when the Hy-
 antius juvenis compellat placide ore
 onthean [Theban] youth accosts with gentle mouth [accent]
 participes operum, vagantes per devia lustra:
 the partners of (his) labours, wandering through pathless dens:

“Comites, lina que ferrum madent
 “O companions, the cords [nets] and the iron are-wet with the
 cruore ferarum; que dies habuit satis
 gore of wild-beasts; and the day has had enough of (good)
 fortunæ. Cùm altera Aurora invecta croceis
 fortune. When another Aurora [morn] borne with saffron coloured

20] rotis reducet lucem, repetamus pro-
 wheels shall bring-back the light, | we may repeat the pro-
 positum opus. Nunc Phœbus
 posed work [we will resume our wonted diversion]. Now Phœbus

distat idem utrâque terrâ, que findit
is distant the same (space) from each land, and cleaves

arva vaporibus. Sistite præsens opus, que
the lands with vapours [heat]. Stop the present work, and

tollite nodosa lina." Faciunt jussa
take-away the | knotty cords [nets]." They do the commands

virî, que intermittunt laborem.
of the man, and discontinue the labour.

Erat vallis, densa piceis et acutâ [25
(There) was a valley, thick with pitch-trees and with sharp

cupressu, nominæ Gargaphie, sacra succinctæ
cypress, by name Gargaphia, sacred to the girded

Dianæ; in extremo recessu cujus est nemorale
Diana; in the extreme recess of which is a woody

antrum, laboratum nullâ arte: Natura simulaverat
cave, wrought by no art: Nature had imitated

artem suo ingenio; nam duxerat nativum
art by her skill; for she had led [formed] a natural

arcum vivo pumice et levibus tophis. [30
arch with living [native] pumice-stone and with light sand-stones.

Fons sonat à dextrâ, perlucidus tenui
A fountain sounds from [on] the right, transparent with thin [clear]

undâ, incinctus gramineo margine patulos
wave, begirt with a grassy border (as to) the wide

hiatus. Hîc dea sylvarum, fessa venatu,
openings. Here the goddess of the woods, wearied with hunting,

solebat perfundere virgineos-artus liquido
was accustomed to bathe (her) virgin-limbs with the liquid

rore. Quò postquam subiit, tradidit jaculum,
dew. Whither after-that she entered, she delivered (her) dart,

que pharetram, que retentos arcus, uni armi- [35
and quiver, and unstrung bows, to one armour-

geræ nympharum; altera subjecit brachia
bearer of the nymphs; another placed-under (her) arms

pallæ depositæ; duæ demunt vincla
to [her] cloak laid-aside; two take-off the ties [sandals]

pedibus. Nam Ismenis Crocale, doctior
from the feet. For Ismenian Crocale, more-learned [skilful]

illis, colligit in nodum capillos sparsos
 (than) they, collects into a net the locks scattered

40] per colla (*pl.*), quamvis ipsa erat so-
 through [over] the neck, although herself was with dis-

luta. Que Nephele, que Hyale, que Rhanis, et
 bevelled (locks). And Nephele, and Hyale, and Rhanis, and

Psecas, et Phiale, excipiunt laticem, que fundunt
 Psecas, and Phiale, receive the liquor, and pour (it)

capacibus urnis. Que dum Titania perluitur
 from capacious urns. And whilst Titania is drenched

ibi solitâ lymphâ, ecce! nepos Cadmi,
 there with the accustomed water, lo! the grandson of Cadmus,

parte laborum dilatâ, errans per ignotum
 part of (his) labours being deferred, wandering through the unknown

45] nemus passibus non certis, pervenit in
 grove with steps not sure [direct], arrives into

lucum: sic fata ferebant illum. Qui simul
 the grove: thus the fates did bear him. Who so-soon-as

intravit antra rorantia fontibus, nymphæ
 he entered the caves bedewing [sprinkled] by fountains, the nymphs

nudæ sicut erant percussêre pectora, viro
 naked so-as they were struck (their) breasts, a man

viso; que implevêre omne nemus subitis
 being seen; and filled all the grove with sudden

50] ululatibus, que circumfusæ texêre
 shrieks, and poured-round [pressing-round] they covered

Dianam suis corporibus. Tamen dea ipsa est
 Diana with their bodies. However the goddess herself is

altior illis, que supereminet omnes tenus
 higher [taller] (than) they, and overtops all as-far-as

collo. Qui color solet esse nubibus infectis
 the neck. What colour is accustomed to be to the clouds dyed

ab ictu adversi solis, aut purpureæ
 by the stroke [ray] of the opposite sun, or of the purple

55] Auroræ, is fuit in vultu Dianæ visæ
 Aurora, that [such] was in the countenance of Diana seen

sine veste; quæ, quanquam stipata
 without garment; who, although crowded [surrounded] with a

turbâ suarum comitum, tamen adstitit in obliquum
 multitude of her attendants, yet stood | on the oblique

latus, que flexit ora (*pl.*) retro; et ut
 side, [sideways,] and turned (her) countenance backward; and as

vellet habuisse sagittas promptas,
 she might will to have had (her) arrows ready,

sic hausit aquas quas habuit, que perfudit
 so she drew [took up] the waters which she had, and sprinkled

virilem vultum; que spargens comas [60
 (his) manly countenance; and sprinkling (his) hairs

ultricibus undis, addidit hæc verba prænuntia
 with the vengeful waves, she added these words prophetic

futuræ cladis: "Nunc, si poteras narrare,
 of future destruction: "Now, if thou shalt be-able | to relate,

licet narres me visam-(esse)
 it is lawful thou mayest relate me to have been seen

tibi, velamine posito."
 to [by] thee, (my) clothing being laid-aside" [to boast of having seen

Nec minata plura, dat
 me without my raiment]. Nor having threatened more, she gives

cornua vivacis cervi sparso capiti; dat
 the horns of a long-lived stag to the sprinkled head; she gives

spatium collo; que cacuminat summas [65
 space to the neck; and she points | the highest

aures; que mutat manus cum
 ears; [the tops of his ears;] and she changes (his) hands with

pedibus, brachia cum longis cruribus; et velat
 feet, (his) arms with long legs; and covers

corpus maculoso vellere. Et pavor additus-est.
 (his) body with a spotted fleece. And fear was added.

Autoneius heros fugit, et miratur se tam celerem
 The Autoneian hero flees, and wonders | himself so swift

in cursu ipso. Vero ut
 in the course itself [that he should be so swift in running]. But when

vidit vultus et cornua in unda, erat [70
 he saw (his) countenance and horns in the wave, he was

dicturus: "Miserum me!" nulla vox secuta-est.
 about-to-say: "Wretched me!" no voice followed

Ingemuit; illa fuit vox; que lacrymæ
 He groaned; that was (all his) voice; and tears
 fluxerunt non per sua ora (*pl.*); tantum pristina
 flowed not through [over] his face; only (his) ancient

mens mansit. Quid faciat? Ne repetat
 mind remained. What may he do? Whether may he seek-again
 domum et regalia tecta? an lateat sylvis?
 home and the royal roofs? or may he lie-hid in the woods?

75] Timor impedit hoc, pudor illud. Dum dubitat,
 Fear hinders this, shame that. Whilst he hesitates,

canes videre; que Melampus primus, que
 the dogs saw (him); and Melampus first, and

sagax Ichnobates, dederunt signa latratu; Ichno-
 the sagacious Ichnobates, gave signs by barking: Ichno-

bates Gnossius, Melampus Spartanâ
 bates (was) Gnossian [Cretan], Melampus from Spartan

gente. Inde alii ruunt velociùs rapidâ
 nation [breed]. Then the others rush more-swiftly (than) the rapid

aurâ, Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus: omnes
 wind, Pamphagus, and Dorceus, and Oribasus: all

80] Arcades; que valens Nebrophonos, et trux
 Arcadians; and the strong Nebrophonos, and the fierce

Theron cum Lælapæ, et Pterelas utilis pedibus,
 Theron with Lælaps, and Pterelas useful with feet,

et Agre naribus, que Hylæus nuper percussus
 and Agre with nostrils, and Hylæus lately struck

ab fero apro, que Nape concepta de lupo, que
 by a fierce wild-boar, and Nape conceived from a wolf, and

Pœmenis secuta pecudes, et Harpyia comitata
 Pœmenis having followed sheep, and Harpyia accompanied

85] duobus natis, et Sicyonius Ladon gerens
 with (her) two sons, and Sicyonian Ladon carrying

substricta ilia, et Dromas, et Canace,
 [having] tightened [slender] entrails, and Dromas, and Canace,

que Sticte, et Tigris, et Alce, et Leucon niveis
 and Sticte, and Tigris, and Alce, and Leucon with snowy

villis (*pl.*), et Asbolus atris, que prævalidus
 shag, and Asbolus with black, and the very-strong

Lacon, et Aëlo fortis cursu, et Thoüs, et velox
Lacon, and Aëlo brave in the course, and Thoüs, and swift

Lycisca cum Cyprio fratre, et Harpalos [90
Lycisca with (his) Cyprian brother, and Harpalos

distinctus nigram frontem ab albo medio, et
distinguished (as to) a black forehead from a white middle, and

Melaneus, que Lachne hirsuta corpore, et Labros
Malaneus, and Lachne hairy in body, and Labros

Aglaodos nati Dictæ patre sed Laconide
Aglaodos born from a Dictæan [Cretan] father but Laconian

matre, et Hylactor acutæ vocis: que quos est
mother, and Hylactor of sharp voice: | and which it is

mora referre. Ed [95
delay to relate [and others which it were tedious to repeat]. That

turba sequuntur cupidine prædæ per rupes,
crowd [pack] are pursuing from a desire of prey through rocks,

que scopulos, que saxa carentia aditu, quâ
and cliffs, and stones wanting [without] access, where

via est difficilis, que quâ nulla via. Ille
the way is difficult, and where (there is) no way. He

fugit per quæ loca secutus-fuerat sæpè. Heu,
flees through what places he had followed often. Alas,

ipse fugit suos famulos! Libebat clamare :
he flees-from his-own servants! It did please (him) to cry-out:

“Ego sum Actæon: cognoscite vestrum [100
“I am Actæon: know your

dominum.” Verba desunt animo: æther
master.” Words are wanting to (his) mind: the sky

resonat latratibus. Melanchætes fecit prima
resounds with barkings. Melanchætes made the first

vulnera in tergo, Theridamas proxima; Ore-
wounds in (his) back. Theridamas the next; Ore-

sitrophos hæsit in armo. Exierant tardiùs,
sitrophos adhered on the shoulder. They had gone-out more-slowly,

sed via anticipata-est per compendia
but the way was cut-short by abbreviations [near paths]

montis. Illis retinentibus dominum, [105
of the mountain. These holding (their) master,

cætera turba coit, que confert dentes
 the rest-of the crowd comes-together, and brings-together (their) teeth
 in corpore. Jam loca desunt vulneribus.
 in (his) body. Already places are wanting for wounds.

Ille gemit, que habet sonum, etsi non hominis,
 He groans, and has a sound, although not of a man,

tamen quem cervus possit non edere; que
 however which a stag may be-able not to utter; and

replet nota juga mœstis querelis; et sup-
 fills the known mountain-tops with mournful complaints; and sup-

110] plex pronis genibus, que similis roganti,
 pliant on bent knees, and like (to one) entreating,

circumfert tacitos vultus, tanquam sua brachia.
 he bears-round silent looks, as-if [instead of] his arms.

At comites ignari instigant rapidum
 But (his) companions ignorant (of what had chanced) urge the fleet

agmen solitis hortatibus, que quærunt Actæona
 troop with the accustomed incitements, and seek Actæon

oculis, et certatim clamant Actæon velut absentem.
 with eyes, and emulously cry-out-for Actæon as-if absent.

115] Ille refert caput ad nomen. Ut
 He carries-back [bends back] the head at the name. Whilst

queruntur segnem abesse, nec capere
 they complain (him) inactive to be-absent, nor to take [to enjoy]

spectacula prædæ oblatæ. Quidem vellet
 the sights of the prey offered. Indeed he might will

abesse; sed adest; que vellet videre, non
 to be-absent; but he is-present; and he might will to see, not

etiam sentire, fera facta suorum canum. Cir-
 also to feel, the savage deeds of his-own dogs. They stand-

cumstant undique; que rostris mersis in
 round on-every-side; and (their) snouts being sunk in (his)

corpore, dilacerant dominum sub imagine
 body, they tear-asunder (their) master under the image

120] falsi cervi.
 of a false [supposed] stag.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. III. 407—510.)

NARCISSUS IN FLOREM.

NARCISSUS (CHANGED) INTO A FLOWER.

Erat illimis fons, argenteus nitidis undis,
 There was a clear fountain, silvery with bright waves,
 quem neque pastores, neque capellæ pastæ monte,
 which neither shepherds, nor she-goats fed (on) the mountain
 ve aliud pecus, contigerant: quem nulla volucris,
 or other cattle, had touched: which no bird,
 nec fera turbârat, nec ramus lapsus ab
 nor wild-beast had disturbed, nor bough having slipped [fallen] from
 arbore. Erat gramen circà, quod proximus
 a tree. There was grass around, which the nearest
 humor alebat; que sylva passura lacum [5
 moisture did nourish, and a wood | about-to-suffer the lake
 tepescere nullo sole.

to grow warm by no sun [that defended the lake from the heat of

Hic puer, lassus studio venandi et
 the sun]. Here the boy, fatigued with the eagerness of hunting and

æstu, procubuit, secutus que
 with heat, laid-down, | having followed [being charmed with] both

faciem loci que fontem. Que dum cupit
 the appearance of the place and the fountain. And whilst he desires

sedare sitim, altera sitis crevit. Que dum bibit,
 to allay thirst, another thirst increased. And whilst he drinks,

correptus imagine formæ visæ, [10
 seized | with the image of a form seen, [with the pic-

amat rem sine corpore:
 ture of himself seen in the water,] he loves a thing without body:

putat esse corpus, quod est umbra. Ipse
 he thinks (that) to be a body, which is a shade. He

adstupet sibi, que hæret immotus, eodem
 is amazed to [at] himself, and cleaves motionless, with the same

vultu ut signum formatum è Pario marmore.
 countenance as a statue formed out-of Parian marble

Positus humi, spectat sua lumina geminum
 Placed of [on] the ground, he beholds his-own eyes a double
 sidus, et crines dignos Baccho, et dignos
 constellation, and hairs [locks] worthy-of Bacchus, and worthy-of
 15] Apolline, que impubes genas, et eburnea
 Apollo, and unripe [youthful] cheeks, and ivory
 colla (*pl.*), que decus oris, et ruborem mixtum
 neck, and grace of countenance, and redness mingled
 in niveo candore: que miratur cuncta quibus
 in a snowy whiteness: and he admires all (the things) by which
 ipse est mirabilis. Imprudens cupit se, et ipse
 himself is admirable. Imprudent he desires himself, and himself
 qui probat probatur. Que dum petit, petitur;
 who approves is approved. And whilst he seeks, he is sought;
 20] que pariter incendit et ardet. Quoties dedit
 and equally inflames and burns. How-often he gave
 irrita oscula fallaci fonti! Quoties mersit
 useless kisses to the deceitful fountain! How-often he plunged (his)
 brachia captantia visum collum in medias aquas,
 arms catching-at the seen neck into the middle waters.
 nec deprêndit se in illis! Nescit quid videat (*sub.*),
 nor caught himself in them! He knows-not what he may see [he sees],
 sed uritur illo quod videt; atque idem error
 but he is consumed with that which he sees; and the same error
 25] qui decipit oculos incitat. "Credule, quid
 which deceives (his) eyes urges. "Credulous (boy), why
 captas frustra fugacia simulacra? Quod
 dost-thou-catch-at in vain the fleet images? What
 petis est nusquam: avertere, perdes
 thou seekest is nowhere: (only) be turned-away, thou wilt lose
 quod amas. Ista est umbra repercussæ
 what thou lovest. That is the shade of the reflected
 imaginis quam cernis. Ista habet nil suû;
 image which thou beholdest. That has nothing of its-own;
 venit que tecum que manet: discedet tecum,
 it comes both with thee and remains: it will depart with thee,
 30] si possis discedere." Non cura
 if thou mayest be-able to depart." Not the care

Cereris potest abstrahere illum inde, non
 of Ceres [bread] is able to draw-away him thence, not

quietis illum: sed fusus
 (the want) of rest (can draw away) him: but poured [stretched]

in opacâ herbâ spectat mendacem formam
 on the thick grass he beholds the deceitful form

inexpleto lumine, que ipse perit per suos oculos:
 with unsated eye, and he perishes by his-own eyes,

que levatus paulùm, tendens sua brachia ad [35
 and lifted-up a-little, stretching his arms to

silvas circumstantes, inquis, "Io, silvæ! ecquis
 the woods standing-round, he says, "Alas, O woods! what

amavit crudeliùs! Enim scitis, et fuistis
 (person) has loved more-cruelly! For ye know, and ye have been

opportuna latebra multis. Meministis ecquem in
 a convenient hiding-place to many. Have ye remembered any-one in

longo ævo, qui tabuerit (*perf. sub.*) sic, cùm
 a long age, who may have pined [has pined] thus, when

tot sæcula vestræ vitæ agantur?
 (though) so-many ages of your life may be acted [spent]?

Et placet, et video: sed tamen invenio non
 Both it pleases, and I see (it): but however I find not

quod que video, que placet; tantus error [40
 what both I see, and pleases; so-great error

tenet amantem. Que quò doleam magis,
 possesses (one) loving. And in-order-that I may grieve more,

nec ingens mare separat nos, nec via, nec montes,
 neither a great sea separates us, nor way, nor mountains,

nec mœnia clausis portis. Prohibimur exiguâ
 nor walls with shut gates. We are hindered by a little

aquâ. Ipse cupit teneri. Nam quoties [45
 water. Himself desires to be held. For as-often-as

porreximus oscula liquidis lymphis, toties hic
 we reached kisses to the liquid waters, so-often he

nititur ad me resupino ore. Putes
 leans to me with uplifted mouth. Thou mayest think (him)

posse tangi: est minimum quod obstat
 to be-able to be touched: it is a very-little (thing) which opposes

amantibus. Quisquis es, exi huc.
(to those) loving. Whoever thou art, come-out hither.

Quid, unice puer, fallis me? Ve quò abis
Why, O singular boy, deceivest-thou me? Or whither departest-thou

petitus? Certè est nec mea forma nec ætas
bought-for? Certainly it is neither my form nor age

quam fugias (*sub.*); et nymphæ quoque
which thou mayest shun [thou shunnest]; and nymphs also

50] amârunt me. Promittis nescio quam
have loved me. Thou promisest I know-not what

spem mihi amico vultu, que cùm ego porrexi
hope to me with friendly countenance, and when I have reached

brachia tibi, porrigis ultrò: cùm
(my) arms to thee, thou reachest (thine) spontaneously: when

risi, arrides: sæpe quoque notavi tuas
I have laughed, thou laughest: often also I have marked thy

lacrymas, me lacrymante; quoque remittis
tears, me [I] weeping; also thou sendest-back

signa nutu: et quantum suspicor motu
signs by a nod: and as-much-as I suspect by the motion

55] formosi oris, refers verba non perve-
of (thy) beautiful mouth, thou utterest words not ar-

nientia nostras aures. Sensi ego sum in
riving to our ears. I have perceived (that) I am in

te; nec mea imago fallit me. Uror amore
thee; nor my image deceives me. I am consumed with the love

mei: que moveo que fero flammas. Quid
of me: and I move [excite] and bear the flames. What

faciam? Roger, anne rogem? Deinde
may I do? May I be asked, or-whether may I ask? Then

60] quid rogabo? Quod cupio est mecum:
what shall I ask? What I desire is with me:

copia fecit me inopem. O utinam possem
abundance has made me poor. O that I might be-able

secedere à nostro corpore! Vellem,
to depart from our [my own] body! (That) I should wish,

quod amamus, abesset: novum votum
(that) what we love, might be-absent: a new wish

in amante! Que jam dolor adimit vires; nec
 in a lover! And now grief takes-away forces [strength]; nor
 longa tempora meæ vitæ superant, que extinguior
 long times of my life remain, and I am extinguished
 in primo ævo; nec est mors gravis mihi, posituro
 in first age; nor is death heavy to me, about to lay-aside
 dolores morte. Vellem hic, qui [65
 sorrows by death. I should wish this (person), who

diligitur esset diuturnior. Nunc duo con-
 is loved might be more-lasting. Now (we) two con-
 cordes moriemur in unâ animâ." Dixit, et
 cordant shall die in one soul." He said, and
 malè sanus rediit ad eandem faciem; et
 [badly sound [insane] returned to the same face; and
 turbavit aquas lacrymis: que lacu moto
 disturbed the waters with tears: and the lake being moved

forma reddita-est obscura; quam cùm
 the shape was rendered obscure; which when he might
 vidisset abire, clamavit: "Quò [70
 have [bad] seen to depart, he exclaimed: "Whither
 fugis! Remane, nec, crudelis, desere me amantem.
 fleest thou! Turn back, nor, cruel, abandon me loving.

Liceat adspicere quod est non tangere,
 May it be-lawful to behold what it is (possible) not to touch,
 et præbere alimenta misero furori." Que dum
 and to afford nourishments to a wretched madness." And whilst

dolet, deduxit vestem ab summâ orâ,
 he grieves, he drew-off (his) robe from the highest region [part],
 que percussit nuda pectora marmoreis [75
 and struck (his) naked breasts with marble-like

palmis. Pectora percussa traxerunt tenuem
 palms [hands]. The breasts struck drew [contracted] a slight

ruborem, non aliter quàm poma solent, quæ,
 redness, not otherwise than apples are accustomed, which,

candida parte, rubent parte; aut ut uva
 (being) white in a part, are-red in a part; or as the grape

nondum matura solet ducere purpureum
 not yet ripe is accustomed to lead [contract] a-purple

colorem variis racemis. Quæ simul adspexit
 colour in various clusters. Which (breasts) so-soon-as he beheld

80] rursus in liquefactâ undâ, tulit non ulterius :
 again in the liquid wave, he bore not further :

sed, ut flavæ ceræ (pl.) solent intabescere
 but, as the yellow wax are [is] accustomed to waste-away

levi igne ve matutinæ-pruinæ sole tepente,
 by a slight fire or the morning-hoar-frosts the sun being warm,

sic attenuatus amore, liquitur, et carpitur
 so thinned by love, he is melted, and is cropped [wasted]

cæco igni. Et jam neque est color
 by the dark [secret] fire. And now neither is (his) colour

85] candore mixto rubori; nec vigor,
 with whiteness mixed to [with] redness; neither the vigour,

et vires. et quæ modò visa placebant, nec
 and forces, and what lately being seen did please, nor

corpus remanet, quod Echo quondam amaverat.
 the body remained, which Echo formerly had loved.

Quæ tamen, quamvis irata que memor, ut vidit
 Who however, although angry and mindful, when she saw (him)

indoluit; que quoties miserabilis puer dixrat,
 grieved; and as-often-as the wretched boy had said,

90] "Eheu!" hæc iterabat resonis vocibus,
 "Alas!" she did repeat with resounding voices [words],

"Eheu!" Que cùm ille percusserat suos lacertos
 "Alas!" And when he had struck his arms

manibus, hæc quoque reddebat eundem
 with (his) hands, she also did return the same

sonitum plangoris. Hæc fuit ultima vox
 sound of the stroke. This was the last voice (of him)

spectantis in solitam undam: "Eheu, puer dilecte
 gazing in the accustomed wave: "Alas, O boy beloved

frustrâ!" que locus remisit totidem verba; que
 in-vain!" and the place sent-back as-many words; and

95] dicto "Vale!" Echo et inquit "Vale!"
 (it being) said "Farewell!" Echo also says "Farewell!"

Ille submit fessum caput in viridi herbâ.
 He let-down (his) weary head on the verdant grass,

Nox claudit lumina mirantia formam domini.
 Night closes (his) eyes admiring the beauty of (their) master.
 Tum quoque spectabat se in Stygiâ aquâ,
 Then also did he gaze-on himself in the Stygian water,
 postquam receptus-est infernâ sede.
 after-that he was received in the infernal [lower] habitation.

Naiades sorores planxêre: et posuêre
 The Naiads (his) sisters bewailed (him): | and placed (their)
 sectos capillos fratri. [100
 cut locks to (their) brother [and cutting off their hair, conse-

Et Dryades planxerunt. Echo
 crated it to their brother]. And the Dryads bewailed (him). Echo
 assonat plangentibus. Que jam parabant
 resounds-to (them) bewailing. And now they did prepare

rogum, que quassas faces, que feretrum: corpus
 a pile, and shaken torches, and a bier: the body

erat nusquam: inveniunt croceum
 was no-where: [not to be found:] they find a saffron-coloured

florem pro corpore, albis foliis cingentibus
 flower instead-of the body white leaves surrounding

medium.
 the middle.

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. III. 253—315.)

NATIVITAS BACCHI. THE BIRTH OF BACCHUS.

Rumor est in-ambiguo: dea visa-est
 Report is in-doubtful [undecided]: the goddess [Diana] seemed

aliis violentior æquo: alii laudant,
 to others [to some] more-violent (than) even [just]: others praise (her),

que vocant dignam severâ virginitate.
 and called (her) worthy with [of the] strict virginity

Utraque pars invenit causas.
 (which she professed). Each party find reasons (for what they

Conjux Jovis sola non tam eloquitur
 think). The wife of Jupiter alone 'does not as-much 'declare

ne culpet ne probet, quàm gaudet
whether she may blame or may approve, as she rejoices

5] clade domûs ductæ ab Agenore;
in the destruction of the house [family] derived from Agenor;

et transfert odium collectum à Ty-
and transfers the hatred | collected by [conceived against] the Ty-
riâ pellice in socios generis.
rian harlot [Europa] upon the partners [relatives] of the race.

Eccc! recens caussa subit priori; que dolet
Lo! a fresh cause succeeds to the former: and she grieves

Semelen esse gravidam de semine magni
Semele to be pregnant from the seed of the great

Jovis: tum solvit linguam ad jurgia. "Enim,"
Jupiter: then she loosed (her) tongue to reproaches. "For,"

10] dixit, "quid profeci toties per jurgia?
said she, "what have I profited so-often by reproaches?

Ipsa est petenda mihi: perdam ipsam,
Herself is to-be-sought [attacked] to [by] me: I will destroy herself,

si vocor ritè maxima Juno; si decet me
if I am called properly the greatest Juno; if it becomes me

tenere dextrâ gemmantia sceptrâ; si sum
to hold in (my) right (hand) the sparkling sceptres; if I am

regina, que et soror et conjux Jovis: certè
a queen, and both sister and wife of Jupiter: doubtless (his)

soror. At puto contenta-est furto; et
sister. But I think she is satisfied with the theft; and

15] injuria nostri thalami est brevis. Concipit;
the wrong of our bed-chamber is short. She conceives;

id deerat; que fert manifesta crimina
that was wanting; and she bears evident crimes [guilt]

pleno utero; et vult fieri mater de Jove,
in a full womb; and she wills to become a mother from Jupiter,

quod vix contigit mihi uni: tanta est fiducia
which hardly has happened to me one [alone]: so-great is the confidence

formæ. Faxo fallat eam; nec sim
of (her) beauty. I will cause (that) he may deceive her; nor may I be

20] Saturnia, si mersa ab suo Jove pene-
Saturnia, if sunk by her-own Jupiter she shall have pene

trârit non in Stygias undas." Surgit solio
trated not into the Stygian waves." She rises from the throne

ab his, que recondita fulvâ nube adit
after these (words), and hidden in a yellow cloud she goes to

limen Semeles; nec removit nubes antè,
the threshold of Semele; nor removed the clouds before,

quàm simulavit anum: que posuit canos
than she pretended (herself) an old-woman: and she placed hoary

ad tempora, que sulcavit cutem rugis,
(hairs) to (her) temples, and furrowed (her) skin with wrinkles,

et tulit curva membra trementi gressu; [25
and bore (her) bent limbs with trembling pace;

quoque fecit vocem anilem. Que fit
also she made (her) voice old-woman-like. And she becomes

Beroë ipsa, Epidauria nutrix Semeles. Ergo
Beroë herself, the Epidaurian nurse of Semele. Therefore

ubi, sermone captato, que loquendo diu,
when, the discourse being caught-at, and in speaking long,

venêre ad nomen Jovis, suspirat, et ait:
they came to the name of Jupiter, she sighs, and says:

"Opto ut Jupiter sit; tamen mutuo omnia.
"I wish that Jupiter may be (he); however I fear all (things).

Multi subiêre pudicos thalamos nomine
Many have entered chaste bed-chambers under the name

divorum. Nec tamen est satis esse Jovem: [30
of gods. Nor however is it enough to be Jupiter:

det pignus amoris, si modò is est verus;
he may give a pledge of love, if only he is true [real];

que quantus et qualis excipitur ab altâ Junone,
and how-great and what-sort he is received by the high Juno,

rogato tantus que talis det complexus
ask (him that) so-great and such he may give embraces

tibi, que sumat antè sua insignia."
to thee, and may assume beforehand his badges.'

Juno formârat ignoram Cadmeïda [35
Juno had formed [disposed] the ignorant daughter-of-Cadmus

talibus dictis. Illa rogat Jovem munus sine
by such words. She asks Jupiter a gift | without

nomine. Cui deus ait: "Elige;
a name [not named]. To whom the god says: "Choose;

patiêre nullam repulsam. Que quò
thou shalt suffer no refusal. And that thou mayest

credas magis, quoque numina Stygii torrentis
believe more, also the deities of the Stygian flood

sunto conscia. Et ille deus timor deorum."
let be conscious. And that god (is) the terror of the gods."

Semele, læta malo, que nimium potens, que peritura
Semele, glad in evil, and too powerful, and about-to-perish

40] obsequio amantis, dixit: "Da te
by the compliance (of him) loving, said: "Give thyself

mihi talem qualem Saturnia solet amplecti te,
to me such as Saturnia is accustomed to embrace thee,

cùm initis fœdus Venus." Deus voluit op-
when ye enter the covenant of Venus." The god willed to op-

primere ora (pl.) loquentis: jam vox
press [check] the mouth (of her) speaking: already the voice

properata exierat sub auras. Ingemuit;
hastened had gone-out under [into] the airs. He groaned;

45] enim neque hæc potest non optâsse, neque
for neither she is-able not to have wished, nor

ille non jurâsse. Ergo mœstissimus conscendit
he not to have sworn. Therefore most-sorrowful he mounted

altum æthera, que traxit nutu sequentia
the lofty sky, and drew by a nod the following

nubila; quis addidit nimbos, que fulgura immixta
clouds; to which he added tempests, and lightnings mingled

ventis, et tonitrus, et inevitabile fulmen.
to [with] winds, and thunders, and the unavoidable thunderbolt.

Tamen quâ-usque potest, tentat demere vires
However as-far-as he is-able, he tries to take-away powers

50] sibi, nec armatur eo igne quo
for [from] himself, nor is he armed with that fire with which

dejecerat centimanum Typhoëa: nimium
he had cast-down the hundred-handed Typhoëus: (there was) too-much

feritatis in illo. Est allud fulmen levius,
of fierceness in that. There is another thunderbolt lighter,

cui dextra Cyclopum addidit minus
 to which the right (hand) of the Cyclops added less
 sævitæ que flammæ, minus iræ. Superi
 of cruelty and of flame, less of wrath. The deities
 vocant secunda tela. Capit illa que intrat [55
 call (them) second weapons. He takes those and enters
 Agenoream domum. Mortale corpus tulit
 the Agenorean house. (Her) mortal body bore
 non ætherios tumultus; que arsit jugalibus
 not the celestial confusions; and burned with the conjugal
 donis. Infans, adhuc imperfectus, eripitur ab
 gifts. The infant, as-yet imperfect, is snatched from
 alvo genetricis, que (si est dignum credere)
 the womb of the mother, and (if it is worthy to believe)
 tener, insuitur patrio femori; que [60
 tender, is sewn-in to the paternal thigh; and (there)
 complet materna tempora. Ino matertera
 completes the maternal times. Ino (his) aunt
 educat illum primis cunis. Inde Nymphæ
 educates him in the first cradles. Then the Nymphs
 Nyseïdes occuluère datum suis antris; que
 Nyseïdes concealed (him) given in their caves; and
 dedêre alimenta lactis.
 gave (him) the nourishments of milk.

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. III. 511—581.)

PENTHEUS FURENS CONTRA BACCHUM.
 PENTHEUS RAGING AGAINST BACCHUS.

Res cognita, attulerat meritam famam
 The thing being known had brought deserved fame
 vati per Achaidas urbes: que
 to the prophet [Tiresias] through the Achaïan [Grecian] cities: and
 nomen auguris erat ingens. Tamen, Pentheus,
 the name of the soothsayer was great. However, Pentheus,
 Echionides, unus contemptor superûm ex omnibus,
 son-of-Echion one despiser of the gods out-of all,

spernit hunc : que ridet præsaga verba senis ;
despises him : and laughs-at the prophetic words of the old-man ;

5] que objicit tenebras et cladem
and 'reproaches (him) 'for darkneses [blindness] and the misfortune

ademptæ lucis. Ille, movens tempora, alben-
of (his) lost light [sight]. He, moving (his) temples, whitening

canis, ait : " Quàm felix esses, si tu
with hoary (hairs), says : " How happy mightest thou be, if thou

quoque fieres orbus hujus luminis ; ne
also mightest be made bereft of this light ; lest

videres Bacchia sacra ! Que jam
thou mightest see the Bacchian sacred (rites) ! And presently

dies aderit, que jam auguror haud esse
the day will be-at-hand, and now I prophesy (it) not to be

10] procul, quâ novus Liber, Semeleïa proles,
far-off, in which the new Bacchus, Semeleian offspring,

veniat huc. Quem, nisi dignatus-fueris
may come hither. Whom, unless thou shalt have dignified

honore templorum, lacer, spargêre
with the honour of temples, torn, thou shalt be scattered

mille locis ; et foedabis silvas, que
in a thousand pieces ; and thou shalt pollute the woods, and

tuam matrem, que sorores matris, sanguine.
thy mother, and the sisters of (thy) mother with (thy) blood.

Evenient : enim neque dignabere
(These things) will happen : for neither wilt thou dignify

numen honore ; que quereris me vidisse
the deity with honour ; and thou wilt complain me to have seen

15] nimium sub his tenebris." Natus Echione,
too-much under these darkneses." (He) born from Echion,

proturbat dicentem talia. Fides sequitur
throws-forward (him) saying such (things). Faith follows

dicta ; que responsa vatis aguntur.
the words ; and the answers of the prophet are acted [performed].

Liber adest : que agri fremunt festis ululatus.
Bacchus is-at-hand : and the lands roar with festive howlings.

Turba ruunt : que que matres que nurus
The crowd rush : and both mothers and daughters-in-law

mistæ viris, que vulgus que proceres [20
mingled to [with] men, and the commonalty and nobles

feruntur ad ignota sacra. Pentheus ait :
are borne to the unknown sacred [rites]. Pentheus says :

“ Quis furor, anguigenæ, Mavortia proles, attonuit
“ What madness, O serpent-begotten, martial offspring, has stupified

vestras mentes? Ne æra repulsa ære valent
your minds? Whether brasses beaten-back by brass avail

tantùm, et tibia adunco cornu, et magicæ
so-much, and a pipe with a crooked horn, and magic

fraudes, ut fœmineæ voces, et insania mota
deceits, that female voices [shouts], and madness moved

vino, que obscœni greges, et inania tympana, [25
by wine, and filthy gangs, and empty drums,

vincant quos non bellicus ensis, non tuba,
may overcome (those) whom not the war-sword, not the trumpet,

non agmina strictis telis, terruerint? Ne
not troops with drawn weapons, may have affrighted? Whether

mirer vos, senex, qui, vecti per longa æquora
may I wonder-at you, old-men, who, borne through long seas

à Tyriâ sede, posuistis profugos Penates
from Tyrian seat, have placed [transplanted] (your) exiled Household-gods

huc, nunc sinitis capi
hither [in this place], now do ye permit (yourselves) to be taken-prisoners

sine Marte? Ne vos, [30
without Mars [a battle]? Whether (may I wonder-at) you,

O juvenes, acrior ætas, que propior meæ; quos
O young-men, sharper age, and nearer to my-own; whom

decebat tenere arma, non thyrsos; que tegi
it did become to hold arms, not ivy-sceptres; and to be covered

galeâ, non fronde? Precor, este
with a helmet, not with a leaf [foliage]? I pray (you), be

memores quâ stirpe sitis (sub.) creati: que
mindful from what stock ye may be [ye are] begotten: and

sumite animos illius serpentis, qui unus
assume the spirits of that serpent, which one [alone]

perdidit multos. Ille interiit pro fontibus [35
destroyed many. He perished for (his) fountain

que lacu: at vincite-vos pro vestrâ famâ. Ille
and lake: but conquer-ye for your fame. He

dedit fortes leto, pellite-vos molles. et
gave the brave to death, expel-ye the soft [effeminate], and

retinete patrium decus. Si fata vetabant
preserve (your) native-country honour. If the fates did forbîd

Thebas stare diu: utinam tormenta que viri
Thebes to stand long: O that engines and men

diruerent mœnia, que ferrum que ignis
might pull-down the walls, and iron and fire

40] sonarent! Essemus miseri sine crimine,
might sound! We should be wretched without a crime,

que sors querenda, non celanda: lacrymæ
and (our) lot to-be-complained-of, not to-be-concealed: (our) tears

carerent pudore. At nunc Thebæ
might want [be free from] shame. But now Thebes

capientur à inermi puero, quem neque bella,
shall be taken by an unarmed boy, whom neither wars,

nec tela, nec usus equorum juvant; sed crinis
nor weapons, nor the use of horses delight; but (his) hair

45] madidus myrrhâ, que molles coronæ,
(is) moist with myrrh, and (his) soft crowns,

que purpura, que aurum intextum pictis vestibus.
and purple, and gold interwoven in painted garments.

Quem, quidem, cogam actutum (modò vos absistite)
Whom, indeed, I will compel forthwith (only ye stand-away)

fateri que assumptum patrem que commenta
to confess both (his) assumed father and feigned

sacra. An est satis animi Acrisio con-
sacred (rites). Whether is (there) enough of spirit to Acrisius to de-

temnere vanum numen, et claudere Argolicas
spise the vain deity, and to shut the Argive

50] portas venienti; advena terrebit Pen-
gates to (him) coming; | a stranger shall affright Pen-

thea cum totis Thebis?

theus with the whole Thebes? [and shall this stranger terrify Pen-

Ite citi, ite," (imperat hoc fa-
theus and all Thebes?) Go-ye quick, go," (he commands this to the ser-

mulis,) "que attrahite huc ducem vinctum.
vante,) "and drag hither the leader (of the rout) bound.

Segnis mora abesto jussis." Avus
Slow delay let be-absent from (my) commands." (His) grandfather

dictis hunc, Athamas hunc, cætera
[Cadmus] (rebukes) with words him, Athamas him, the rest-of

turba suorum corripunt hunc; [55
the-crowd [company] of his (friends) rebuke him;

que laborant frustra inhibere. Est acrior
and they strive in-vain to restrain (him). He is more sharp

admonitu, que retenta rabies irritatur
[fierce] by advice, and (his) checked rage is provoked

et crescit: que remoramina ipsa nocbant.
and increases: and the obstructions themselves did injure.

Sic ego vidi torrentem decurrere lenius et
Thus I have seen a flood to run-down more-gently and

modico strepitu, quæ nil obstabat eunti:
with moderate noise, where nothing did oppose to (it) going:

at quæcumque trabes que obstructa saxa [60
but wheresoever beams and piled stones

tenebant, ibat spumeus,
[it did detain (it), it did go foamy, [stopped up the channel,

et fervens, et sævior ab objice.
it ran foaming,] and boiling, and more-fierce on-account-of the barrier.

Ecce! redeunt cruentati, et negant vidisse
Lo! they return blood-stained, and they deny to have seen

Bacchum domino quærenti ubi Bacchus esset.
Bacchus to (their) master inquiring where Bacchus might be [was].

Tamen, dixere: "Cepimus hunc comitem
However, they said: "We have taken this attendant

que famulum sacrorum": et tradunt
and servant of the sacred (rites)": and they deliver (him)

manibus ligatis post terga (xl).
with hands lashed behind the back.

FAB. VI. (Metam. Lib. III. 577—733.)

NAUTÆ CONVERSI IN DELPHINES, ET PENTHEUS
 THE SAILORS CHANGED INTO DOLPHINS, AND PENTHEUS

DISCERPTUS À BACCHIS.
 TORN-ASUNDER BY THE BACCHANTS.

Pentheus adspicit hunc oculis, quos ira fecerat
 Pentheus beholds him with eyes, which wrath had made
 tremendos; et, quamquam differt vix tempora
 dreadful; and, although he puts-off scarcely the times

pœnæ, ait: "O periture, que dature
 of punishment, he says: "O (thou) about-to-perish, and about-to-give
 documenta aliis tuâ morte, ede tuum nomen,
 instructions to others by thy death, declare thy name,
 que nomen parentum et patriam; que cur
 and the name of (thy) parents and country; and why

5] frequentes sacra novi moris."
 thou mayest frequent sacred (rites) of a new manner."

Ille, vacuus metu, dixit: "Nomen mihi est
 He, void from fear, said: "The name to me is

Acœtes, patria Mæonia: parentes de humili
 Acetes, (my) country Mæonia: (my) parents from the humble
 plebe.

Pater reliquit non mihi arva, quæ
 common-people. (My) father left not to me lands, which

duri juvenci colerent, ve lanigeros greges, non
 hardy bullocks might till, or wool-bearing flocks, not

ulla armenta. Et ipse fuit pauper: que solebat
 any herds. And himself was poor: and he was accustomed

10] decipere lino et hamis, et ducere
 to deceive with thread [the line] and the hook, and to lead [draw]

salientes pisces calamo. Sua ars erat census
 the leaping fishes with a reed. His art was an estate

illi. Cùm traderet artem, dixit:
 to him. When he might [did] deliver the art, he said:

'Successor et hæres studii, accipe
 (Thou) the successor and heir of (my) pursuit, receive

opes, quas habeo': que moriens ille reliquit nihil
the riches, which I have': and dying he left nothing

mihi, præter aquas: possum appellare hoc [15
to me, except waters: I am-able to call this

unum paternum. Ege mox addidici flectere
one (thing) paternal. I by-and-by learned-besides to bend

regimen carinæ, dextrâ moderante,
the direction of the keel, (my) right (hand) governing, (that)

ne-hærerem semper in isdem scopulis; et
I might not-cleave always to the same rocks: and

notavi oculis pluviale sidus Oleniæ capellæ,
I marked with eyes the rainy constellation of the Olenian she-goat,

que Taygeten, que Hyadas, que Arcton, que
and Taygete, and the Hyades, and the Bear, and

domos ventorum, et portus aptos [20
the houses of the winds, and the harbours fit

puppibus. Petens Delon, applicor fortè ad
for sterns [ships]. Seeking Delos, I am directed by-chance to

oras Diæ telluris, et adducor littora
the coasts of the Dian land, and am led-to the shores

dextris remis; que do leves saltus, que
with right oars; and I give light leaps, and

immittor udæ arenæ. Ubi nox
am sent-in [alight] to the wet sand. When the night

consumpta-est, Aurora cœperat primùm rubes-
was spent, Aurora had begun firstly to red-

cere: exsurgo, que admoneo inferre recentes [25
den: I rise-up, and I admonish to bring-in fresh

latices; que monstro viam, quæ ducat ad
waters; and I point-out the way, which may lead to

undas. Ipse prospicio, quid aura promittat
the waves. 'I myself 'look-out, what the gale may promise

mihi ab alto tumulo; que voco comites, que
to me from a lofty hillock; and I call (my) companions, and

repeto carinam. Opheltes, primus soci-
seek-again (my) keel [ship]. Opheltes, the first of (my) com-

orum, inquit: 'En, adsumus!' que nactus
panions, says: 'Lo, we are present!' and having caught:

30] prædam, ut putat, in deserto agro, ducit
a prey, as he thinks, in the desert land, he leads

puerum virgineâ formâ per littora. Ille,
a boy with virgin-like shape through the shores. He,

gravis mero que somno, videtur titubare,
heavy with wine and with sleep, seems to stumble,

que vix sequi. Specto cultum que faciem,
and scarcely to follow. I view (his) dress and face,

que gradum: videbam nil ibi, quod posset
and step: I did see nothing there, which might be able

credi mortale. Et sensi, et dixi sociis:
to be believed mortal. And I perceived, and said to (my) companions:

35] 'Dubito quod numen sit in isto corpore;
'I doubt what deity may be in that body;

sed numen est in isto corpore. O, quisquis es,
but a deity is in that body. O, whosoever thou art,

faveas que adsis nostris la-
mayest thou favour and mayest thou be-present to our la-

boribus! quoque, des veniam his!' Dictys
bours! also, mayest thou give pardon to these!' Dictys

ait: 'Mitte precari pro nobis!' quo non alius
says: 'Omit to pray for us!' (than) whom not another

ocior conscendere summas antennas, que
(was) more-quick to mount the highest sailyards, and

40] rudente prænso relabi. Libys probat hoc,
the rope being caught to slip-back. Libys approves this,

flavus Melanthus, tutela proræ, hoc,
the yellow Melanthus, the protection of the prow, (approves) this,

Alcimedon hoc; et Epopeus, hortator ani-
Alcimedon (approves) this; and Epopeus, the encourager of spi-

morum, qui dabat que requiem que modum remis
rits, who did give both rest and measure to the oars

voce: omnes alii hoc. Tam cæca est
by (his) voice: all the others (approve) this. So blind is

cupido prædæ. Dixi, tamen: 'Perpetiar
(their) desire of prey. I said, however: 'I will endure

45] non hanc pinum violari sacro pondere:
not this pine [ship] to be injured by the sacred weight:

maxima pars juris hîc mihi.' Que obsisto
the greatest part of right here (is) to me.' And I oppose (them)

in aditu. Lycabas, audacissimus de omni numero,
in the passage. Lycabas, most-daring of all the number,

furit; qui, pulsus ab Tuscâ urbe, luebat
rages; who, being expelled from a Tuscan city, did pay [suffer]

exsilium pœnam pro dirâ cæde. Dum
(his) exile (as) a punishment for a dreadful murder. Whilst

resto, is rupit guttura (*pl.*) mihi [50]
I oppose, | he broke the throat for me [*i. e.*, he seized

juvenili pugno, et misisset
me by the throat] with youthful fist, and might have sent

excussum in æquora, si hæsissem
(me) shook-off into the seas, if I might have [had] cleaved

non, quamvis amens, retentus in fune. Impia
not, although senseless [stunned], kept-back on a rope. The impious

turba probat factum. Tum denique Bacchus,
crowd approves (the deed. Then finally Bacchus,

(enim fuerat Bacchus,) veluti sopor SO-
(for it had been Bacchus,) as-if sleep may have been dis-

lutus-sit clamore, que sensus redeant [55]
solved by the cry, and (his) senses may return

à mero in pectora, ait: 'Quid facitis? Quis
from the wine into (his) breasts, says: 'What do ye? What

clamor? Dicite, nautæ! quâ ope
about [noise,? Say, [tell me,] O sailors! by what assistance [means]

pervenî huc? Quò paratis deferre me?'
I have arrived hither? Whither do ye prepare to carry-away me?'

Proreus dixit: 'Pone metum, et ede quos
The steersman said: 'Place-aside fear, and declare what

portus velis contingere. Sistere
harbours thou mayest will to touch. Thou shalt be placed

terrâ petitâ.' Liber ait: 'Advertite vestros
in the land sought.' Bacchus says: 'Turn your

cursus Naxon. Illa est domus mihi; erit [60]
courses (to) Naxos. That is a habitation to me; it will be

hospita tellus vobis.' Fallaces jurant per
a hospitable land to you.' The deceitful (men) swear by

mare que per omnia numina fore sic;
the sea and by all the deities (it) to be about-to-be so;

que jubent me dare vela pictæ carinæ.
and they order me to give sails to the painted keel [ship].

Naxos erat dextrâ. Quisque pro se inquit
Naxos was on the right. Every-one for himself says

mihi, danti lintea dextrâ: 'Quid facis,
to me, giving the linens [sails] on the right: 'What doest-thou,

65] demens? Quis furor tenet te, Acœte?
mad (man)? What insanity possesses thee, O Acœtes?

Pete lævam! Maxima pars significat mihi
Seek the left! The greatest part signifies to me

nutu, pars susurrat aure, quid velit.
by nod, part whispers in (my) ear, what it [they] may will.

Obstupui; que dixi: 'Alius capiat modera-
I was amazed; and I said: 'Another may take the direc-
mina,' que removi me ministerio sceleris
tions,' and I removed myself from the office of wickedness

70] que artis. Increpor à cunctis; que totum
and of (my) art. I am rebuked by all; and the whole

agmen immurmurat. E quibus Æthalion ait:
band murmurs-at (me). Out-of whom Æthalion says

'Scilicet omnis nostra salus est posita in te uno!'
Forsooth all our safety is placed in thee one [alone]!

et ipse subit, que explet meum opus: que Naxos
and himself comes-up, and fills-up my work: and Naxos

relictâ petit diversa. Tum deus illu-
being left he seeks different (directions). Then the god mock-

dens, tanquam senserit modò denique
ing, as-if he may have perceived now finally

75] fraudem, prospectat pontum è aduncâ
the cheat, views the ocean from the crooked

puppi, et similis flenti ait: 'Nautæ, pro-
stern, and like to (one) weeping says: 'O sailors, ye have pro-

misistis non hæc littora mihi: hæc terra
mised not these shores to me: this land

rogata-est non mihi. Quo facto merui
has been asked not to (ty) me. By what deed have I deserved

pœnam? Quæ gloria est vestra, si juvenes
punishment? What glory is yours, if (ye) young-men
fallitis puerum, si multi unum? ' Flebam
deceive a boy, if many (deceive) one?' I did weep

jamdudum. Impia manus ridet nostras [80
long-ago. The wicked band laughs-at our

lacrymas, et impellit æquora properantibus remis.
tears, and urges the seas with hastening oars.

Nunc adjuro tibi per ipsum, (enim deus est
Now I swear to thee by himself, (for a god is
non præsentior illo,) me referre tibi
not more-present [propitious] (than) he,) me to relate to thee

tam vera, quàm majora fide veri.
as-well true (things), as (things) greater (than) the belief of truth.

Puppis stetit æquore haud aliter, quam
The stern [ship] stood in the ocean not otherwise, than
si teneret siccum navale. Illi [85
if it might [did] hold the dry dock. They

admirantes perstant in verbere remorum, que
wondering persevere in the stroke of the oars, and

deducunt vela, que tentant currere geminâ
lead-out [spread] the sails, and try to run by double

ope. Hederæ impediunt remos, que serpunt
assistance. Ivies entangle the oars, and creep

recurvo nexu, et dstringuunt gravidis corymbis.
with crooked twining, and bind with heavy ivy-berries.

Ipsc, circumdatus racemiferis uvis fron- [90
Himself, surrounded with cluster-bearing grapes (as to) the fore-

tem, agitât hastam velatam pampineis frondibus.
head, shakes a spear covered with vine-leafy boughs.

Circa quem tigres, que inania simulacra lyncum,
Around whom tigers, and empty [incorporeal] images of lynxes,

que fera corpora pictarum pantherarum jacent.
and fierce bodies of painted panthers lie.

Viri exsiluère; sive insania sive timor fecit hoc:
The men leaped-out; whether madness or fear did this:

que Medon primus coëpit nigrescere pinnis, [95
and Medon first began to grow-black with fins,

corpore depresso, et incipit flecti cur-
 (his) body being depressed, and he begins to be bent with a cur-
 vamine spinæ. Lycabas dixit huic: 'In quæ
 vature of the spine. Lycabas said to him: 'Into what

miracula verteris!' et lati rictus et panda
 prodigies art thou turned?' and broad jaws and a crooked

naris erat loquenti, que durata cutis tra-
 nose was (to him) speaking, and the hardened skin did draw
 hebat squamam. At Libys vidit manus resi-
 [contract] a scale. But Libys saw (his) hands to spring-

100] lire in breve spatium, dum vult obvertere
 back into a short space, whilst he wills to turn

obstantes remos, et illas jam non esse manus,
 the opposing oars, and those now not to be hands,

jam posse vocari pinnas. Alter, cupiens
 now to be able to be called fins. Another, desiring

dare braccia ad intortos funes, habuit
 to give [throw] (his) arms to the twisted ropes, had

non brachia; que, repandus, desiluit trunco corpore
 not arms; and, bent-back, leaped with truncated body

105] in undas. Novissima cauda est falcata,
 into the waves. (His) newest tail is bent,

qualia cornua dividuæ Lunæ. Dant saltus
 such-as the horns of the divided [half] Moon. They give leaps

undique, que rorant multâ adspergine, que
 on-every-side, and besprinkle with much spray, and

emergunt iterum, que redeunt sub æquora
 they emerge again, and return under the seas

rursus, que ludunt in speciem chori, que jactant
 again, and sport into the appearance of a dance, and toss

110] lasciva corpora, et efflant mare acceptum
 (their) sportive bodies, and blow-out the sea received

patulis naribus. Solus restabam de viginti
 from wide nostrils. 'I alone 'did remain of twenty

modò, (enim illa ratis ferebat tot.) Deus
 lately, (for that bark did bear so-many.) The god

firmat, pavidum que gelidum trementi corpore.
 con firms (me), fearful and cold with trembling body

que vix meum, dicens: 'Excute metum corde,
and scarcely my-own, saying: 'Shake-off fear from (thy) heart,
que tene Diam.' Delatus in illam, aris ac-
and hold (for) Dia.' Borne into that, the altars being kin-
censis, frequento Baccheia sacra." [115
dled, I frequent the Bacchian sacred (rites)."

Pentheus inquit: "Præbuimus aures longis
Pentheus says: "We have afforded (our) ears long
ambagibus, ita ut ira posset absumere vires
circumlocutions, so that anger might be-able to consume (our) forces
morâ. Famuli, rapite præcipitem hinc,
[strength] by delay. Servants, hurry (him) headlong hence,
que demittite corpora cruciata duris tor-
and send-down (his) body [limbs] tortured by severe tor-
mentis Stygiæ nocti!" Tyrrhenus Acœtes [120
ments to Stygian night!" The Tyrrhenian Acœtes

protinus abstractus clauditur in solidis tectis,
forthwith dragged-away is shut-up in solid roofs [houses],
et dum crudelia instrumenta jussæ necis,
and whilst the cruel instruments of the commanded death,
que ferrum que ignes, parantur, fama est fores
both iron and fires, are prepared, report is the doors
patuisse suâ sponte, que catenas, nullc
to have opened with their-own accord, and the chains, no-one
solvente, lapsas lacertis suâ
loosening (them), (to have) slipped from (his) arms with their-own
sponte.
accord.

Echionides perstat; nec jam jubet [125
Echionides persists; nor now does he order
ire, sed ipse vadit, ubi Cithæron, electus
to go, but himself goes, where Cintharon, being selected
ad sacra facienda, sonabat cantibus, et
to the sacred (rites) to-be-made, did resound with songs, and
clarâ voce Bacchantum. Ut acer
with the clear [loud] voice of the Bacchantes. As a spirited
equus fremit, cùm bellicus tubicen dedit signa
horse neighs, when the war-trumpeter has given signals

canoro ære, que assumit amorem pugnæ,
with the tuneful brass, and assumes [conceives] the love of battle,

130] sic æther, ictus longis ululatus, movit
so the sky, struck with long howlings, moved

Pentheæ: et clangore audito, ira
[excited] Pentheus: and the sound being heard, (his) anger

recanduit.
kindled-again.

Est campus spectabilis undique, ferè medio
(There) is a plain visible on-every-side, nearly in the middle
monte, purus ab arboribus, silvis cingentibus
mount, clear from trees, the woods encompassing

ultima. Hic mater prima videt illum
the last [the extremities]. Here (his) mother first saw him

cernentem sacra profanis oculis, prima
beholding the sacred (rites) with profane eyes, first

135] concita-est insano cursu, prima violavit
was roused in a mad manner, first violated

suum Pentheæ, thyrso misso;
[wounded] her Pentheus, (her) thyrsus being sent [flung];

clamavit: "Io, geminæ sorores adeste! Ille
she cried: "Ho, two sisters be present! That

maximus aper, qui errat in nostris agris, ille
very-great boar, which strays in our lands, that

aper feriendus mihi." Omnis furens turba
boar (is) to-be-struck to [by] me." All the raging multitude

140] ruit in unum. Cunctæ coeunt, que
rushes upon (him) one [alone]. All come-together, and

cunctæ sequuntur jam trepidum, jam loquentem
all follow (him) now fearful, now speaking

verba minus violenta, jam damnantem se, jam
words less violent, now condemning himself, now

fatentem se peccasse. Tamen ille saucius
confessing himself to have sinned. However he wounded

lixit: "Matertera Autonoe, fer opem: umbræ
said: "Aunt Autonoe, bring assistance: the shades

Actæonis moveant animos!" Illa nescit
of Actæon let (them) move (thy) minds [spirits]!" She knows-not

quid Actæon, que abstulit dextram [145]
 what Actæon (is), and snatched-away the right (hand) from (him)

precanti; altera lacerata-est Inoö raptu.
 praying; the other was torn | by Inoan snatch [by Ino].

Infelix habet non brachia, quæ tendat
 The unfortunate (man) has not arms, which he may stretch

matri; sed membris disjectis, ostendens
 to (his) mother; but the limbs being scattered, showing

trunca corpora, ait: "Mater, adspice!"
 the maimed bodies [members], he says: "Mother, behold!" (Those)

Visis, Agave ululavit, que jactavit colla,
 being seen, Agave howled, and tossed (her) necks

qua movit crinem per aëra; que [150]
 and moved [shook] (her) hair through the air; and

complexa avulsum caput cruentis digitis,
 having clasped the torn-off head with bloody fingers,

clamat: "Io, comites, hæc victoria est nostrum
 she cries: "Ho, companions, this victory is our

opus!" Ventus rapit altâ arbore frondes
 work!" The wind tears from a high tree leaves

tactas autumnno frigore, que jam hærentes male,
 touched by autumnal cold, and now cleaving badly,

non citiùs quàm membra viri direpta-sunt [155]
 not more-quickly than the limbs of the man were torn-asunder

nefandis manibus. Ismenides monitæ talibus
 by abominable hands. The Ismeuian (women) admonished by such

exemplis frequentant nova sacra, que dant
 examples frequent the new sacred (rites), and give

thura, que colunt sanctas aras.
 frankincenses, and reverence the holy altars.

parent: que reponunt telas, que calathos, que [10
obey: and lay-by webs, and baskets, and

infecta pensa; que dant thura; que vocant
unfinished tasks; and give frankincenses; and they call

Bacchum, que Bromium, que Lyæum, que Igni-
Bacchus, and Bromius, and Lyæus, and the Fire-

genam, que satum iterùm, que solum bimatrem.
begotten, and (him) produced again, and (him) alone twice-mothered.

Nyseus additur his, que indetonsus Thyoneus,
Nyseus is added to these, and unshaven Thyoneus,

et genialis consitor uvæ cum Lenæo, que
and the genial planter of the grape with Lenæus, and

Nyctelius, que parens Eleleus, et Jacchus, et [15
Nyctelius, and father Eleleus, and Jacchus, and

Evan; et plurima nomina præterea, quæ habes,
Evan; and very-many names besides, which thou hast.

Liber! per Graias gentes. Enim inconsumpta
O Bacchus! through the Grecian nations. For unwasted

juventas tibi; tu æternus puer; tu con-
youth (is) to thee; thou (art) an everlasting boy; thou art be-

spiceris formosissimus alto cœlo; virgineum
held most-beautiful in the lofty heaven; a virgin-like

caput est tibi, cùm adstas sine cornibus; Oriens
head is to thee, when thou standest without horns; the East

victus tibi, usque ad quâ decolor India [20
(was) conquered for [by] thee, until to where tawny India

tingitur extremo Gange; tu venerande mactas
is washed by the remotest Ganges; thou to-be-reverenced sacrificest

Pentheæ que bipenniferum Lycurgum, sacrilegos;
Pentheus and axe-bearing Lycurgus, (both) sacrilegious;

que mittis Tyrrhena corpora in æquor. Tu
and sendest the Tyrrhenian bodies into the sea. Thou

premis colla bijugum lyncem, insignia pictis
pressest the necks of double-yoked lynxes, remarkable with painted

frenis: Bacchæ que Satyri sequuntur; que [25
bridles: Bacchantes and Satyrs follow; and

senex, qui, ebrius, sustinet ferulâ titubantes
the old-man, who, drunk, supports with a stick (he is) trembling

artus; et hæret non fortiter pando asello.
limbs; and sticks not strongly to a bent-backed little-ass.

Quàcunque ingrederis, juvenilis clamor, et
Whithersoever thou proceedest, a youthful shout, and

femineæ voces, que tympana impulsa palmis,
female voices, and drums struck with the palms [hands],

30] que concava æra sonant, que buxus
and concave brasses sound, and the box-tree [flute]

longo foramine. Ismenides rogant
with long [many a] hole. The Ismenian (women) ask (that)

adsis pacatus que mitis; que colunt
thou mayest be-present peaceable and mild; and they cultivate

jussa sacra. Minyeïdes solæ intus, tur-
the ordered sacred (rites). The Minyeïdes alone within, dis-

bantes festa intempestivâ Minervâ, aut ducunt
turbing the festivals with unseasonable Minerva [work], either lead [spin]

lanas, aut versant stamina pollice, aut hærent
wools, or twist the threads with the thumb, or cleave

35] telæ, que urgent famulas laboribus.
to the web, and press the maid-servants with labours.

Una è quibus, deducens filum levi pollice,
One out-of whom, drawing-out the thread with light thumb,

inquit: "Dum aliæ cessant, que frequentant commenta
says: "Whilst others loiter, and frequent feigned

sacra, nos quoque, quas Pallas, melior dea,
sacred (rites), we also, whom Pallas, a better goddess,

detinet, levemus utile opus manuum vario
detains, may lighten the useful work of the hands in various

sermone, que referamus per vices, in medium
discourse, and may relate by turns, | into the middle

ad vacuas aures, aliquid
to vacant ears, [in common to our disengaged ears,] some (thing)

40] quod sinat non tempora videri longi."
which may permit not the times to seem long."

Sorores probant dicta, que jubent primam
The sisters approve the words, and order (her) first

narrare. Illa cogitat quid referat à
to relate. She thinks what she may relate out-of

multis, (nam nôrat plurima,) et est dubia
 many (things), (for she had known very-many,) and is doubtful

narret de te, Babylonia Derceti, [45
 (whether) she-may relate of thee, Babylonian Dercetis,

quam figurâ versâ Palæstini credunt cele-
 whom shape being changed the people-of-Palestine believe to have fre-

brâsse stagna squamis velantibus artus; an magis
 quented the ponds scales covering limbs; or rather

ut filia illius pennis sumptis, egerit
 how the daughter of her feathers [wings] being taken, may have acted

extremos annos in albis turribus: an ut
 [spent] the last years in white towers: or-else how

Nais verterit juvenilia corpora in tacitos
 Nais may have changed youthful bodies into silent [dumb]

pisces, cantu que herbis nimium potentibus, [50
 fishes, by song and by herbs too powerful,

donec passa-est idem: an ut arbor, quæ
 until she suffered the same: or-else how the tree, which

ferebat alba poma, nunc ferent nigra
 did bear white apples [fruits], now may bear black (apples)

contactu sanguinis. Hæc placet;
 by the touch [stain] of blood. This (fable) pleases;

orsa (est) hanc talibus modis, quoniam fabula
 she began this in such manners, since the fable

est non vulgaris, lanâ sequente sua fila.
 is not common, the wool following her threads.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. IV. 55—166.)

PYRAMUS ET THISBE.

PYRAMUS AND THISBE.

Pyramus et Thisbe, alter pulcherrimus
 Pyramus and Thisbe, the other [one] the handsomest

juvenum, altera prælata puellis, quas Oriens
 of young-men, the other preferred to the girls, which the East

habuit, tenuère contiguas domos, ubi Semiramis
 had, possessed contiguous houses, where Semiramis

dicitur cinxisse urbem coctilibus muris.
is said to have surrounded (her) city with baked [brick] walls

5] Vicinia fecit notitiam, que primos gradus;
Neighbourhood made acquaintance, and the first steps

amor crevit tempore. Tædæ quoque
(of intimacy); love grew by time. The marriage-torches also

coïssent jure, sed patres vetuêre.
might have united | by right [duly], but (their) fathers forbade.

Ambo ardebant ex-æquo capitis mentibus, quod
Both did burn equally with caught minds, which

potuêre non vetare. Omnis conscius
they were-able not to forbid. All [every] conscious (person)

abest: loquuntur nutu que signis, que tanto
is-distant: they speak by nod and by signs, and by-so-much

10] ignis æstuat magis quo magis
the fire heats the-more (as) by what [by how much] the-more

tegitur. Paries communis utrique domui fissus-erat
it is-covered. A wall common to each house had been-cleft

tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim, cùm
with a slender chink, which it had led [contracted] formerly, when

fieret, amantes primi sensit id
it might be made [was made], 'ye loving first 'perceived that

vitium notatum nulli per longa sæcula, (quid
flaw remarked to [by] none through long ages, (what 'does

amor non sentit?) et fecistis iter voci;
love not 'perceive?) and ye made a passage for the voice;

que blanditiæ solebant transire tutæ per illud
and kindnesses were accustomed to pass safe through that

15] minimo murmure. Que ut constite-
with the least murmur [whisper]. And as they had stood,

rant, Thisbe hinc, Pyramus illinc, anhelitus
Thisbe on-this-side, Pyramus on-that-side, the panting

oris captatus-fuerat sæpè invicem;
[breathing] of the mouth had been caught often mutually;

dicebant: "Invide paries, quid obstat
they did say: "Envious wall, why opposest-thou

amantibus? Quantum erat, ut sineres
to (these) loving? How-much was-it, that thou mightest permit

nos jungi toto corpore! Aut si hoc [20
us to be united with the whole body! Or if this

nimum, vel pateres ad oscula danda.
(be) too-much, or [at least] thou mightest be-open to kisses to-be-given.

Nec sumus ingrati: fatemur nos debere tibi,
Nor are-we ungrateful: we confess us to owe to thee,

quòd transitus datus-est verbis ad amicas
that a passage has been given to words to friendly

aures." Locuti talia nequidquam diversâ
ears." Having spoken such (things) in-vain in a different

sede, dixêre sub noctem, Vale! que [25
seat [place], they said under [about] night, Farewell! and

quisque dedêre suæ parti oscula non per-
every-one [each] gave to their-own part [side] kisses not ar-

venienta contrâ.
riving on-the-other-side.

Postera Aurora removerat nocturnos ignes,
The following Aurora had removed the nightly fires,

que Sol siccaverat radiis herbas pruinosas,
and the Sun had dried with (his) beams the herbs hoary

coïere ad solitum locum. Tum
(with dew), they came-together to the accustomed place. Then

questi multa priùs parvo murmure,
having complained many [much] before with a little murmur [whisper],

statuunt, ut tentent fallere custodes [30
they resolve, that they may try to deceive (their) guardians

sub silenti nocte, que excedere foribus:
under [in] the silent night, and to depart from the doors:

que cùm exierint domo, relinquunt
and when they shall have gone-out from home, they may leave

quoque tecta urbis; neve sit errandum
also: the houses of the city; | lest it may be to be wandered

spatiantibus lato arvo, convenient
by (them) rraming in the wide land, they may assemble

ad busta
[lest perhaps they might wander long in open field, to meet] at the sepulchres

Nini, que lateant sub umbrâ arboris.
of Ninus, and may lie-hid under the shade of a tree.

35] Arbor, ardua morus, erat ibi, uberrima
A tree, a lofty mulberry, was there, most-fruitful

niveis pomis, contermina gelido fonti. Pac-
with snow-white apples, adjoining to a cool fountain. The agree-
ta placent; et lux visa decedere tardè,
ments please; and the light having seemed to depart slowly,

præcipitatur aquis, et nox surgit ab isdem
is precipitated on the waters, and night arises from the same

aquis. Callida Thisbe, cardine versato, egreditur
waters. The cunning Thisbe, the hinge being turned, goes-out

per tenebras, que fallit suos; que adoperta
through the darknesses, and deceives her (friends); and covered

40] vultum pervenit ad tumulum; que sedit
(as to) the countenance arrives to the hillock; and sat

sub dictâ arbore. Amor faciebat audacem.
under the said tree. Love did make (her) bold.

Ecce! læna, oblita spumantes rictus recenti
Lo! a lioness, smeared (as to) the foaming jaws by the fresh

cæde boûm, venit depositura sitim in
slaughter of oxen, comes about-to-put-off [to quench] thirst in

undâ vicini fontis. Quam Babyloniam
the wave [water] of the neighbouring fountain. Which Babylonian

45] Thisbe vidit procul ad radios Lunæ;
Thisbe saw at-a-distance to [by] the rays of the Moon;

et fugit timido pede in obscurum antrum;
and she fled with timid foot into a dark cave;

que dum fugit, lapsa relinquit velamina
and whilst she flees, having slipped she leaves (her) veils

tergo. Ut sæva lea compescuit sitim
[from the back [behind]. When the cruel lioness quenched thirst

multâ undâ, dum redit in silvas, laniavit
with much wave [water], whilst she returns into the woods, she tore

50] tenues amictus cruentato ore, inventos
the thin coverings with blood-stained mouth, being found

fortè sine ipsâ. Pyramus, egressus seriùs,
by-chance without herself. Pyramus, having gone-out more-lately,

vidit certa vestigia feræ in alto pulvere, que
saw the sure traces of a wild-beast in the deep dust, and

expalluit toto ore. Verò ut reperit vestem
grew-pale in the whole countenance. But when he found the garment
tinctam sanguine quoque, inquit: "Una nox
tinged with blood also, he says: "One night

perdet duos amantes; è quibus illa fuit [55
shall destroy (us) two loving; out-of whom she was

dignissima longâ vitâ: nostra anima est
the most-worthy with [of] long life: our [my] soul is
nocens. Ego peremi te, miseranda, qui jussi
injuring [guilty]. I have destroyed thee, O to-be-pitied, who commanded

venires nocte in loca plena metûs;
(that) thou mightest come by night into places full of fear;

nec veni huc prior. O, qui-
nor I came hither former [and I came not hither first myself]. O, what-

cunque leones habitatis sub hac rube, divellite
ever lions dwell under this rock, tear-asunder

nostrum corpus, et consumite seclerata viscera
our [my] body, and consume the guilty bowels

fero morsu! Sed est timidi [60
with fierce bite! But it is (the part) of a cowardly (man)

optare necem!" Tollit velamina Thisbes,
to wish death!" He bears-away the veils of Thisbe,

et fert secum ad umbram pactæ
and carries (them) with-him to the shade of the agreed [appointed]

arboris. Que ut dedit lacrimas notæ vesti,
tree. And as he gave tears to the known garment,

dedit oscula. Inquit: "Accipe nunc quoque
he gave (it) kisses. He says: "Receive now also

haustus nostri sanguinis!" Que
[the draughts of our [a draught of my] blood!" And

demittit ferrum, quo accinctus erat,
he sends the iron [sword] with which he had been girt,

in ilia. Nec mora; moriens, traxit [65
into (his) bowels. Nor (was) delay; dying, he drew (it)

è ferventi vulnere, ut jacuit resupinus humo.
from the glowing wound, as he lay supine on-the-ground.

Cruor emicat altè, non aliter, quàm cùm
The gore spouts highly [aloft], not otherwise, than when

plumbo vitiato fistula scinditur, et ejaculatur
the lead being spoiled the pipe is severed, and shoots

longè tenues aquas stridente foramine, atque
far the thin waters from the hissing aperture, and

70] rumpit aëra ictibus. Arborei foetus
breaks the air with blows. The arboreal productions [fruits]

vertuntur in atram faciem adspergine
are turned into a black appearance from the sprinkling

cædis; que radix madefacta sanguine tingit
of the slaughter; and the root moistened with the blood dyes

pendentia mora puniceo colore.
the hanging mulberries with a purple colour.

Ecce! metu nondum posito, illa redit, ne
Lo! fear not-yet being laid-aside, she returns, lest

fallat amantem; que requirit juvenem
she may deceive (him) loving; and she seeks the youth

75] oculis que animo; que gestit narrare
with eyes and with mind; and desires to relate

quanta pericula vitârît (*perf. sub.*). Que
how-great dangers she may have [has] avoided. And

ut cognovit locum et versam formam in
when she knew the place and the changed form on

arbore, (sic color pomi facit incertam,)
the tree, (thus the colour of the apple [fruit] makes (it) uncertain,)

hæret, an hæc sit. Dum dubitat,
she sticks [doubts], whether this may be (the tree). Whilst she doubts,

videt tremebunda membra pulsare cruentum
she sees trembling limbs to beat the bloody

solum; que tulit pedem retrò; que gerens oræ
ground; and bore (her) foot backward; and bearing looks

80] pallidiora buxo, exhorruit, instar
more-pale than the box-tree, she trembled, like of the

æquoris, quod fremit, cùm summum stringitur
ocean, which roars, when (its) top is brushed

exiguâ aurâ Sed postquam remorata cognovit
by a small gale. But after-that having delayed she recognized

suos amores, percutit indignos lacertos
her loves, she strikes (her) unworthy [innocent] arms

claro plangore; et laniata comas, que
with a loud sound; and torn (as to) the hair, and

amplexa amatum corpore, supplevit [85
having embraced the beloved body, she filled

vulnera lacrimis; que miscuit fletum cruori;
the wounds with tears; and mingled (her) weeping to the gore;

et figens oscula in gelidis vultibus, clamavit:
and fixing kisses in the cold countenances, she cried:

“Pyrame, quis casus ademit te mihi?
“O Pyramus, what calamity has taken-away thee to [from] me?

Pyrame, responde: carissime, tua Thisbe nominat
O Pyramus, answer: O dearest, thy Thisbe names [calls]

te. Exaudi, que attolle jacentes vultus.” [90
thee. Hear, and raise (thy) lying [prostrate] looks.”

Pyramus erexit oculos, jam gravatos morte, ad
Pyramus raised (his) eyes, now weighed-down by death, at

nomen Thisbes, que illâ visâ, recondidit.
the name of Thisbe, and she being seen, re-closed (them).

Quæ postquam cognovit et suam vestem, et vidit
Who after-that recognized both her-own garment, and saw

ebur vacuum ense; inquit: “Infelix,
the ivory empty [deprived of] the sword; she says: “Unfortunate,

tua manus que amor perdidit te. Fortis manus
thy hand and love has destroyed thee. A brave hand

est et mihi in hoc unum; et amor est: [95
is also to me unto this one (thing); and love is (to me):

hic dabit vires in vulnera. Persequar
this will give forces [strength] unto wounds. I will follow (thee)

extinctum, que dicar miserrima caussa que
destroyed, and shall be said the most-wretched cause and

comes tui leti; que, qui poteras revelli à
companion of thy death; and (thou), who wast-able to be torn from

me, heu! morte solâ, poteris revelli nec
me, alas! by death alone, shalt be-able to be torn neither

morte. Tamen, O parentes, multùm miseri, [100
by death. However, O parents, much wretched,

mei que illius, estote rogati verbis amborum,
of me and of him, be-ye entreated by the words of both,

ut invidetis non componi eodem tumulo
that ye may envy not to be placed-together in the same tomb

quos certus amor, quos novissima hora junxit.
(those) whom sure love, whom the newest [latest] hour united.

At tu, arbor, quæ nunc tegis miserabile corpus
But thou, O tree, which now coverest the pitiable body

105] unius ramis, mox es tectura
of the one with (thy) boughs, soon art about-to-cover (those)

duorum, tene signa cædis; que semper habe
of the two, retain marks of the slaughter; and always have

fœtus pullos et aptos luctibus, monumenta
productions black and fit for mournings, the memorials

gemini cruoris!" Dixit; et mucrone aptato
of twin gore!" She said; and the blade being fitted

sub imum pectus, incubuit ferro,
[directed] under the lowest breast, she lay-on to the iron,

quod adhuc tepebat à cæde. Tamen, vota
which as-yet was-warm from the slaughter. However, the vows

110] tetigère deos, tetigère parentes: nam
[wishes] touched the gods, touched the parents: for

ater color est in pomo, ubi permaturuit;
a black colour is in the apple [berry], when it has ripened;

que quod superest rogis, requiescit in
and what remains from the funeral-piles, rests in

unâ urnâ.
one urn.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. IV. 389—415.)

MINYÆIDES

IN VESPERTILIONES.

THE MINYÆIDES (CHANGED) INTO BATS.

Finis erat dictis; et adhuc Minyeia proles

An end was to the words; and as-yet the Minyeian offspring

urget opus, que spernit deum, que profanat
presses the work, and despises the god, and profanes

festum; cùm tympana non apparentia
the festive (day); when the drums not appearing

obstrepuêre subitò raucis sonis; et tibia adunco
rattled suddenly with hoarse sounds; and the pipe with the crooked

cornu, que tinnula æra sonant; que myrrhæ [5
horn, and tingling brasses sound: and myrrhs

que croci redolent; que res major fide, telæ
and saffron-flowers scent; and a thing greater (than) faith, the webs

cœpere virescere, que pendens vestis frondescere
began to grow-green, and the hanging robe to grow-verdant

in faciem hebderæ. Pars abit in vites;
into the appearance of ivy. Part departs [changes] into vines;

et quæ modò fuerunt fila, mutantur palmite;
and what lately were threads, are changed with a vine-branch;

pampinus exit de stamine; purpura [10
a vine-leaf comes-forth from the warp; the purple

accommodat fulgorem pietis uvis. Que jam dies
lends brightness to the painted grapes. And now the day

exactus-erat, que tempus subibat, quod
had been spent-out, and the time did come-on, when

tu posses dicere nec tenebras nec lucem;
thou mightest be-able to call neither darknesses nor light;

sed confinia tamen dubiæ noctis cum luce.
but the confines so-as of doubtful night with light [day].

Tecta videntur quati repentè, que pingues
The roofs seem to be shaken suddenly, and the fat

lampades ardere, et ædes collucere rutilis [15
lamps to blaze, and the houses to shine with ruddy

ignibus, que falsa simulacra sævarum ferarum
fires, and false [fictitious] images of cruel wild-beasts

ululare. Sorores latitant jamdudum per fumida
to howl. The sisters lie-hid long-since through the smoky

tecta; que diversæ locis vitant ignes ac lumina.
roofs; and different in laces avoid the fires and the light.

Que dum petunt latebras, membrana porrigitur
And whilst they seek lurking-holes, a membrane is extended

per parvos artus, que tenues pennæ inducunt [20
through the little limbs, and thin feathers lead-on [cover]

brachia. Nec tenebræ sinunt scire quâ
(their) arms. Nor the darknesses permit (them) to know in what

ratione perdiderint veterem figuram.
manner they may have lost (their) ancient shape.

Pluma levavit non illas; tamen, sustinuêre
The feather lightened [lifted] not them; however, they supported

se perlucentibus alis; que conatæ
themselves with transparent wings; and having endeavoured

loqui, emittunt minimam vocem pro
to speak, they send-forth a very-little voice for [in proportion to]

25] corpore; que peragunt leves querelas
 (their) body; and finish light complaints

 stridore. Que celebrant tecta, non silvas;
with a hiss. And they frequent roofs, not woods;

que porosæ lucem, volant nocte; que trahunt
and much-hating the light, they fly by night; and draw

 nomen à sero vespere.
[derive] the name from the late evening.

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. IV. 416—541.)

INO ET MELICERTA IN MARINOS DEOS.
INO AND MELICERTES (CHANGED) INTO MARINE DEITIES.

Tum verò numen Bacchi erat memorabile totis
Then truly the deity of Bacchus was memorable in the whole
Thebis (*pl.*); que matertera narrat magnas vires
Thebes; and the aunt relates the great forces

 novi dei ubique; que de tot sororibus
[power] of the new god everywhere; and out-of so-many sisters

una erat expers doloris, nisi quem sorores
'she one [alone] 'was free of grief, unless (that) which the sisters

fecere. Juno adspicit hanc habentem sublimes
made [occasioned]. Juno beholds her having lofty

5] animos natis, que thalamo Atha-
 minds [s]pirits in the children, and in the bed-chamber of Atha-

mantis, et numine alumni; nec tulit;
mas, and in the deity (her) ward; nor bore (it);

et secum: "Natus pellice potuit
and (says) with [to] herself: "He born from a harlot 'was-able

vertere Mæonios nautas, que immergere
to turn [transform] the Mæonian sailors, and to plunge

pelago, et dare viscera nati laceranda
(them) in the ocean, and to give the bowels of the son to-be-torn

suæ matri, et operire triplices Minyeidas
to [by] his mother, and to cover the triple [three] Minyeides

novis alis: Juno poterit nil, nisi [10
with new wings: 'shall Juno 'be-able (to do) nothing, unless

flere inultos dolores? que est id satis mihi?
to weep unrevenged griefs? and is that enough for me?

est hæc una potentia nostra? Ipse
is this | one power ours? [my only power?] Himself

docet quid agam; (est fas doceri et ab
teaches what I may do; (it is right to be taught even by

hoste;) que ostendit que satis ac super
an enemy;) and he shows both sufficiently and above [more than]

quid furor valeat Pentheâ cæde. Cur non [15
what fury may avail by the Penthean slaughter. Why 'should not

Ino stimuletur, que eat per exempla cognata suis
Ino 'be-goaded, and go through examples | allied to her-own

furoribus?"

ravings?" [i. e., akin to those of her sisters?]

Est declivis via, nubila funesta taxo:

There is a steep way, cloudy [gloomy] by a funereal yew:

ducit ad infernas sedes per muta silentia.
it leads to the infernal seats through speechless silences.

Iners Styx exhalat nebulas; que recentes
The sluggish Styx exhales mists; and recent

umbræ que simulacra functa [20
shades [ghosts] and images having discharged [quitted]

sepulcris (*abl.*) descendunt illâc. Pallor que
the sepulchres descend there. Paleness and

hyems tenent loca latè senta; que novi manes
winter possess the places widely thorny; and new ghosts

ignorant quâ iter sit, quod ducit ad
know-not where the journey [way] may be, which leads to

Stygiam urbem: ubi fera regia nigri Ditis sit.
the Stygian city: where the fierce palace of black Pluto may be.

Capax urbs habet mille aditus, et portas apertas
The capacious city has a thousand approaches, and gates opened

undique. Que ut fretum flumina de totâ
on-every-side. And as a gulf (receives) rivers from a whole

25] terrâ, sic ille locus accipit omnes animas;
land, so that place receives all souls;

nec est exiguus ulli populo, ve sentit turbam
nor is-it small for any people, or perceives the crowd

accedere. Umbræ erant exsangues, sine corpore
to approach. The shades were bloodless, without body

et ossibus; que pars celebrant forum, pars tecta
and bones; and part frequent the forum, part the roofs

imi tyranni; pars exercent alias artes,
[mansions] of the lowest tyrant; part exercise other arts,

30] imitamina antiquæ vitæ; sua pœna
the resemblances of (their) ancient life; their-own punishment

coërcet aliam partem. Saturnia Juno, cœlesti
restrains another part. Saturnian Juno, (her) heavenly

sede relictâ, sustinet ire illuc, (dabat
seat being left, endures to go thither, (she did give [yield]

tantum odiis que iræ.) Quò simul intravit,
so-much to hatreds and to anger.) Whither as-soon-as she entered,

que limen pressum à sacro corpore ingemuit,
and the threshold pressed by (her) sacred body groaned [sounded],

Cerberus extulit tria ora, et edidit tres latratus
Cerberus raised (his) three mouths, and sent-forth three barkings

35] simul. Illa vocat sorores genitas nocte,
at-the-same-time. She calls the sisters begotten by [of] night,

grave et implacabile numen. Sedebant
a heavy [severe] and implacable deity. They did sit

ante fores carceris, clausas adamante; que
before the doors of the prison, shut by adamant; and

pectebant atros angues de suis crinibus. Quam
did comb black snakes from their hairs. Whom

simul deæ agnôrunt inter umbras caliginis
as-soon-as the goddesses recognized among the shades of darkness

40] surrexère. Vocatur Scelerata sedes.
they arose. It is called the Wicked seat.

Tityos præbebat viscera lanianda; que
Tityos did afford [yield] (his) bowels to-be-torn; and

distractus-erat novem jugeribus.
had been | drawn-asunder on nine acres [stretched through

Tantalæ, nullæ aquæ deprenduntur
a space of nine acres]. O Tantalus, no waters are caught

tibi; que arbor, quæ imminet, effugit
for [by] thee; and the tree, which impends, escapes (thee).

Sisyphæ, aut petis, aut urges saxum ruiturum.
O Sisyphus, either thou seekest, or pushest the stone about-to-tumble.

Ixion volvitur, et que sequitur que fugit [45
Ixion is rolled, and both follows and escapes

se; que Belides ausæ moliri letum suis
himself; and the Belides having dared to plot death for their

patrue libus, assiduæ repetunt undas, quas
cousins-german, constant seek-again the waves, which they

perdunt. Omnes quos postquam Saturnia vidit
lose. All whom after-that Saturnia saw

torvâ acie, et Ixiona ante omnes; rursus
with stern edge [sight], and Ixion before all; again

adspiciens Sisyphon ab illo, inquit: "Cur [50
beholding Sisyphus from [after] him, she says: "Why

hic patitur perpetuas pœnas à fratribus? Dives
this (man) suffers constant punishment from brothers? A rich

regia habet superbum Athamanta, qui semper
palace has the proud Athamas, who always

sprevit me cum conjuge?" et exponit causas
has despised me with (my) husband?" and she explains the reasons

que odii que viæ, que quid velit.
both of (her) hatred and of the way [journey], and what she may will.

Quod vellet erat, regia Cadmi ne-
What she might will was, (that) the palace of Cadmus might not-

staret; et sorores traherent Athamanta [55
stand; and the sisters might draw Athamas

in facinus. Confundit imperium, promissa, preces
into crime. She confounds [mixes] authority, promises, prayers

in-unum, que sollicitat deas. Junone locutâ
together, and solicits the goddesses. Juno having spoken

hæc sic, Tisiphone, turbata ut erat, movit
these (words) thus, Tisiphone disturbed as she was, moved [shook]

canos capillos, et rejecit obstantes colubras ab
the hoary locks, and cast-back the opposing snakes from

ore, atque inquit ita: "Est non opus
(her) mouth, and says thus: "There was not need

60] longis ambagibus. Puta facta quæcunque
with [of] long circumlocutions. Think done whatever

jubes. Desere inamabile regnum, que
(things) thou commandest. Abandon (this) unlovely kingdom, and

refer te ad auras melioris cœli."
carry-back thee to the airs of a better heaven."

Juno redit læta: quam, parantem intrare cœlum,
Juno returns joyful: whom, preparing to enter heaven,

Thaumantias Iris lustravit roratis aquis. Nec
Thaumantian Iris purified with sprinkled waters. Nor (is there)

65] mora; importuna Tisiphone sumit facem
delay; the afflictive [cruel] Tisiphone takes a torch

madefactam sanguine: que induitur pallam
moistened with blood: and she is clad (as to) a robe

rubentem fluido cruore; que incingitur torto
reddening with liquid gore; and is begirt with a twisted

angue: que egreditur domo. Luctus, et
snake: and she goes-out from the house. Grief, and

Pavor, et Terror, que Insania trepido vultu,
Fright, and Terror, and Madness with fearful countenance,

comitantur euntem. Constiterat limine:
attend (her) going. She had stood in the threshold:

70] Æolii postes feruntur tremuisse; que
the Æolian door-posts are reported to have trembled; and

pallor infecit acernas fores, que sol fugit locum.
paleness dyed the maple doors, and the sun fled the place.

Conjux exterrita monstris, Athamas
(His) wife was frightened by the prodigies, (and) Athamas (too)

terrītus-est; que parabant exire tecto.
was affrighted; and they did prepare to go-out from the roof

Infelix Erinny's obstitit, que obsedit
maison]. The luckless Erinny's [Fury] opposed, and beset

aditum, que distendens brachia nexa [75
the entrance; and stretching-out (her) arms bound

vipereis nodis, excussit cæsariem. Motæ
in snakey knots, she shook (her) hair. The moved

colubræ sonuère; que pars jacens humeris,
[shaken] snakes sounded; and a part lying on the shoulders,

pars lapsæ circum tempora, dant sibila, que
part having glided about (her) temples, give hisses, and

vomunt saniem, que coruscant linguas. Inde
vomit gore, and brandish (their) tongues. Then

abrumpit duos angues mediis crinibus, que
she tears two snakes from the middle hairs, and

immisit raptos pestiferâ manu. At illi [80
flung (them) snatched with deadly hand. But they

pererrant que Inoös que Athamanteos sinus, que
wander-through both the Inoan and Athamantean bosoms, and

inspirant graves animas; nec ferunt ulla
inspire (their) heavy souls; nor do they bring any

vulnera membris: est mens quæ sentiat
wounds to the limbs: it is the mind which may feel

diros ictus. Attulerat quoque secum monstra
the dreadful blows. She had brought also with-her monsters

liquidi veneni, spumas Cerberei oris, et [85
of liquid poison, the froths of the Cerberean mouth, and

virus Echidnæ; que vagos errores, que
the infection of Echidna; and the wandering errors, and

oblivia cæcæ mentis, et scelus, et lacrimas,
oblivions of a blind mind, and guilt, and tears,

que rabiem, et amorem cædis: omnia trita
and fury, and the love of slaughter: all ground [mixed]

simul; quæ mixta recenti sanguine, coxerat
together, which being mingled with fresh blood, she had boiled

cavo ære, versata viridi cicutâ. Que
in hollow brass, turned-about [mixed] with green hemlock. And

dum illi pavent, furiale venenum vertit in [90
whilst they tremble, the maddening poison turned into

pectus amborum, que movit intima præcordia.
the breast of both, and moved the inmost bowels,

Tum face jactatâ sæpiùs per eundem orbem,
 Then a torch being tossed very-often through the same circle,
 consequitur ignes, motos velociter ignibus. Sic
 she obtains [raises] fires, moved quickly by fires. Thus
 victrix que potens jussi, redit
 victorious and powerful (having executed) of the order, she returns
 ad inania regna magni Ditis; que recingitur
 to the empty kingdoms of the great Pluto; and is ungirded

95] anguem sumptum.

(as to) the snake | taken-up [with which she had been wrapt round].

Æolides protinus furibundus clamat in mediâ
 Æolides immediately raging cries-out in the middle-of
 aulâ: "Io! comites, pandite retia his silvis:
 the hall: "Ho! companions, spread (your) nets in these woods:
 leæna visa-est modò mihi cum geminâ prole."
 a lioness was seen lately to [by] me with a twin offspring."

Que amens, sequitur vestigia conjugis, ut
 And mad, he follows the footsteps of (his) wife, as

100] feræ; que rapit Learchum, ridentem et
 of a wild-beast; and snatches Learchus, laughing and

tendentem parva brachia, de sinu matris,
 stretching (his) little arms, from the bosom of (his) mother,

et rotat bis que ter per auras more
 and whirls (him) twice and thrice through the airs in the manner

fundæ; que ferox discutit infantia ossa rigido
 of a sling; and fierce dashes the infant bones on the hard

saxo. Tum denique mater concita exululat;
 rock. Then finally the mother being roused howls;

(seu dolor fecit hoc, seu caussa sparsi veneni);
 | (whether grief did this, or the cause of the scattered poison)

[whether through her grief, or on account of the fatal poison spread over her;]

105] que malè sana fugit passis capillis.
 and | ill sound [mad] she flees with dishevelled locks.

Que ferens te, Melicerta, parvum, nudis lacertis,
 And bearing thee, O Melicertes, a little (one), in naked arms,

sonat: "Evohe, Bacche!" Juno risit sub
 she sounds: "Evohe, O Bacchus!" Juno laughs under [at]

nomine Bacchi; et dixit: "Alumnus præstet
the name of Bacchus; and said: "(Thy) ward may perform
hos usus tibi."
these uses [good turns] for thee."

Scopulus imminet æquoribus: ima pars
A cliff impends to the seas: the lowest part
cavatur fluctibus, et defendit tectas undas ab
is hollowed by the billows, and defends the covered waves from
imbris: summa riget, que porrigit [110
the rains: the top is-hard, and extends (its)

frontem in apertum æquor. Ino occupat hunc;
front into the open sea. Ino gains this (cliff);

insania fecerat vires, que tardata nullo timore,
madness had made forces [strength], and delayed by no fear,

mittit se que suum onus super pontum.
sends [flings] herself and her burden upon the deep.

Unda percussa recanduit. At Venus mi-
The wave being struck whitened. But Venus having pi-

serata labores immeritæ neptis, sic [115
tied the labours of (her) innocent grand-daughter, thus

blandita-est suo patruo: "O numen aquarum,
softly-addressed to her uncle: "O deity of the waters,

Neptune! cui proxima potestas cœlo cessit,
Neptune! to whom the next power in heaven has yielded

posco quidem magna; sed miserere tu
[was assigned], I request indeed great (things); but pity thou

meorum, quos cernis jactari in im-
of my (friends), whom thou perceivest to be tossed in the bound-

menso Iōnio; et adde tuis dīs. Aliqua
less Ionian (sea); and add (them) to thy gods. Some

gratia est et mihi ponto; si, tamen, [120
favour is also for me in the ocean; if, however,

fui quondam concreta spuma in medio profundo,
I have been formerly thickened foam in the middle deep,

que Graium nomen manet mihi ab illâ." Neptunus
and the Greek name remains to me from that." Neptune

annuit oranti, et abstulit illis, quod
nodded [assented] to (her) praying, and took-away from them, what

fuit mortale; que imposuit verendam majestatem;
 was mortal; and imposed [granted] a reverend majesty;

125] que novavit nomen que faciem simul; que
 and changed (their) name and face together; and

dixit Palæmona deum cum matre Leucotheâ.
 said [called] Palæmon a god with (his mother Leucotheâ.

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. IV. 542—561.)

COMITES INUS IN SAXA ET AVES.
 THE COMPANIONS OF INO (CHANGED) INTO STONES AND BIRDS

Sidoniae comites secutæ signa pedum,
 The Sidonian companions having followed the marks of the feet,
 quantum valuère, primò vidère novissima saxo;
 as-much-as they were-able, first saw the newest [last] on the rock;

nec ratae dubium de morte, deplanxère
 nor having thought (it) doubtful of (their) death, bewailed

Cadmeïda domum palmis. capillis scissis
 the Cadmean house with palms [hands], the locks being torn

cum veste. Que fecère invidiam deæ,
 together-with the raiment. And they made [caused] odium to the goddess,

5] ut parum justæ que nimium sævæ in
 as little just and too cruel in [towards]

pellice. Juno tulit non convicia; et dixit:
 the harlot. Juno bore not the reproaches; and said:

“Faciam vos ipsas maxima monumenta meæ
 “I will make you yourselves the greatest monuments of my

sævitiæ.” Res secuta-est dicta. Nam
 cruelty.” The thing [deed] followed the words. For ‘ghe

quæ fuerat præcipuè pia inquit: “Per-
 who had been chiefly pious [affectionate] ‘says: “I will fol-

10] sequar reginam in freta”; que datura
 low the queen into the gulfs”; and about-to-give

saltum, potuit haud moveri usquam, que cohesit
 a leap, was-able not to be moved anywhere, and cleaved

affixa scopulo. Dum altera tentat ferire
 fastened to the cliff. Whilst the other tries to strike (her)

pectora solito plangore, sentit lacertos
breasts with the accustomed lament, she feels (her) arms

tentatos riguisse. Ut illa fortè tetenderat
tried to have stiffened. As she by-chance had stretched (her)

manus in undas maris, porrigit manus,
hands unto the waves of the sea, she reaches (her) hands,

facta saxeæ, in easdem undas; videres [15
made stony, unto the same waves; thou mightest see

digitos hujus subitò duratos in crine, ut
the fingers of this (one) suddenly hardened in the hair, as

laniabat crinem arreptum vertice.
she did tear the hair snatched from the top (of her head).

In quo gestu quæque deprensa-est, hæsit
In what-(ever) posture every (one) was caught, she stuck

in illo. Pars factæ volucres; quæ æquora nunc
in that. Part (were) made birds; which seas now

Cadmeides quoque in illo gurgite dstringunt
the Cadmean-women also in that gulf skim

summis alis. [20
[with extreme wings [with the tips of their wings].

FAB. VI. (Metam. Lib. IV. 562—602.)

CADMUS ET HERMIONE IN DRACONES.
CADMUS AND HERMIONE (CHANGED) INTO SERPENTS.

Agenorides nescit natam que parvum nopotem
Agenorides knows-not (his) daughter and little grandson

esse deos æquoris. Victus luctu que serie
to be gods of the sea. Overcome by grief and by a series

malorum, et ostentis, plurima quæ viderat,
of evils, and by prodigies, very-many which he had seen,

conditor exit suâ urbe; tanquam For-
'he the founder 'goes-out from his-own city; as-if the For-

tuna locorum, non sua, premeret se; [5
tune of the places, not his-own, might oppress himself;

que actus longis erratibus contigit Illyricos
and driven by long wanderings he reached the Illyrican

fines cum profugâ conjuge. Que jam graves
boundaries with (his) exile wife. And now heavy

malis que annis, dum retractant prima fata
in evils and in years, whilst they trace-back the first fates

domûs, que relegunt suos labores sermone,
of (their) house, and recollect their labours in discourse,

Cadmus ait: "Num ille serpens fuerit sacer
Cadmus says: "Whether that serpent may have been sacred

10] trajectus meâ cuspidē, tum cū profectus
pierced by my spear-point, then when having set-out

Sidone, sparsi vipereos dentes, nova semina,
from Sidon, I scattered the viperean teeth, new seeds,

per humum? Quem, si cura deûm vindicat
through the ground? Which, if the care of the gods avenges

irâ, tam certâ, precor, ipse porrigar serpens
with anger, so sure, I pray, myself may be extended (as) a serpent

in longam alvum." Dixit, et tenditur, ut serpens,
into a long belly." He said, and is extended, as a serpent,

in longam alvum; que sentit squamas increscere
into a long belly; and perceives scales to grow-on

15] duratæ cuti, que nigra corpora
to the hardened skin, and the black bodies [members]

variari cæruleis guttis; que cadit pronus
to be diversified with azure drops [spots]; and he falls prone

in pectus; que crura commixta in-unum tenuantur
on the breast; and the legs joined together are-made-thin

paulatim tereti acumine. Brachia jam restant:
gradually in a taper point. The arms now remain:

tendi brachia, quæ restant, et dixit, lacrimis
he stretches the arms, which remain, and said, the tears

adhuc fluentibus per humana ora: "Ac-
yet flowing through [over] the human faces [face]: "Ap-

20] cede, O miserrima conjux, accede! que dum
proach, O most-wretched spouse, approach! and whilst

aliquid superest de me, tange me; que accipe
any (thing) remains of me, touch me; and receive

manum, dum est manus; dum anguis occupat
(-ay) hand, whilst it is a hand; whilst the snake seizes

non totum." Ille quidem vult loqui plura; sed
(me) not whole." He indeed wills to speak more; but

lingua fissa-est repentè in duas partes. [25
(his) tongue was cleft suddenly into two parts.

Nec verba sufficiunt loquenti; que quoties
Nor words suffice [are supplied] (to him) speaking; and as-often-as

parat edere aliquos questus, sibilat. Natura
he prepares to send-forth some complaints, he hisses. Nature

relinquit hanc vocem illi. Conjux feriens
leaves this voice to him. (His) spouse striking (her)

nuda pectora manu exclamat: "Cadme, mane!
naked breasts with the hand cries-out: "O Cadmus, remain!

que exue te, infelix, his monstribus! Cadme,
and strip thee, O unfortunate, from these prodigies! O Cadmus,

quid hoc? Ubi pes? ubi sunt que humeri
what (is) this? Where (is thy) foot? where are both (thy) shoulders

que manus? et color, et facies, et, dum loquor, [30
and hands? and colour, and face, and, whilst I speak,

omnia? Cur, cœlestes, vertitis non me
all (things)? Why, O heavenly (beings), turn-ye not me

quoque in eundem anguem!" Dixerat. Ille
also into the same snake!" She had said. He

lambemat ora suæ conjugis; que ibat
did lick the faces [face] of his spouse; and did go

in caros sinus, veluti cognosceret; et dabat
into the dear bosoms, as-if he might know; and did give

amplexus; que petebat assueta colla. Quis- [35
embraces; and did seek the accustomed necks. Whoso-

quis adest (comites aderant) terretur; at lubrica
ever is-present (attendants were-present) is affrighted; but the slippery

colla cristati draconis permulcent illos; et
necks of the crested dragon [serpent] soothe them; and

subitò sunt duo; que volumine juncto,
suddenly there are two; and the coil being joined,

serpunt, donec subiêre in latebras appo-
they creep until they entered into the dens of a neigh-

siti nemoris. Nunc quoque fugiunt nec homines,
bouring grove. Now also they avoid neither a man,

40] nec lædunt vulnere ; que placidi dracones
 nor injure by a wound ; and the gentle serpents
 meminêre quid fuerint (*perf. sub.*) priùs.
 have remembered what they may have been [they have been] before.

FAB. VII. (Metam. Lib. IV. 603—619.)

SERPENTES PROCREATI È SANGUINE MEDUSÆ.
 SERPENTS BEGOTTEN OUT OF THE BLOOD OF MEDUSA.

Sed tamen nepos fuerat magna solatia versæ
 But however a grandson had-been great comforts of (their) changed
 formæ ambobus : quem debellata India colebat ;
 shape to both : whom subdued India did worship ;
 quem Achaia, templis positis, celebrabat.
 whom Achaia, temples being placed [built], did celebrate.

Acrisius Abantiades, cretus ab eâdem origine,
 Acrisius Abantiades, sprung from the same origin,

5] solus superest, qui arceat
 alone remains, who may [would] repel (him) from the

mœnibus Argolicæ urbis ; que ferat arma
 walls of the Argive city ; and may bear arms

contra deum ; que putet non esse genus
 against the god ; and may think (him) not to be the race

Josis ; enim neque putabat Persea, quem
 of Jupiter ; for neither did he think Perseus, whom

Danaë conceperat pluvio auro, esse Jovis.
 Danaë had conceived in rainy gold, to be (the son) of Jupiter.

Tamen, mox pœnitet Acrisium (tanta est præ-
 However, soon it repents Acrisius (so-great is the pre-

10] sentia veri) tam violâsse deum, quam
 sence [force] of truth) as-well to have injured the god, as

non agnôsse nepotem. Alter est jam
 not to have recognized (his) grandson. The other [the one] is now

impositus cœlo ; at alter referens memorabile
 placed in heaven ; but the other bringing-back the memorable

spolium viperei monstri, carpebat tenerum
 spoil of the snake monster, did crop [cut] the tender [pliant]

aëra stridentibus alis. Que cum victor
 air with hissing [whizzing] wings. And when the conqueror
 penderet super Libycas arenas, cruentæ
 might [did] hang above the Libyan sands, bloody
 guttæ Gorgonei capitis cecidère; quas [15
 drops of the Gorgon head fell; which
 exceptas humus animavit in varios angues;
 being received the ground animated into various snakes;
 unde illa terra est frequens que infesta
 whence that land | is numerous and hostile
 colubris.
 in serpents [is filled and infested with serpents].

FAB. VIII. (Metam. Lib. IV. 620—661.)

ATLAS IN MONTEM.
 ATLAS (CHANGED) INTO A MOUNTAIN.

Actus inde per immensum discordibus
 Driven thence through the boundless (sky) by discordant
 ventis, fertur, nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo
 winds, he is-borne, now hither, now thither, in the example
 aquosæ nubis; et despectat terras
 [manner] of a watery cloud; and looks-down-on the lands
 longè seductas ex alto æthere, que supervolat
 far withdrawn from the lofty sky, and flies-over
 totum orbem. Ter vidit gelidas Arctos,
 the whole globe. Thrice he saw the cold Bears,
 ter brachia Cancri; ablatuſ-est sæpè
 thrice the arms of the Crab; he was-carried-away often
 sub occasus, sæpè in ortus. [5
 under [towards] the wests, often unto the easts.
 Que jam die cadente, veritus
 And now the day falling [declining], having feared
 credere se nocti, constitit in Hesperio
 to trust himself to the night, he stood in the Hesperian
 orbe, regnis Atlantis, que petit exiguam
 globe [region], the kingdoms of Atlas, and seeks a little

requiem, dum Lucifer evocet ignes Auroræ,
rest, until Lucifer may summon the fires of Aurora,

Aurora diurnos currus. Hic Atlas, Iäpetio-
(and) Aurora (her) daily chariots. Here Atlas, son-of-Iä-

nides, fuit præstans cunctos hominum ingenti
petus, was excelling all of men in huge

10] corpore. Ultima tellus erat
body. | The last land was [The utmost boundaries

sub hoc rege, et pontus, qui
of the world were] under this king, and the sea, which

subdit æquora anhelis equis
subduces [levels] the ocean-surfaces for the breathless [panting] horses

Solis, et excipit fessos axes. Mille greges
of the Sun, and receives the wearied axles. A thousand flocks

que totidem armenta errabant illi per herbas;
and as-many herds did wander for him through the herbs

et nulla vicinia premebant
[grass]; and no neighbourhoods [neighbors] did press [injure]

15] humum : arboreæ frondes, nitentes radiante
the ground : tree-leaves, shining with beaming

auro, tegebant ramos ex auro, poma ex auro. Per-
gold, did cover branches of gold, (and) apples of gold. Per-

seus ait illi: "Hospes, seu gloria magni generis
seus says to him: "Host, whether the glory of great birth

tangit te, Jupiter auctor generis mihi;
touches thee, Jupiter (is) the author of birth to me;

sive es mirator rerum:
(or) whether thou art an admirer [of things [of great exploits]:

20] mirabere nostras. Peto hospitium que
thou shalt admire ours [mine]. I seek a lodging and

requiem." Ille erat memor vestustæ sortis
rest." He was mindful of the ancient lot [oracle]

(Parnassia Themis dederat hanc sortem): "Atla,
(Parnassian Themis had given this oracle): "O Atlas,

tempus veniet, quo tua arbor spoliabitur
the time will come, in which thy tree shall be despoiled

auro; et natus Jove habebit hunc
from [of] (its) gold; and (one) born from Jupiter shall have | this

titulum prædæ."

title of the spoils" [the honour of the prize]. Fearing this, Atlas

clauserat pomaria solidis moenibus, et [25
had shut (his) orchards by solid walls, and

dederat vasto draconi servanda; que
had given (them) to a huge dragon to be kept; and

arcebat omnes externos suis finibus.
did drive-away all foreign (persons) from his boundaries.

Ait huic quoque: "Vade procul, ne gloria
He says to him also: "Go far-away, lest the glory

rerum, quas mentiris, absit longè,
of the things, which thou falsely-sayest, may be-distant far,

Jupiter longè tibi."
(lest) Jupiter | (may be-distant) far for thee" [may be of no

Que addit vim minis; que tentat
avail to thee]. And he adds force to threats; and tries

expellere manibus cunctantem, [30
to expel | by the hands [with force] (him) delaying,

et miscentem fortia placidis dictis.
and mingling brave (words) to [with] gentle sayings.

Inferior viribus, (enim quis esset par Atlanti
(Being) inferior in forces, (for who might-be equal to Atlas

viribus?) ait: "At quoniam nostra gratia est
in forces?) he says: "But since our [my] favour is

parvi tibi, accipe munus;" que ipse retro-
of little (value) to thee, receive a present;" and himself turned-

versus protulit squalentia ora
backward revealed | the foul faces [the squalid countenance]

Medusæ à lævâ parte. Atlas, quantus [35
of Medusa from the left part. Atlas, how-great (soever)

erat, factus mons. Nam barba que comæ
he was, (was) made a mountain. For (his) beard and hairs

abeunt in sylvas; que humeri que
depart [are transformed] into woods; both shoulders and

manus sunt juga. Quod fuit caput ante,
hands are [become] mountain-tops. What was a head before,

est cacumen in summo monte; ossa fiunt
is [now] a summit in a very high mountain; (his) bones become

lapis. Tum auctus in omnes partes, crevit in-
 stone. Then increased into all parts, he grew im-
 40] immensum; (sic, Dî, statuistis!) et omne
 mensely; (so, O Gods, ye have determined!) and all
 cœlum cum tot sideribus requievit in illo.
 the heaven with so-many stars rested on him.

FAB. IX. (Metam. Lib. IV. 662—738.)

DE PERSEO ET ANDROMEDA.
 CONCERNING PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

Hippotades clauserat ventos
 The grandson-of-Hippotes [Æolus] had shut the winds
 æterno carcere; que Lucifer,
 in the eternal prison; and Lucifer [the Morning Star],
 clarissimus admonitor operum alto cœlo,
 the brightest monitor of works [labours] in the lofty heaven,
 ortus-erat. Ille, pennis resumptis
 had arisen. He, the wings being resumed, binds (them)
 ligat pedes ab utrâque parte; que accingitur
 fast-to (his) feet from either part; and | is girded
 unco telo; et findit
 with a crooked weapon [is armed with a barbed dart]; and cleaves
 5] liquidum aëra motis talaribus. Innumeris
 the liquid air with (his) moved heels. Numberless
 gentibus que circum que infra relictis, conspicit
 nations both around and beneath being left, he beholds
 populos Æthiopum que Cepheia arva. Illîc
 the peoples of the Æthiopians and the Cepheian lands. There
 injustus Ammon jusserat immeritam Andro-
 unjust Ammon had ordered undeserving [innocent] Andro-
 medam pendere pœnas maternæ linguæ.
 meda to pay [suffer] punishments of [for] a maternal tongue
 Quam, simul Abantiades vidit
 [crime]. Whom, as-soon-as the descendant-of-Abas [Perseus] saw
 10] religatam ad duras cautes brachia, nisi
 bound to hard rocks (as to) the arms, unless

quod levis aura moverat capillos, et lumina
 that the light breeze had moved (her) locks, and (her) eyes
 manabant trepido fletu; ratus-esset
 did flow with fearful weeping; he might have thought (her)
 marmoreum opus. Inscius trahit ignes,
 a marble work. Unconscious he draws [conceives] fires,
 et stupet; et, correptus imagine formæ
 and is-amazed; and, seized with the image of (her) beauty
 visæ, oblitus-est penè quater suas pennas in
 seen, he forgot almost to shake his wings in
 aëre. Ut stetit, dixit, "O non [15
 air. When he stood [lighted], he said, "O (thou) not
 digna istis catenis, sed quibus cupidi
 worthy with [of] those chains, but (of those) by which desirous
 amantes junguntur inter se; pande
 (persons) loving are joined among themselves; disclose
 requirenti que tuum nomen que terræ,
 (to me) inquiring both thy name and (that) of the land,
 et cur geras vincla?" Primò, illa silet;
 and why thou mayest carry chains?" Firstly, she is-silent;
 nec virgo audet appellare virum; que ce-
 nor the virgin dares to accost a man; and she would-
 lasset modestos vultus manibus, [20
 have-concealed (her) modest looks with the hands,
 si fuisset non religata. Quod
 if she | might have been not [had not been] bound. What
 potuit, implevit lumina obortis
 (alone) she was able (to do), she filled (her) eyes with rising
 lacrimis. Indicat, instanti sæpiùs,
 tears. She points-out (to him), urging very-frequently,
 ne videretur nolle fateri sua
 lest she might seem to be unwilling to confess her-own
 delicta, que nomen terræ que suum, que
 transgressions, both the name of the land and her-own, and
 quanta fuerit fiducia maternæ [25
 how-great may have been | the confidence of maternal
 formæ; et omnibus
 beauty [her mother's guilty confidence of her beauty]; and all

nondum memoratis, unda insonuit; que
 not-yet being related, the wave resounded: and
 belua, veniens immenso ponto eminet, et
 a monster coming from the boundless sea projects, and
 possidet latum æquor sub pectore. Virgo
 possesses the broad ocean under (his) breast. The Virgin
 conclamat; lugubris genitor et unâ mater
 cries-out; (her) mournful father and along (with him her) mother
 30] adest; ambo miseri, sed illa justius: nec
 is-present; both wretched, but she more-justly: neither
 ferunt auxilium secum, sed fletus dignos
 do they bring aid with-them, but weepings worthy
 tempore (*abl.*) que plangorem; que adhærent
 the time and lamentation; and they cleave
 in vincto corpore. Tum hospes ait sic:
 on the chained body. Then the stranger says thus:
 “Longa tempora lacrimarum poterunt manere
 “Long times of tears will be-able to await
 vos; hora est brevis ad opem ferendam. Si
 you; the hour is short to [for] assistance to-be-brought. If
 35] ego Perseus natus Jove, et illa quam clausam
 I Perseus born from Jupiter, and her whom shut-up
 Jupiter implevit fœcundo auro, Perseus superator
 Jupiter filled with fruitful gold, Perseus the conqueror
 anguicomæ Gorgonis, et aurus ire per
 of the snake-haired Gorgon, and (who) dared to go through
 æthereas auras jactatis alis, peterem hanc
 ethereal airs on moved wings, should-sue-for her,
 certè præferrer gener cunctis. Tonto
 I should ‘certainly’ be-preferred (as) a son-in-law to all. I try
 addere meritum et tantis dotibus, modo numina
 to add desert also to so-great gifts, if-only the deities
 40] faveant. Paciscor, ut servata meâ
 may favour. I bargain, that being preserved by my
 virtute, sit mea.” Parentes accipiunt legem,
 valour, she may-be mine.” The parents receive the law
 enim quis dubitaret?) et orant que
 [condition], for who would doubt?) and they beseech and

promittunt super dotale regnum. Ecce! velut
promise moreover a dowried kingdom. Lo! as

navis, concita præfixo rostro, sulcat aquas,
a ship, urged with prefixed beak [prow], furrows the waters,

acta sudantibus lacertis juvenum, sic [45]
impelled by perspiring arms of young-men, so

fera, undis dimotis impulsu pectoris,
the wild-beast, the waves being divided by the force of the breast,

aberrat tantum scopulis, quantum medii
was-distant so-much from the rocks, as-much-as of the middle

cœli Balearica funda potest transmittere torto
heaven a Balearian sling is able to-send-across with the whirled

plumbo; cum subito juvenis, tellure repulsâ
lead; when suddenly the youth, the earth being benten-back

pedibus, abiit arduus in nubes: et
by (his) feet, departed lofty [upwards], into the clouds: and

umbra viri visa est in summo æquore: [50]
the shadow of the man was seen in the highest ocean-surface:

fera sævit in umbram visam. Que ut
the wild-beast rages against the shadow seen. And as

præpes Jovis, cum vidit draconem
the fleet (bird) of Jupiter, when he has-seen a serpent

præbentem liventia terga Phœbo in vacu
exhibiting blackening backs to Phœbus in a vacant [open]

arvo, occupat aversum; figit avidos
land, seizes (him) turned-away; he pierces (his) eager

ungues squamigeris cervicibus, neu retor-
talons into the scaly necks, nor [lest] he may writhe-

queat sæva ora; sic præpes, pressit [55]
buck (his) cruel mouths; thus fleet, he pressed [pierced]

terga feræ celeri volatu per inane;
the backs of the wild-beast by a speedy flight through empty

que Inachides abdidit ferrum
(space); and the descendant-of-Inachus hid the iron

curvo hamo in dextro armo frementis.
with crooked hook in the right shoulder of (it) roaring.

Laesa gravi vulnere modò sublimis attolit se
Injured by the heavy wound now lofty 't raises itself

in auras; modò subdit aquis; modò versat
into airs; now sinks into the waters; now tosses

60] more ferocis apri, quem turba
in the manner of a fierce wild-boar, which a multitude
canum circumsona terret. Ille effugit
of dogs sounding-around affrights. He (Perseus) escapes

avidos morsus velocibus alis; que vulnerat
the greedy bites with fleet wings; and he wounds

falcato ense nunc terga, quâ patent, obsita
with crooked sword now the backs, where they lie-open, covered

super cavis conchis, nunc costas laterum,
above with hollow shells, now the ribs of the sides,

65] nunc quâ cauda tenuissima desinit in piscem.
now where the tail most-thin ends into a fish.

Bellua vomit ore fluctus mistos puniceo
The beast vomits from the mouth waves mingled with purple

sanguine. Graves pennæ maduere adspergine;
blood. The heavy wings became-wet with the spray;

nec Perseus ausus credere ultrâ bibulis
nor Perseus dared to believe [trust] beyond [longer] | to the soaking

talaribus; conspexit scopulum, qui
sandals [to his dropping wings]; he beheld a rock, which

exstat summo vertice stantibus aquis;
projects with highest top from the standing waters;

70] operitur ab æquore moto. Nixus
is covered by the sea being moved. Having leaned [perched]

eò, que tenens prima juga rupis sinistrâ,
there, and holding the first tops of the rock with the left

exegit ter quater ferrum per
(hand), he thrust thrice (and) four-times the iron through

ilia repetita. Clamor cum plausu implevêre
the entrails attacked-again. A shout with applause filled

littora que superas domos deorum. Cas-
the shores and the upper houses of the gods. Cas-

siope que pater Cepheus gaudent, que salutant
siope and the father Cepheus rejoice, and salute (him)

generum, que fatentur auxilium que serva-
a son-in-law, and confess (him) the aid and pre-

torem domus. Virgo, que pretium [75]
 server of (their) house. The virgin, both the price [reward]
 et causa laboris, incedit resoluta catenis.
 and cause of the labour, proceeds loosed from chains.

FAB. X. (Metam. Lib. IV. 752—802.)

CRINES MEDUSÆ IN SERPENTES.
 THE HAIRS OF MEDUSA (CHANGED) INTO SERPENTS.

Ille ponit tribus dīs totidem focos de
 He places [erects] to the three gods just-as-many hearths of
 cespitem, lævum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bel-
 turf, the left to Mercury, the right to thee, O war-
 lica virgo; ara Jovis est media. Vacca mactatur
 like virgin; the altar of Jupiter is middle. A cow is-sacrificed
 Minervæ, vitulus alipedi; taurus tibi,
 to Minerva, a calf to the wing-footed [Mercury]; a bull to thee,
 summe deorum. Protinus rapit Andromeden et
 O highest of gods. Forthwith he seizes Andromeda and
 indotata præmia tanti facti. Hymenæus que [5]
 the undowried rewards of so-great a deed. Hymen and
 Amor præcutiunt tædas; ignes satiantur
 Love shake-before the torches; the fires are-satiated
 largis odoribus; que sorta dependent tectis,
 with plenteous odours; and garlands hung-down from the roofs,
 et ubique que lyræ que tibia et cantus, felicia
 and everywhere also lyres and the pipe and songs, the happy
 argumenta læti animi, sonant. Tota aurea atria,
 proofs of a joyful mind, sound. The whole golden halls,
 valvis reseratis, patent; que Ce- [10]
 the folding-doors being unlocked, lie-open; and the Ce-
 pheni procures ineunt convivia regis instructa
 phenion nobles enter the banquets of the king arranged
 pulchro paratu. Postquam functi
 with beautiful preparation. After-that having discharged [finished]
 epulis (abl.) diffundere animos munere
 the feasts they expanded (their) minds with the gift

generosi Bacchi: Abantiades quærit que cul-
 of generous Bacchus: Abantiades seeks both the cul-

tus que habitus locorum; Lynceides unus
 tures [manners] and habits of the places; Lynceides one [alone]

15] protinus narrat quærenti que mores que
 forthwith relates (to him) seeking both the manners and

habitus virorum. Quæ simul edocuit,
 habits of the men. Which as-soon-as he instructed (him),

dixit: "Nunc, O fortissime Perseu, precor fare,
 he said: "Nunc, O bravest Perseus, I pray tell,

quantâ virtute que quibus artibus abstu-
 by how-great valour and by what arts thou mayest-have-

leris (*sub.*) crinita ora draconibus."
 taken-away the hairy faces from the dragons [serpents]."

Abantiades narrat, locum esse jacentem sub
 The son-of-Abas relates, a place to be lying under

20] gelido Atlante, tutum munimine solidæ
 cold Atlas, safe by the bulwark of a solid

molis; in introitu cujus geminas Phorceidas
 mass; in the entrance of which twin Phorceyan

sorores habitâsse, partitas usum unius
 sisters to have dwelt, having shared the use of one

luminis; se manu suppositâ solerti
 eye; himself (his) hand being placed-under [introduced] by skilful

astu, cepisse id dum traditur,
 cunning, to have-taken that (eye), whilst it is-delivered (from one to

que tetigisse Gorgoneas domos per
 another), and to have touched the Gorgonian houses through

25] saxa abdita longè, que devia, et horrentia
 rocks hidden far, and devious, and being-rough

fragosis silvis; que vidisse passim per agros
 with craggy woods; and to have-seen everywhere through the lands

que per vias simulacra hominum que ferarum
 and through the ways images of men and of wild-beasts

conversa ex ipsis in silicem Medusâ visâ;
 changed out-of themselves into flint Medusa being seen;

tamen se aspexisse formam horrendæ
 however, himself to have-beheld the shape of the dreadful

Medusæ ære clypei quod læva
Medusa on the brass of the shield which (his) left (hand)

gerebat, repercusso; que dum gravus [30
did carry, being reflected; and whilst heavy

somnus tenebat que colubras que ipsam,
sleep did hold both the snakes and herself,

eripuisse caput collo; que Pegason fugacem
to have-snatched the head from the neck; and Pegasus fleet

pennis et fratrem natos de sanguine
with wings and (his) brother (to have been) born from the blood

matris. Addidit et non falsa pericula longi
of the mother. He added also not false dangers of the long

cursûs; quæ freta, quas terras vidis- [35
course; what gulfs, what lands he might-have-

set (*sub.*) ab alto sub se; et quæ sidera
seen from high under himself; and what stars

tetigisset (*sub.*), pennis jactatis.
he might-have-touched, the wings being tossed [moved].

Tamen, tacuit ante expectatum. Unus
However, he became-silent before the expected (time). One

ê numero procerum excipit, quærens cur
out-of the number of nobles takes-up (him), inquiring why (she)

sola sororum gesserit angues immistos
alone of the sisters may-have-carried snakes mingled

alternis crinibus. [40
to the alternate hairs.

Hospes ait: "Quoniam scitaris digna
The guest says: "Since thou askest (things) worthy

relatu, accipe caussam quæsit. Illa
to-be-related, receive the reason of (the thing) sought. She

fuit clarissima formâ, que invidiosa spes multorum
was most-renowned in shape, and the envious hope of many

procorum; nec fuit ulla pars in totâ conspectior
suitors; nor was any part in the whole more-remarkable

capillis (*abl.*) Inveni qui referrent
(than) the hairs. I have-found (those) who might relate

se vidisse. Rector pelagi dicitur [45
themselves to have-seen (her). The Ruler of the ocean is said

vitiâsse hanc templo Minervæ. Nata
to have-defiled her in the temple of Minerva. The daughter

Jovis aversa-est, et texit castos vultus
of Jupiter was-turned-away, and covered (her) chaste looks

ægide: neve hoc fuisset impunè; mutavit
with the ægis: neither this might-have-been with-impunity; she changed

Gorgoneum crinem in turpes hydros. Nunc
the Gorgonian hair into filthy water-serpents. Now

50] quoque sustinet angues, quos fecit in ad-
also she bears the snakes, which she made in the op-

verso pectore, ut terreat hostes attonitos
posito breast, that she may-affright enemies thunderstruck

formidine."
with fear."

LIBER QUINTUS

BOOK

THE FIFTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. V. 1—235.)

CAPUT GORGONIS CONVERTENS HOMINES
 THE HEAD OF THE GORGON CHANGING MEN INTO

SAXA.
 STONES.

QUE dum Danæius heros commemorat ea
 AND whilst the Danæian hero relates those (things)
 medio agmine Cephenûm; regalia atria
 in the middle crowd of the Cephene; the royal hall's
 complentur fremitu turbæ; nec est clamor
 are-filled with the noise of the multitude; nor is (it) the shout
 qui canat conjugialia festa, sed qui nuntiet
 which may-sing matrimonial feasts, but which may-announce
 fera arma. Que possis assimilare convivia
 fierce arms. And thou mayest-be-able to-likens the banquets
 versa in repentinos tumultus freto, quod [5
 changed into sudden tumults to a narrow-sea, which
 sæva rabies ventorum exasperat quietum,
 the fierce rage of the winds disorders (when) quiet,
 undis motis. Phineus primus in his,
 the waves being moved. Phineus first in [among] these,
 temerarius auctor belli, quatiens fraxineam hastam
 the rash author of war, shaking an ashen spear
 æratæ cuspidis, ait: "En! adsum, ultor
 of brazen point, says: "Lo! I am-present, the avenger

10] conjugis præreptæ. Nec pennæ, nec
 of a wife snatched-away. Nor (thy) wings, nor

Jupiter versus in falsum aurum, eripient te
 Jupiter changed into false gold, shall-snatch thee

mihi." Cepheus exclamat conanti
 for [from] me." Cepheus cries-out (to him) endeavouring

mittere: "Quid facis? quæ mens agit
 to send [throw] (it): "What doest (thou)? what mind acts [drives]

te, germane, furem in facinus? Ne hæc
 thee, O brother, raving into crime? Whether [this

gratia redditur tantis meritis?
 favour [thanks] is-retained to so-great merits? [is this the acknowledg-

Rependis vitam
 ment for such great services?] Repayest (thou) the life (of her)

15] servatæ hac dote? quam Perseus ademit
 preserved with this dowry? whom Perseus has taken-away

non tibi, si quæris verum; sed grave
 not for [from] thee, if thou seekest the truth; but the heavy

numen Nereïdum, sed corniger Ammon,
 [severe] deity of the Nereids, but horned Ammon,

sed bellua ponti quæ veniebat exsaturanda
 but the monster of the deep which did come to-be-filled

meis visceribus. Rapta-est tibi
 [with my bowels [with my daughter]. She was-torn for [from] thee

illo tempore, quo fuit peritura. Nisi, crudelis,
 in that time, in which she was about-to-perish. Unless, O cruel,

20] si exigis id ipsum, ut pereat; que
 if thou requirest that self [thing], that she may-perish; and

levabere nostro luctu. Scilicet est haud
 thou shalt-be-lightened by our grief. Forsooth it is not

satis, quòd, te spectante, revincta-est; et quòd
 enough, that, thee looking-on, she was-bound; and that

patruus ve sponsus tulisti nullam opem; insuper
 uncle or spouse thou hast-brought no assistance; moreover

dolebis, quòd servata-sit à quoquam,
 wilt thou grieve, that she may-have-been-preserved by any-one,

que eripies præmia? Quæ, si videntur
 and wilt thou snatch-away the rewards? Which, if they seem

magna tibi, petisses ex illis [25]
great to thee, thou mightest-have-sought (them) out-of those

scopulis ubi affixa-erant. Nunc sine
rocks where they had-been-affixed. Now permit (him)

qui petiit ferre, per quem senectus non
who has-sought to-bear (them), through whom (my) old-age (is) not

orba, quod pactus-est et meritis et voce;
bereft, which (thing) he has-covenanted both by merits and by voice;

que intellige non prælatum tibi, sed certæ
and understand (him) not preferred to thee, but to a certain

morte." Ille nihil contrà; sed spectans
death." He (answered) nothing on-the-other-hand; but looking-on

et hunc et Persea alterno vultu, ignorat [30]
both him and Perseus with alternate look, he knows-not

petat hunc an illum. Que
(whether) he may-seek [attack] this (man) or that. And

cunctatus brevì, misit hastam contortam
having delayed shortly, he sent [threw] the spear hurled

nequidquam in Persea, viribus quantas ira
in-vain against Perseus, with forces as-great-as anger

dabat: et illa stetit toro. Tum denique
did give: and that [it] stood [stuck] in a couch. Then finally

Perseus exsiluit stratis, que ferox, telo
Perseus jumped-out from the covered-seats, and fierce, the weapon

remisso, rupisset inimica pectora, [35]
being sent-back, might-have-broken (his) hostile breasts,

nisi Phineus isset post altaria; et (in-
unless Phineus might-have-gone behind the altars; and (O un-

dignum!) ara profuit scelerato. Tamen,
worthy!) the altar profited to the wicked (man). However,

cuspis non irrita adhsit fronte Rhœti: qui,
the point not useless stuck in the forehead of Rhætus: who,

postquam cecidit, que ferrum revulsum-est ex
after-that he fell, and the iron was-torn-back out-of

osse calcitrat, et adspersit positas mensas
the bone, kicks-with-the-heels, and sprinkles the placed tables

sanguine. Tum vero vulgus ardescit in [40]
with blood. Then truly the commonalty burns into

indomitas iras, que conjiciunt tela. Et sunt
untamed angers, and hurl darts. And there are

qui dicant (*sub.*), Cephea cum genero
(some) who may say, Cepheus with his son-in-law

debere mori. Sed Cepheus exiêrat limine
owe [ought] to die. But Cepheus had gone-out from the threshold

tecti, testatus que jus que fidem que
of the house, having attested both right and faith and

deos hospitii, ea moveri se prohi-
the gods of hospitality, those (things) to be disturbed himself forbid-

45] bente. Bellica Pallas adest, et protegit
ding (it). Warlike Pallas is-present, and protects (her)

fratrem ægide, que dat animos. Erat
brother with the ægis, and gives minds [spirits]. There was

Indus Athis, quem Limate edita flumine Gange
Indian Athis, whom Limate sprung from the river Ganges

creditur peperisse sub vitreis antris, egregius
is-believed to have-brought-forth under glassy grottoes, excellent

formâ, quam augebat divite cultu, adhuc integer
in beauty, which he did increase by rich dress, as-yet whole

50] bis-octonis annis; indutus Tyriam
[full-grown] by twice-eight years; clad (as to) a Tyrian

chlamydem, quam aureas limbus obibat; aurata
mantle, which a golden border did go-over; gilded

monilia ornabant collum; et curvum crinale
necklaces did adorn the neck; and a bowed fillet

capillos madidos myrrhâ. Ille quidem
(encompassed) the locks moist with myrrh. He indeed

doctus-erat figere, quamvis distantia, jaculo
had-been-taught to-pierce (things), although distant, with the javelin

55] misso, sed doctior tendere arcus. Tum
being sent, but more-skilled to stretch bows. Then

quoque Perseus perculit flectentem lenta
also Perseus struck (him) down, bending pliant

cornua stipite manu, qui
horns [bow] with the trunk (of a tree) from the hand, which (trunk)

positus fumabat in mediâ arâ; et confudit
being placed did-smoke in the middle altar; and confurded

ora in fractis ossibus. Ubi Assyrius Lycabas
the faces in the broken bones. When Assyrian Lycabas

videt hunc jactantem laudatos vultus in sanguine,
saw him tossing (his) praised looks in blood,

et junctissimus comes illi, et non dissimu- [60
and a most-united companion to him, and not a dissem-

lator veri amoris; postquam deploravit Athin
bler of true love; after-that he bewailed Athis

exhalantem vitam sub acerbo vulnere; arripit
breathing-out life under a bitter wound; he snatches-up

arcus, quos ille tetenderat, et dixit: "Certamina
the bows, which he had-stretched, and said: "The contests

sint tibi mecum: nec lætabere longum
may-be for thee with me: nor shalt-thou-rejoice long

fato pueri; quo habes plus invidiæ [65
in the fate of the boy; for which thou hast more of odium

quam laudis." Dixerat omnia hæc nondum;
than of praise." He had-said all these (words) not-yet;

penetrabile telum emicuit nervo, que
the piercing dart bounded from the string, and

vitatum, tamen, pependit sinuosâ veste.
being avoided, however, it hung in the plaited garment.

Acrisioniades vertit in hunc harpen
The descendant-of-Acrisius turns against him the scimitar

spectatam cæde Medusæ, que adigit in
distinguished by the slaughter of Medusa, and drives (it) into

pectus. At ille jam moriens, oculis [70
(his) breast. But he now dying, (his) eyes

natantibus sub atrâ nocte, circumspexit Athin; que
swimming under black night, looked-round-on Athis; and

acclinavit se in illum; et tulit ad manes
reclined himself upon him; and carried to the manes

solatia junctæ mortis. Ecce! Syenites,
the comforts of a united death. Lo! the Syenian,

Phorbæ genitus Methione, et Libys Am-
Phorbæ begotten from Methion, and Libyan Am-

phimedon, avidi committere pugnam, lapsi [75
phimedon, eager to join battle, having slipped

sanguine, quo tellus madefacta tepebat,
 in the blood, with which the earth being moistened was-warm.

conciderant; ensis obstitit surgentibus,
 had fallen-together; the sword opposed (to them) rising,

adactus costis alterius, jugulo Phorbantis.
 driven to the ribs of the other, to the throat of Phorbas.

At Perseus petit non Erithum Actoriden, cui
 But Perseus seeks [attacks] not Erithos Son-of-Actor, for whom

lata bipennis erat telum, hamato ense;
 a broad battle-axe was a weapon, with (his) crooked sword;

80] sed tolit duabus manibus, ingentem cratera
 but lifts in the two hands, a huge bowl

exstantem altis signis, que in pondere multæ
 projecting with great figures, and in [of] the weight of much

massæ, que infligit viro. Ille vomit rutilum
 mass, and dashes to the man. He vomits ruddy

cruorem, et resupinus pulsat humum moribundo
 gore, and on-the-back beats the ground with dying

vertice. Inde sternit Polydæmona cretum
 crown [head]. Then he levels Polydæmon sprung

85] Semiramio sanguine, que Caucaseum Abarin,
 from Semiramian blood, and Caucasian Abaris,

que Lycetum, Sperchionidem, que Elycen intonsum
 and Lycetus, son-of-Sperchius, and Elyces unshaven

comas, que Phlegiam, que Clytum; et calcat
 (as to) the hairs, and Phlegias, and Clytus; and tramples

exstructos acervos morientûm. Nec Phineus
 the piled heaps of the dying. Neither Phineus

ausus concurrere cominus hosti, intorquet
 having dared to engage hand-to-hand to the enemy, hurls

90] jaculum; quod error detulit in Idan,
 a javelin; which a miss carried-away against Idas,

expertem frustra belli, et secutum neutra
 void [unengaged] in-vain of the war, and having followed neither

arma. Ille tuens immitem Phinea torvis
 arms. He beholding the savage Phineus with stern

oculis, ait: "Quandoquidem abstrahor in partes,
 eyes, says: "Since-indeed I am-drawn-away into the factions,

accipe, Phineu, hostem, quem fecisti; que pensa
 receive, O Phineus, an enemy, whom thou hast-made; and repay
 hoc vulnus vulnere." Que jam remissurus
 this wound by a wound." And now about-to-send-back

telum tractum de corpore, collapsus, [95
 the weapon drawn from (his) body, having fainted,

cecidit in artus, defectos sanguine. Hic
 he fell upon (his) limbs, deprived from blood. Here

quoque Odites, primus Cephenûm, post
 also Odites, the first (man) of the Cephēni, after

regem, jacet ense Clymeni: Hypseus perculit
 the king, lies by the sword of Clymenus: Hypseus struck-down

Prothoënor; Lyncides Hypsea. Et
 Prothoënor; Lyncides (prostrated) Hypseus. And

grandævus Emathion fuit in illis, cultor
 the aged Emathion was in [among] them, a cultivator

æqui que timidus deorum; quem [100
 of just [justice] and fearful of the Gods; whom

quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnat
 since (his) years hinder to war, he fights

loquendo; et incessit, que devovet scelerata
 by speaking; and rails, and devotes [curses] the wicked

arma. Chromis decutit caput ense huic,
 arms. Chromis strikes-off the head with a sword for him,

amplexo altaria tremulis palmis; quod
 having embraced the altars with tremulous palms [hands]; which

protinus incidit aræ: atque ibi edidit execrantia
 immediately fell to the altar: and there he uttered accursing

verba semianimi linguâ, et expiravit [105
 words with half-dead tongue, and breathed-out

animam in medios ignes. Hinc gemini fratres,
 (his) life into the middle fires. Hence twin brothers,

que Broteas et Ammon invicti cæstibus, si
 and Broteas and Ammon unconquered with the castuses, if

enses possent vinci cæstibus, cecidêre
 swords might-be-able to-be-conquered by castusus, fell

Phineâ manu. Que Ampycus, sacerdos Cereris,
 by the Phinean hand. And Ampycus, priest of Ceres,

110] *velatus* *tempora* *albenti vittâ.* *Tu*
 covered (as to) the temples with a white fillet. Thou

quoque, *Iâpetide,* *non adhibendus in hos usus,* *sed*
 also, O Iâpetides, not to-be-applied into these uses, but

qui moveres *citharam cum* *voce,* *opus*
 who mightest-move [strike] the harp with (thy) voice, a work

pacis, *jussus-eras* *celebrare* *dapes* *que*
 of peace, hadst-been-ordered to celebrate the feasts and

festum *canendo.* *Quem, adstantem procul*
 festive (place) by singing. Whom, standing at-a-distance

que tententem imbellem plectrum, *Pettalus ridens,*
 and holding the unwarlike quill [lyre], Pettalus laughing,

115] *dixit: "I, cætera Stygiis manibus:"*
 called: "Go, sing the rest to the Stygian manes:"

et figit mucronem lævo tempore. *Concidit,*
 and fixes the blade in the left temple. He fell-down,

et ille retentat fila lyræ morientibus
 and he sounds the strings of the lyre with dying

digitis; que canit miserabile carmen casu.
 fingers; and sings a mournful song in (his) fall.

Ferox Lycormas sinit non hunc cecidisse
 The fierce Lycormas suffers not him to have-fallen

impunè; que illidit ossibus cervicis robusta
 with-impunity; and dashes to the bones of (his) neck strong

120] *repagula rapta de dextro poste.* *At ille*
 bars torn from a right-hand post. But he

procubuit more mactati juvenci. *Cinyphius*
 tumbled in the manner of a sacrificed bullock. Cinyphian

Pelates quoque tentabat demere robora lævi
 Pelates also did-try to take-away the oaks of the left

postis. Dextera fixa-est tentanti
 post. The right (hand) was-pierced (for him) trying (it);

cuspidem Corythi, Marmaridæ. que cohæsit
 with the spear-point of Corythus, son-of-Marmarus, and cleaved

125] *ligno. Abas hausit latus*
 to the wood. Abas drew [pierced] the side (for him)

hærenti; nec ille corruit, sed moriens pendit
 clinging; nor he tumbled, but dying hung

ē poste retinente manum. Et Melaneus,
from the post retaining (his) hand. And Melaneus,

secutus Perseia castra, sternitur, et
having followed the Perseian camps, is-prostrated, and

Dorylas, ditissimus Nasomoniaci agri; Dorylas,
Dorylas, the most-rich of Nasomoniac land; Dorylas,

dives agri; quo non alter possederat [130
the rich of land; (than) whom not another had possessed

latius, aut totidem acervos farris. Ferrum
more-widely, or as-many heaps of corn. The iron

missum stetit in obliquo inguine hujus: ille
sent stood [stuck] in the slanting groin of him: that

locus letifer. Quem postquam auctor vulneris
place (is) deadly. Whom after-that the author of the wound

vidit singultantem animam, et versantem lumina,
saw sobbing-out life, and turning (his) eyes,

Bactrius Halcyoneus inquit: "Habeto hoc [135
Bactrian Halcyoneus says: "Have this

terræ quod premis de tot agris:"
(share) of earth which thou pressest [coverest] out-of so-many lands:"

que relinquit exsangue corpus. Abantiades.
and he left the lifeless body. The descendant-of-Abas,

ultor, torquet in hunc hastam raptam de
(his) avenger, hurls against him a spear torn from

calido vulnere; quæ recepta mediâ nare
warm wound; which being received in the middle nostril

exacta-est cervice, que eminet in ambas
was-driven-out from the neck, and projects into both

partes. Que dum fortuna juvat manum, fudit
parts. And whilst fortune assists (his) hand, he routed

que Clytium que Clanin, satos unâ matre, [140
both Clytius and Clanis, sprung from one mother,

diverso vulnere; nam fraxinus librata
by a different wound; for the ash [javelin] poised

gravi lacerto acta per utrumque femur
by the heavy arm (was) driven through each thigh

Clytii: Clanis momordit jaculum ore. Et
of Clytius: Clanis bit the javelin with the mouth. And

Mendesius Celadon occidit. Astreus occidit, creatus
Mendesian Celadon fell. Astreus fell, begotten

145] Palæstinâ matre, dubio patre.
 from a Palestinian mother, (but) from a doubtful father.

Que Æthion, quondam sagax videre
And Æthion, formerly sagacious to see (things)

ventura; nunc deceptus falsâ ave; que Thoactes,
about-to-come; now deceived by a false bird; and Thoactes,

armiger regis, et Agyrtes, infamis patre
armour-bearer of the king, and Agyrtes, infamous by (his) father

 cæso. Tamen, plus superest exhausto;
being slain. However, more remains (to him) spent;

namque animus est omnibus opprimere
for a mind [intention] is to all to oppress

150] unum. Conjurata agmina pugnant undique
 one [Perseus]. Conspired troops fight on-every-side

pro caussâ impugnante meritum que fidem.
for a cause fighting-against merit and faith.

Socer pius frustrâ, et nova conjux cum
A father-in-law pious in-vain, and the new spouse with (her)

genetrice favent pro hâc parte, que complent atria
mother favour for this part, and fill the halls

ululatu. Sed sonus armorum, que gemitus
with howling. But the sound of arms, and the groan

 cadentûm, superat; que Bellona perfundit
of (those) falling, prevails; and Bellona drenches

155] multo sanguine Penates semel pollutos,
 with much blood the Household-gods once polluted,

que miscet renovata prælia. Phineus, et mille
and mingles the renewed battles. Phineus, and a thousand

 secuti Phinea, circueunt unum. Tela plura
having followed Phineus, surround one [Perseus]. Darts more

 hybernâ grandine volant præter utrumque latus,
(than) wintry hail fly beside each side,

que præter et lumen et aures. Hinc applicat
and beside both the eye and ears. Hence he applies

160] humeros ad saxa magnæ columnæ;
 (his) shoulders to the stones of a great pillar;

que gerens tuta terga, que versus in adversa
and bearing safe backs, and turned against opposite
agmina, sustinet instantes. Chaonius Molpeus
troops, he sustains (them) pressing-on. Chaonian Molpeus

sinistrâ parte, Nabathæus Ethemon
(did press) in the left part, Nabathæan Ethemon
instabant dextrâ. Ut tigris mugitibus
did press on the right. As a tiger the bellowsings

duorum armentorum auditis diversâ [165
of two herds being heard in a different

valle, exstimulata fame, nescit utro
(part of a) valley, urged-on by hunger, knows-not on which

ruat potiùs, et ardet ruere utroque; sic
he may-rush rather, and burns to rush on each; so

Perseus, dubius ne feratur dextrâ
Perseus, doubtful whether he may-be-borne on the right

lævâ, submovit Molpea vulnere trajecti
(or) on the left, removed Molpeus by a wound of a pierced

cruris, que est contentus fugâ; enim neque
leg, and is contented with (his) flight: for neither

Ethemon dat tempus, sed furit; et cupiens dare
Ethemon gives time, but rages; and desiring to give

vulnera alto collo, viribus non cir- [170
wounds in the high neck, (his) forces not being con-

cumspectis, fregit exactum ensem; et lamina
sidered, he broke the driven sword; and the blade

dissiluit extremâ parte percussæ columnæ,
snapped in the last part of the struck pillar,

que fixa-est in gutture domini. Tamen, illa
and was-fixed in the throat (of its) master. However, that

plaga dedit non satis valentes caussas ad
wound gave not sufficiently availing [powerful] causes to

letum. Perseus confodit, trepidum et tendentem
death. Perseus stabs (him), fearful and stretching

frustrâ inertia brachia, Cyllenide harpe. [175
in-vain unskilled arms, with the Cyllenian scimitar.

Verum ubi Perseus vidit virtutem succumbere
But when Perseus saw (his) valour to yield

turbæ, dixit: "Quoniam ipsi cogitis sic,
to the crowd, he said: "Since yourselves force (me) thus,

petam auxilium ab hoste. Avertite vestros
I will seek aid from the enemy. Turn-away your

vultus, si quis amicus adest;" et extulit ora
countenances, if any friend is-present:" and he raised the faces

180] Gorgonis. Thescelus dixit: "Quære
of the Gorgon. Thescelus said: "Seek

alium, quem tua miracula moveant;" que ut
another, whom thy miracles may-move;" and as

parabat mittere fatale jaculum manu,
he did-prepare to send the fatal dart from the hand,

hæsit in hoc gestu signum de marmore.
he stuck in this attitude (as) a statue of marble.

Ampyx, proximus huic, petit gladio
Ampyx, next to him, seeks [attacks] with a sword

pectora Lyncidæ, plenissima magni animi; que
the breasts of Lyncidas, very-full of a great mind; and

185] in petendo, dextera dirigit, nec mota
in attacking, the right (hand) stiffened, nor (was) moved

citra, nec ultrà. At Nileus, qui e mentitus-erat
on-this-side, nor beyond. But Nileus, who had-feigned

se genitum septemplice Nilo, quoque
himself begotten from the seven-fold Nile, also

cælaverat septem flumina clypeo, partim
had engraven seven rivers on (his) shield, partly

argento, partim auro, ait: "Aspice, Perseu,
in silver, partly in gold, says: "Behold, O Perseus,

190] primordia nostræ gentis; feres magna
the origins of our nation; thou shalt-carry great

solatia mortis ad tacitas umbras, cecidisse à
comforts of death to the silent shades, to have-fallen by

tanto viro." Ultima pars vocis suppressa-est
so-great a man." The last part of the voice was-suppressed

in medio sono; que credas ad aperta ora
in the middle sound; and thou mayest-believe the opened mouths

velle loqui, nec sunt ea pervia verbis. Eryx
to will to speak, nor are those passable to words. Eryx

increpat hos, que inquit: "Torpetis vitio
chides those, and says: "Ye are-torpid from fault

animi, non Gorgoneis viribus; [195
of mind (spirit), not from Gorgonian powers;

incurrite mecum et prosternite humi
rush-on with-me and prostrate of [on] the ground

juvenem moventem magica arma." Erat incur-
the young-man moving magic arms." He was about-to-

surus; tellus tenuit vestigia, que immotus
rush-on; the earth retained (his) footsteps, and fixed

silet, que mansit armata imago. Tamen, hi
he ceases-to-speak, and remained an armed image. However, these

subiêre pœnam ex merito; sed erat [200
underwent punishment from desert; but (there) was

unus miles Persei, Aconteus, pro quo dum pugnat,
one soldier of Perseus, Aconteus, for whom whilst he fights,

Gorgone conspectâ, concrevit oborto saxo;
the Gorgon being seen, hardened in a sprung-up stone;

quem Astyages ratus vivere etiamnum, ferit
whom Astyages having thought to live even-yet, strikes

longo ense; ensis sonuit acutis tinnitibus.
with a long sword; the sword sounded with sharp tinglings.

Dum Astyages stupet, traxit eandem
Whilst Astyages is-amazed, he drew [assumed] the same

naturam; que vultus mirantis manet [205
nature; and the countenance (of him) wondering remains

in marmoreo ore. Est longa mora dicere
in a marble face. It is a long delay to say [mention]

nomina virorum de media plebe. Bis
the names of men from the middle common-people. Twice

centum corpora restabant pugnae: bis
a hundred bodies did remain to the battle: twice

centem corpora riguerunt, Gorgone visâ.
a hundred bodies stiffened, the Gorgon being seen.

Nunc denique pœnitet Phineâ injusti belli. [210
Now finally it repents Phineus of the unjust war.

Sed quid agat? Videt simulacra diversa
But what may-he-act [do]? He sees images different

figuris, que agnoscit suos; et poscit quemque
 in shapes, and recognizes his-own; and requests every-one
 vocatem nomine, opem; que credens parùm,
 called by name, (to lend) assistance; and believing little,
 tangit corpora proxima sibi: erant marmor.
 he touches the bodies nearest to himself: they were marble.

Avertitur; atque ita supplex, que tendens manus,
 He is-turned-away; and thus suppliant, and stretching hands,

215] confessas, que obliqua brachia, ait:
 having confessed, and oblique arms, he says:

“Perseu, vincis; remove fera monstra, que
 “O Perseus, thou conquerest; remove the fierce monsters, and
 tolle saxificos vultus tuæ Medusæ, quæcunque
 take-away the stone-creating looks of thy Medusa, whatsoever

ea, precor, non odium ve cupido regni
 that (may be), I pray, not hatred or a desire of kingdom
 compulit nos ad bellum; movimus arma pro
 has-driven us to war; we have-moved arms for

conjuge. Tua caussa fuit melior meritis;
 a wife. Thy cause was the better in services;

220] nostra tempore. Piget non
 our (cause) in time. It grieves (me) not

cessisse. O fortissime! concede nil mihi
 to have yielded. O bravest! grant nothing to me

præter hanc animam: cætera sunt tua.” Ait,
 except this life: the rest let-be thine.” He says

dicenti talia, neque audenti respicere
 (to him), saying such (things), nor daring to look-back-on

eum, quem rogabat voca: “Tribuam,
 him, whom he did-ask with the voice: “I will-grant,

timidissime Phineu, quod possum et tribuisse
 & most-fearful Phineus, what I am-able both to have-granted

225] et est magnum munus inertì,
 and (what) is a great gift to the sluggish,

(pone metum,) violabere nullo ferro.
 ,place [lay-aside] fear,) thou shalt-be-injured with no iron.

Quin etiam, dabo monumenta mansura per
 Moreover, I will-give monuments about-to-remain through

ævum; que spectabere semper in domo nostri
age; and thou shalt-be-seen always in the house of our

soceri, ut mea conjux soletur se imagine
father-in-law, that my spouse may-console herself with the image

sponsi." Dixit; et transtulit Phorcynida
of (her) betrothed." He said; and transferred Phorcynis [the Gorgon]

in illam partem, ad quam Phineus obverterat [230
into that part, to which Phineus had-turned

se trepido ore. Tum quoque cervix dirigit
himself with fearful face. Then also the neck stiffened

conanti flectere sua lumina, que
(for him) endeavouring to bend (turn) his eyes, and

humor oculorum induruit saxo; sed tamen
the moisture of the eyes hardened to stone; but however

timidum os, que supplex vultus, que submissæ
(his) fearful face, and suppliant countenance, and lowered

manus, que obnoxia facies, mansit in marmore. [235
hands, and guilty face, remained in the marble.

· FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. V. 236—241.)

PRÆTUS IN SAXEM.
PRÆTUS (CHANGED) INTO A STONE.

Victor Abantiades intrat patrios muros
The conqueror descendant-of-Abas enters (his) native walls

cum conjuge, et vindex que ultor immeritæ
with (his) spouse, and the punisher and avenger of an undeserving

parentis aggreditur Prætum: nam fratre
parent [Cassiope] he attacks Prætus: for (his) brother

fugato per arma Prætus possederat Acrisioaneas
being routed by arms Prætus had-possessed the Acrisian

arces. Sed superavit torva lumina colu-
citadels. But he overcame the grim eyes of the snake-

briferi monstri, nec ope armorum, nec [5
bearing monster, neither by the help of arms, nor

arce, quam ceperat malè.
by the citadel, which he had taken badly [wickedly].

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. V. 242—249.)

POLYDECTES IN LAPIDEM.
POLYDECTES (CHANGED) INTO A STONE.

Tamen nec virtus juvenis, spectata per
 However neither the valour of the youth, seen [tried] through
 tot labores, nec mala mollierant te, O Polydecta,
 so-many labours, nor evils had softened thee, O Polydectes,
 rector parvæ Seriphi; sed darus exerces
 ruler of the little Seriphus; but hard [severe] thou exercisest
 inexorabile odium, nec est finis in iniquâ irâ.
 inexorable hatred, nor is (there) an end in unjust anger.

Detrectas etiam laudes; que arguis necem
 Thou refusest even praises; and thou arguest the death

5] Medusæ esse fictam. Perseus ait: "Dabimus
 of Medusa to be feigned. Persens says: "We will-give

tibi pignora veri; parcite luminibus:"
 to thee pledges of the truth; spare [turn-away] (your) eyes:"

que fecit ora regis silicem sine sanguine
 | and he made the faces of the king a flint without blood

Medusæo
 [and he turned the face of the king into a bloody stone] by the Medusean
 ore.
 face.

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. V. 250—293.)

MUSÆ IN AVES ET PRÆCIPITIUM
THE MUSES (CHANGED) INTO BIRDS AND THE FALL

PYRENEI.
OF PYRENEUS.

Hactenus Tritonia dedit se comitem auri-
 Hitherto Tritonia gave herself a companion to (her) gold-
 geno fratri; inde circumdata cavâ nube deserit
 begotten brother; thence surrounded by a hollow cloud she quits

Seriphon, Cythno que Gyaro relictis à dextrâ.
 Seriphus, Cythnus and Gyarus being left from the right.

Que petit Thebas que virgineum Helicon, quâ
 And she seeks Thebas and the virgin Helicon, where

via visa brevissima super pontum; potita
 the way seemed shortest above the deep; having gained

quo monte constitit, et sic affata-est doctas
 which mountain she halted, and thus accosted the learned

sorores: "Fama novi fontis pervenit ad [5
 sisters: "The fame of a new fountain has arrived to

nostras aures, quem dura ungula præpetis
 our ears, which the hard hoof of the fleet

Medusæi rupit; is caussa viæ
 Medusæan [Pegasus] broke; that (fountain) (is) the cause | of the way

mihi. Volui cernere mirabile
 to me [of my journey]. I have willed to behold the wonderful

monstrum; vidi ipsum nasci materno
 monster; I have seen him to-be-born from maternal

sanguine." Uranie excipit: "Quæcunque est
 blood." Urania takes-up [replies]: "Whatsoever is

caussa tibi videndi has domos, dîva, [10
 the cause to thee of seeing these houses, O goddess,

es gratissima nostro animo. Tamen fama
 thou art most-delightful to our mind. However the report

est vera, et Pegasus origio hujus fontis;"
 is true, and Pegasus (is) the origin of this fountain;"

et deduxit Pallada ad sacros latices. Quæ
 and she lead-away Pallas to the sacred liquors [waters]. Who

mirata diu undas factas ictibus pedis,
 having admired long the waves made by the blows of the foot,

circumspici^t lucos antiquarum silvarum, [15
 surveys the groves of the ancient woods,

que antra, et herbas distinctas innumeris
 and the grottos, and the herbs distinguished with innumerable

floribus; que vocat Mnemonidas pariter felices
 flowers; and she calls the Mnemonidæ equally happy

que studii que loci: quam una sororum
 both of the study and of the place: whom one of the sisters

affata-est sic: "O, nisi virtus tulisset (*sub.*)
addressed thus: "O, unless valour might-'have [had] 'carried

te ad majora opera, Tritonia, ventura in partem
thee to greater works, Tritonia, about-to-come into a part

20] nostri chori, refers vera, que probas
of our choir, thou relatest true (things), and thou approvest

meritò que artes que locum; et habemus
deservedly both the arts and the place; and we have

gratam sortem, modò simus (*sub.*) tutæ. Sed
an agreeable lot, provided we may-be safe. But

(adeo nihil est vetitum sceleri) omnia terrent
(thus nothing is forbid to wickedness) all (things) affright

virgineas mentes, que dirus Pyreneus vertitur
virgin minds, and the dreadful Pyreneus is turned

ante ora, et nondum recepi me
[presented] before (our) faces, and not-yet have I recovered myself

25] totâ mente. Ille ferox ceperat
with whole mind. That ferocious (tyrant) had taken

Daulia que Phoecea rura Threicio milite, que
the Daulian and Phoecean countries with Thracian soldiers, and

tenebat injusta regna. Petebamus Parnassia
did hold unjust kingdoms. We did-seek the Parnassian

templa. Vidit euntes; que veneratus nostra
temples. He saw (us) going; and having revered our

numina fallaci cultu, dixit: 'Mnemonides,
deities with deceitful worship, he said: 'O Muses,

30] consistite,' (enim cognôrat,) 'Nec dubitate,
stop,' (for he had-known (us),) 'Nor hesitate,

precor, vitare grave sidus et imbrem (imber
I pray, to avoid the heavy constellation and rain (rain

erat) meo tecto; Superi sæpè subiêre minores
was) in my roof; the Gods often have entered less

casas.' Motæ dictis et tempore, que annui-
cottages.' Moved by the words and by the time, 'we both 'noddod

mus viro que intravimus primas ædes.
[assented] to the man and entered the first houses.

Imbres desierant, que Austro victo
The rains had ended, and the South-wind being conquered

Aquilonibus, cœlo repurgato, fusca [35
by the North-winds, the heaven being purified-again, the dusky

nubila fugiebant. Impetus fuit ire. Pyre-
mists did-flee. Force [eagerness] was to go. Pyre-

neus claudit sua tecta, que parat vim; quam
neus shuts his roofs [houses], and prepares violence; which

nos, alis sumptis, effugimus. Ipse, similis
we, wings being taken, escaped. Himself, like

secuturo, arduus stetit arce; que dixit:
to (one) about-to-follow, lofty stood in a tower; and said:

“Quà via est vobis, erit et mihi eâdem;”
“Where a way is to you, it shall-be also to me by the same

que vecors, jacit se è culmine [40
(way);” and insane, he casts himself from the top

summæ turris, et cadit in vultus, que
of the highest tower, and falls upon (his) looks [face], and

moriens tundit humum, tinctam scelerato
dying he strikes the ground, dyed with wicked

sanguine, ossibus discussi oris.
blood, with the bones of the shattered face.

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. V. 294—340.)

CERTAMEN PIERIDUM CUM MUSIS.
THE CONTEST OF THE PIERIDES WITH THE MUSES.

Musa loquebatur. Pennæ sonuère per
The Muse did-speak. The feathers [wings] sounded through

auras, que vox salutantùm veniebat ab
the airs, and a voice of (those) saluting did come from

altis ramis. Suspicit, et quærit unde linguæ
the lofty branches. She looks-up, and inquires whence tongues

loquentes tam certa sonent; que nata
speaking (words) so certain [distinct] may-sound; and 'she born

Jove putat hominem locutum. Erant
from Jupiter 'thinks a man having spoken. They were

ales (alites); que novem picæ numero, querentes
winged; and nine magpies in number, complaining

sua fata, institerant ramis, imitantes
 their fates, had perched to [on] the bough, imitating

5] omnia. Dea orsa sic deæ
 all (things). The goddess began thus to the goddess

miranti: "Et istæ nuper victæ certamine
 [Pallas] wondering: "And those lately conquered in a contest

auxerunt turbam volucrum. Piæros dives
 have increased the multitude of the birds. Pierus rich

in Pellæis arvis genuit has; Euippe fuit mater
 in the Pellæan lands begot these; Euippe was the mother

Pæonis; illa paritura novies vocavit novies
 of Pæon; she about-to-bring-forth nine-times called nine-times

10] potentem Lucinam. Turba stolidarum
 the powerful Lucina. The crowd of stupid

sorum intumuit numero, que venit
 sisters swelled (with pride) at the number, and comes

huc per tot Hæmonias, et per tot Achæides
 hither through so-many Hæmonian, and through so-many Achæan

urbes, et committunt prælia tali voce: Desinite
 cities, and engage battles with such a voice: Cease

fallere indoctum vulgus vanâ dulcedine;
 to deceive the unlearned commonalty by vain sweetness;

Thespiades diæ certate nobiscum, si qua fiducia
 O Thespian goddesses contend with-us, if any confidence

15] est vobis. Vincemur nec voce, nec
 is to you. We shall-be-conquered neither by voice, nor

arte; que sumus totidem; vel victæ
 by art; and we are just-as-many (as you); or conquered

cedite Medusæo fonte, et Hyanteâ Aganippe,
 yield from the Medusæan fountain, and Hyantean Aganippe,

vel nos cedamus Emathiis campis usque ad
 or we may-yield from the Emathian plains until to

nivosos Pæonas." Nymphæ dirimant
 the snowy Pæonians." The nymphs may-break-off [determine]

20] certamina. Erat turpe quidem contedere,
 the contests. It was shameful indeed to contend,

sed visum turpius cedere. Electæ nymphæ
 but (it) seemed more-shameful to yield. The chosen nymphæ

jurant per flumina, que pressêre sedilia facta de
 swear by the rivers, and pressed seats made out-of

vivo saxo. Tunc prior quæ professa-est
 the live [pure] rock. Then the former who professed

se certare sine sorte, canit bella
 herself to contend without lot (being drawn), sings the wars

Superûm; que ponit Gigantas in falso honore,
 of the Gods; and places the Giants in false honour,

et extenuat facta magnorum deorum; que [25
 and diminishes the deeds of the great gods; and

Typhoëa emissum de imâ sede terræ
 (asserts) Typhoëus sent-away from the lowest seat of the earth

fecisse metum cœlitibus; que cunctos
 to have-made fear to the celestials; and all

dedisse terga fugæ; donec Ægyptia
 to have given (their) backs to flight; until the Ægyptian

tellus ceperit fessos, et Nilus discretus
 land may-have-received (them) wearied, and the Nile separated

in septem ostia. Narrat terrigenam [30
 into seven mouths. She relates the earth-begotten

Typhoëa venisse huc quoque, et Superos
 Typhoëus to have-come hither also, and the Gods

celâsse se mentitis figuris; que dixit:
 to have-concealed themselves in feigned shapes; and she said:

“Jupiter fit dux gregis; unde nunc quoque
 “Jupiter becomes leader of a flock; whence now also

Libys Ammon est formatus cum recurvis cornibus.
 Libyan Ammon is formed with crooked horns.

Delius latuit in corvo, Semeleïa proles
 Delius [Apollo] lay-hid in a crow, the Semeleian offspring

capro, soror Phœbi fele, Saturnia [35
 in a goat, the sister of Phœbus in a cat, Saturnia [Juno]

niveâ vaccâ, Venus pisce, Cyllenius
 in a snowy cow, Venus in a fish, Cyllenius [Mercury]

alis ibidis.”
 in the wings of an ibis.”

Hactenus moverat vocalia ora ad
 Hitherto she had-moved (her) musical faces (mouth) to

citharam. Aonides poscitur. Sed forsitan
 the harp (We) Aonides are-asked (to sing). But perhaps
 otia sint non, nec vacet tibi præbere
 leisures may-be not, nor (time) may-be-vacant for thee to afford
 40] aurem nostris cantibus. Pallas ait: "Dubita
 an ear to our songs. Pallas says: "Doubt
 ne, que refer mihi vestrum carmen ordine;" que
 not, and relate to me your song in order;" and
 consedit in levi umbrâ nemoris. Musa
 she sat-down in the light shade of a grove. The muse
 refert: "Dedimus summam certaminis
 relates: "We have-given the total of the contest
 uni." Calliope surgit, et collecta immissos
 to one (of us)." Calliope rises, and gathered (as to) the lengthened
 capillos hederâ, prætentat querulas chordas
 locks in ivy, she tries-before-hand the plaintive strings
 45] pollice, atque subjungit hæc carmina
 with the thumb, and adds these poems
 nervis percussis.
 from strings being struck.

FAB. VI. (Metam. Lib. V. 341—437.)

PROSERPINA RAPTA À PLUTONE, ET CYANE VERSA
 PROSERPINE SEIZED BY PLUTO, AND CYANE CHANGED

IN FONTEM.
 INTO A FOUNTAIN.

Ceres prima dimovit glebam unco aratro:
 Ceres first separated the clod with crooked plough:
 prima dedit fruges que mitia alimenta terris;
 first she gave fruits and mild nourishments to the lands
 prima dedit leges. Omnia sumus
 [the earth]; first she gave laws. 'We all (things) 'are
 munus Cereris. Illa est canenda mihi.
 the gift of Ceres. She is to-be-sung for [by] me.
 Utinam possem modò dicere carmina digna
 O-that I might-be-able only to say poems worthy

deæ ! Certè dea est digna carmine.
 of the goddess ! Surely the goddess is worthy with [of] a poem.

Vasta Trinacris insula ingesta-est gigan- [5]
 The vast Sicilian island has-been-heaped-up with gigan-

teis membris, et urget magnis molibus Typhoëa
 tie limbs, and presses with great masses Typhoëus

subjectum, ausum sperare æthereas sedes.
 placed-under, having dared to hope-for the heavenly seats.

Ille quidem nititur, que pugnat sæpè resurgere ;
 He indeed strives, and fights often to rise-again ;

sed dextra manus est subjecta Ausonio
 but (his) right hand is placed-under to the Ausonian

Peloro ; læva tibi, Pachyne ; crura [10]
 Pelorus ; the left to thee, O Pachynus ; the legs

premuntur Lilybæo ; Ætna degravat caput,
 are-pressed by Lilybæus ; Ætna weighs-down (his) head,

sub quâ Typhoëus resupinus ejectat arenas, que
 under which Typhoëus on-the-back he casts-forth sands, and

vomit flammam fero ore. Luctatur sæpè
 vomits flame from the fierce mouth. He struggles often

remoliri pondera terræ, que devolvere
 to push-back the weights of the earth, and to roll-off

oppida et magnos montes corpore. [15]
 the towns and great mountains from (his) body.

Inde tellus tremit : et rex ipse silentûm
 Then the earth trembles : and the king himself of the silent

pavet, ne pateat, que solum retegatur
 (shades) trembles, lest he may-open-out, and the ground may-be-uncovered

lato hiatu, que dies immissus terreat trepi-
 by the broad opening, and day let-in may-affright the trem-

dantes umbras. Tyrannus metuens hanc cladem
 bling shades The ruler fearing this ruin

exierat tenebrosâ sede, que vectus curru
 had-gone-out from (his) dark seat, and borne in a chariot

atorum equorum, cautus ambibat funda- [20]
 of black horses, cautious did-go-around the founda-

mina Siculæ terræ. Postquam exploratum-est
 tiens of the Sicilian land. After-that it was-examined [proved]

satis, nulla loca labare, que metus depositi,
sufficient.y, no places to totter, and fears (were) laid-aside,

Erycina residens suo monte, que amplexa
Erycina [Venus] residing in her mountain, and having embraced
volucrem natum, videt hunc vagantem, que dixit:
(her) winged son, sees him straying, and said.

25] "Nate, mea arma, que meæ manus potentia;
"O son, my arms, and my hands, (and my) power;

Cupido cape illa arma, quibus superas omnes,
Cupid take those arms, by which thou overcomest all,
que molire celeres sagittas in pectus dei,
and prepare fleet arrows against the breast of the god,
cui novissima fortuna triplicis regni cessit.
to whom the newest [last] fortune of the triple kingdom yielded

Tu domas Superos, que Jovem ipsum; tu
[fell]. Thou subduest the Gods, and Jupiter himself; thou
victa numina ponti, que ipsum qui
(subduest) the conquered deities of the deep, and him who

30] regit numina ponti. Quid Tartara (pl.)
rules the deities of the deep. Why Tartarus
cessant?
loiter [fail] (thee)? Why extendest (thou) not both the empire

matris que tuum? Tertia pars mundi
of (thy) mother and thy-own? The third part of the world
agitur. Et tamen, quæ est jam nostra
is-acted [is at stake.] And yet, what is now our

patientia, spernimur in cælo: ac vires Amoris
suffering, we are-despised in heaven: and the forces of Love

minuuntur mecum. Ne vides non Pallada,
are diminished with me. Whether seest (thou) not Pallas,

35] que jaculatricem Dianam abscessisse
and the shooter Diana to have-withdrawn for

mihi? Filia Cereris quoque erit, si
[from] me? The daughter of Ceres also will-be (so), if

patiemur, nam affectat easdem spes. At
we shall-suffer (it), for she aims-at the same hopes. But

tu junge deam patruo, si mea gratia est
thou unite the goddess to (thy) uncle, if my favour is

qua pro socio regno." Venus dixit. Ille solvit
any for the allied kingdom." Venus spoke. He loosed

pharetram, et seposuit unam de mille sagittis
(his) quiver, and set-aside one out-of a thousand arrows

arbitrio matris; sed quâ nec [40
by the will [choice] of (his) mother; but (than) which neither

ulla est nec acutior nec minus incerta, nec quæ
any is neither more-sharp nor less uncertain, nor which

audiat arcum magis; que curvavit
may hear [obey] the bow more; and he bent

flexile cornu genu oppositæ, que
the flexible horn (of the bow) by the knee being opposed, and

percussit Ditem in cor hamatâ arundine.
struck Pluto into the heart with a hooked shaft.

Haud procul à Hennæis mœnibus est lacus
Not far from the Hennæan walls is a lake

altæ aquæ, nomine Pergus. Caÿstros audit [45
of deep water, by name Pergus. Caÿstros hears

non plura carmina cygnorum illa in
not more poems [songs] of swans (than) that in

labentibus undis. Sylva cingens omne latus
the gliding waves. A wood encompassing all the side

coronat aquas, que submovet Phœbeos ignes
crowns the waters, and removes the Phœbean fires

suis frondibus, ut velo. Rami dant frigora,
by its leaves, as by a sail [veil]. The boughs give colds,

humida humus flores. Ver est perpetuum. [50
the moist ground flowers. The spring is perpetual.

Quo luo dum Proserpina ludit, et carpit aut
In which grove whilst Proserpina sports, and plucks either

violas aut candida lila; que dum implet sinum
violets or white lilies; and whilst she fills (her) bosom

que calathos puellari studio, et certat superare
and baskets with childish zeal, and strives to exceed

æquales legendo, visa-est que dilecta, que
(her) equals in gathering, she was-seen and beloved, and

rapta Diti pene simul: usque-adeo [55
carried-off to [by] Pluto almost at-the-same-time: to-rich-a-pitch

amor properatur. Dea territa clamat et
 love is hastened. The goddess affrighted cries for both

matrem et comites, sed matrem sæpius, mœsto
 mother and attendants, but (her) mother oftener, with mournful

ore: et ut laniârat vestem ab summâ orâ,
 mouth: and when he had-torn (her) robe from the highest border,

collecti flores cecidêre remissis tunicis.
 the gathered flowers fell from the loosed tunics.

Que tanta simplicitas adfuit puerilibus
 And so-great simplicity was-present to the childish

60] annis, hæc jactura quoque movit virgineum
 years, this loss also excited virgin

dolorem. Raptor agit currus, et exhortatur
 grief. The ravisher acts [drives] the chariots, and encourages

equos, vocatos quemque nomine, per colla
 the horses, called each by name, through the necks

que jubeas quorum excutit habenas, tinctas
 and manes of which he shakes-out the reins, dyed

obscurâ ferrugine; que fertur per altos lacus
 with dark rust; and is-borne through deep lakes

65] et stagna Palicorum, olentia sul-
 and the ponds of the Palici, smelling-strong with brim-

ture, ferventia ruptâ terrâ, et quâ Bacchiadæ,
 stone, boiling from the broken earth, and where the Bacchiadæ,

gens orta bimari Corintho, posuerunt
 a nation sprung from double-sea Corinth, placed [built]

mœnia inter inequales portus.
 walls [a city] between unequal harbours.

Est æquor, medium Cyanes et Pisææ
 (There) is a sea, the middle of Cyane and of Pisæan

Arethusæ, quod inclusum coit angustis
 Arethusa, which being enclosed comes-together in narrow

70] cornibus. Hîc fuit Cyane, celeberrima inter
 horns. Here was Cyane, the most-famous among

Sicelidas Nymphas, à cujus nomine quoque
 Sicilian Nymphs, from whose name also

stagnum dictum, quæ exstitit medio
 the pond was called, which (nymph) projected in the middle

gurgite tenuis summâ alvo, que agnovit deum;
whirlpool as-far-as the highest belly, and recognized the god;

inquit: "Nec ibitis longiùs. Non potes
she says: "Neither shall-ye-go further. Thou 'art not 'able

esse gener Cereris invitæ: fuit roganda, [75
to be son-in-law of Ceres unwilling: she was to-be-asked,

non rapienda. Quòd si est fas mihi
not to-be-torn-away. But if it is divine-law for me

componere parva magnis, Anapis et dilexit
to compare small (things) to great, Anapis also loved

me: tamen exorata, nec exterrita, ut hæc,
me: however entreated, nor affrighted, as this (girl),

nupsi." Dixit; et tendens brachia in
I married (him)." She said; and stretching (her) arms into

diversas partes, obstitit. Saturnius tenuit
different parts, she opposed. The son-of-Saturn contained

haud iram ultrà; que hortatus terri- [80
not (his) wrath beyond; and having encouraged the dread-

biles equos, condidit regale sceptrum, contortum
ful horses, he hid [buried] the royal sceptre, hurled

valido lacerto, in ima gurgitis.
with strong arm, in the lowest (parts) of the whirlpool.

Tellus icta, fecit viam in Tartara (*pl.*), et recepit
The earth struck, made [opened] a way into Tartarus, and received

pronos currus medio cratere. At
the prone [plunging] chariots in the middle crater [basin]. But

Cyane, moerens que deam raptam que contempta
Cyane, grieving both the goddess torn-away and the despised

jura sui fontis, gerit inconsolabile vulnus [85
rights of her fountain, bears an inconsolable wound

tacitâ mente; que omnis absumitur lacrymis:
in (her) silent mind; and all is wasted in tears:

et extenuatur in illas aquas, quarum fuerat
and (she) is diminished into those waters, of which she had-been

modò magnum numen. Videres membra
lately the great deity. Thou mightest-see (her) limbs

molliri, ossa pati flexus, ungues posuisse
to-be-softened, the bones to suffer bendings, the nails to-have-laid-aside

- 90] *rigorem*; *que quæque tenuissima* *de totâ*
 hardness; and every most-slender (things) of the whole
prima liquescunt; *cœrulei crines, que digiti,*
 (of her) first melt; the azure hairs, and fingers,
et crura, que pedes; *nam transitus est brevis*
 and legs, and feet; for the passage [change] is short
exilibus membris in gelidas undas. *Post hæc,*
 to slender limbs in cold waves. After these,
que tergum, que humeri, que latus, que pectora,
 both the back, and shoulders, and side, and the breasts,
 95] *abeunt evanida in tenues rivos.* *Denique,*
 go-away evanescent into thin rivulets. Lastly,
lympha pro vivo sanguine subit vitiatas venas,
 pure-water instead-of live blood | succeeds the corrupted veins,
que nihil restat quod
 [circulate in her varied veins,] and nothing remains which
possis prændere.
 | thou mayest-be-able to catch [can fill your grasp].

FAB. VII. (Metam. Lib. V. 438—461.)

PUER IN STELLIONEM.
 THE BOY (CHANGED) INTO A SPOTTED LIZARD.

- Interea filia quæsita-est nequicquam*
 Meantime the daughter [Proserpine] was-sought in-vain
omnibus terris, omni profundo, pavidæ
 in all lands, in every deep, to [by] the fearful
matri. *Aurora veniens rutilis capillis vidit illam*
 mother. Aurora coming with ruddy locks saw her
non cessantem, non Hesperus. Illa
 not ceasing [taking repose], not [neither] (did) Hesperus. She
succendit pinus duabus manibus ab flammiferâ
 lighted pines in the two hands from fiery
 5] *Ætna; que irrequieta tulit per pruinosas*
 Ætna; and restless bore (them) through frosty
tenebras. *Rursus, ubi alma dies hebetârât*
 glooms. Again, when serene day had-blunted [extinguished]

sidera, quærebat natam ab occasum
the stars, she did-see (her) daughter from the setting

Solus ad ortu Solis. Fessa labore,
of the Sun to the rising of the Sun. Fatigued by the labour,

collegerat sitim, que noli fontes col-
she had-collected [contracted] thirst, and no fountains had-

luerant ora, cùm vidit fortè casam tectam
drenched (her) mouths, when she saw by-chance a cot covered

stramine, que pulsavit parvas fores; at inde [10
with straw, and knocked-at small doors; but thence

anus prodit, que videt divam, que dedit
an old-woman comes-forth, and sees the goddess, and gave

roganti lympham, dulce, quod coxerat
(to her) asking pure-water, sweet (wine), which she had-boiled

antè tostâ polentâ. Dum illa bibit datum,
before with toasted barley-meal. Whilst she drinks the given (wine),

puer duri oris et audax, constitit ante
a boy of a hard [impudent] face and bold, stood before

deam, que risit, que vocavit avidam. [15
the goddess, and laughed, and called (her) greedy.

Offensa-est neque adhuc parte epotâ,
She was-offended, nor as-yet a part (being) drunk-up,

diva perfudit loquentum polentâ mistâ
the goddess sprinkled (him) speaking by the barley-meal mingled

cum liquido. Os combibit maculas,
with the liquid. (His) face drinks-up [contracts] the stains,

et gerit crura, quâ gessit brachia modò; cauda
and he bears legs, where he bore arms lately; a tail

est addita, membris mutatis; que contrahitur
is added, the limbs being changed; and he is-contracted

in brevem formam, ne magna vis nocendi
into a short shape, lest a great force of injuring

sit, que mensura est minor parvâ [20
may-be, and the measure [size] is less (than) a small

lacertâ. Fugit anum, mirantem que
lizard. He fled from the old-woman, wondering and

flentem, et parantem tangere monstra, que
weeping, and preparing to touch the prodigies [him], and

petit latebram, que habet nomen aptum
 seeks a lurking-hole, and has a name fit
 colori, stellatus variis guttis
 for (his) colour, being starred with various drops [spots]
 corpora.
 (as to) the bodies [limbs].

FAB. VIII. (Metam. Lib. V. 462—550.)

ASCALAPHUS IN BUBONEM.
 ASCALAPHUS (CHANGED) INTO AN OWL.

Mora est longa dicere per quas terras, et
 The delay is long to say through what lands, and
 quas undas, dea erraverit (*sub.*); orbis
 what waves, the goddess may-have-strayed; the globe [space]
 defuit quærenti. Repetit Sicaniam.
 was-wanting (to her) seeking. She seeks-again Sicily.
 Que dum lustrat omnia eundo, venit
 And whilst she observes all (things) in going, she came
 et ad Cyanem; ea narrâsset omnia, ni
 also to Cyane; she would-have-told all (things), unless
 fuisset (*sub.*) mutata; sed et os et lingua
 she might-have [had] been changed; but both mouth and tongue
 5] aderant non volenti dicere, nec habebat
 were-present not (to her) willing to say, nor did-she-have
 quo loqueretur. Tamen dedit
 (any thing) with which she might-speak. However she gave
 manifesta signa, que ostendit in summis undis
 evident signs, and showed in the highest waves
 zonam Persephones notam parenti, delap-
 the girdle of Proserpine known to the parent, having slipped-
 sam fortè illo loco, sacro gurgite. Quam
 off by-chance in that place, in the sacred whirlpool. Which
 simul diva agnovit, laniavit inornatos
 as-soon-as the goddess recognized, she tore the unadorned

capillos, tamquam scîsset tum denique
locks, as-if she might 'have [had] 'known then at-last (her)

raptam; et percussit pectora repetita suis [10
torn-away; and struck (her) breasts repeated with her

palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit; tamen,
palms. Nor knows-she as-yet where she may-be; however,

increpat omnes terras, que vocat ingratas,
she chides all lands, and calls (them) ungrateful,

nec dignas munere frugum: Trinacriam ante
nor worthy with the gift of fruits: Sicily before

alias, in quâ reperit vestigia damni. [15
(all) others, in which she found the traces of (her) loss.

Ergo fregit sævâ manu aratra vertentia glebas
Therefore she broke with cruel hand the ploughs turning the clods

illic; que irata dedit parili leto colonos,
there; and angry gave [put] to a similar death the husbandmen,

que ruricolâs boves; que jussit arva fallere
and the land-tillers the oxen; and ordered the lands to deceive

depositum, que fecit semina vitiata.
the deposited (seed), and made the seeds corrupted.

Fertilitas terræ, vulgata per latum
The fertility of the earth, published through the broad

orbem, jacet falsa; segetes moriuntur in [20
globe, lies valueless; the crops die in

primis herbis: et modò nimius sol, modò
the first herbs [blades]: and one-time too-much sun, one-time

nimius imber corripit. Que sidera que venti nocent,
too-much rain seizes. And stars and winds injure,

que avidæ volucres legunt jacta semina; lolium
and greedy birds gather the cast seeds; darnel

que tribuli et inexpugnabile gramen fatigant
and thistles and unconquerable grass weary [choak]

triticeas messes. Cum Eleis Alpheias [25
the wheaten crops. When Eleian Alpheias

extulit caput undis, que removet ro-
raised (her) head from the waves, and removed (her) dew-

rantes comas à fronte ad aures; atque ait:
dropping hairs from the forehead to the ears; and says;

"O genetrix virginis quæsitæ toto orbe, et
 "O mother of the virgin sought in the whole globe, and

frugum, siste immensos labores, neve violenta
 of fruits, stop (thy) immense labours, nor violent

30] irascere terræ fidæ tibi. Terra meruit
 be-angry to the earth faithful to thee. The earth has-deserved

nihil; que invita patuit rapinæ. Nec
 nothing (severe); and unwilling she was-open to plunder. Nor

sum supplex pro patriâ; veni huc hospita.
 am (I) a suppliant for the country; I have-come hither (as) a guest

Pisa est patria mihi, et ducimus
 [stranger]. Pisa is country to me, and we lead [derive]

ortum ab Elide. Peregrina, colo Sicaniam; sed
 origin from Elis. A sojourner, I cultivate Sicily; but

hæc terra est gratior mihi omni solo: nunc,
 this land is more-agreeable to me (than) every soil: now,

35] Arethusa, habeo hos penates, hunc
 (named) Arethusa, I have these household-gods, this

sedem, quam serva tu, mitissima. Hora veniet,
 seat, which preserve thou, O mildest. An hour will-come,

tempestiva meis narratibus, cur mota-sim
 seasonable for my narratives, why I may-have-been-moved

loco, que advehar Ortygiam, per
 from (my) place, and I may-be-conveyed-to Ortygia, through

undas tanti æquoris; cùm tu eris que levata
 the waves of so-great a sea; when thou shalt-be both lightened

curis, et melioris vultûs. Pervia tellus
 from cares, and of better countenance. The passable earth

40] præbet iter mihi, que ablata sub-
 affords a journey [passage] to me, and carried-away be-

ter imas cavernas, hic attolo caput, que cerno
 neath the lowest caverns, here I raise (my) head, and I behold

desueta sidera. Ergo dum labor sub terris
 unusual stars. Therefore whilst I glide under the lands

Stygio gurgite, tua Proserpina visa-est illic
 in the Stygian whirlpool, thy Proserpine was-seen there

nostris oculis. Illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc
 to [by] our eyes. She indeed (was) sad, nor as-yet

interrita vultu; sed tamen regina, [45
undismayed in countenance; but however (she was) a queen,

sed maxima opaci mundi; sed tamen, pollens
but the greatest of the dark world; but however, the powerful

matrona inferni tyranni." Mater stupuit
matron [wife] of the infernal ruler." The mother was-amazed

ad voces auditas ceu saxeae; que fuit diu similis
at the expressions heard as-if stony; and was long like

attonitæ. Que ut gravis amentia pulsa-est
to (one) thunderstruck. And when heavy madness was expelled

gravi dolore, exit in æthereas auras
by heavy grief, she goes-out into ethereal airs [skies]

curribus; ibi, nubila toto vultu, stetit [50
in chariots; there, cloudy in the whole countenance, she stood

invidiosa passis capillis ante Jovem, que
envious [vengeful] with dishevelled locks before Jupiter, and

inquit: "Veni supplex, Jupiter, tibi, que pro
says: "I have-come a suppliant, O Jupiter, to thee, both for

meo sanguine, que pro tuo. Si gratia matris
my blood, and for thine. If the favour of a mother

est nulla, nata moveat patrem; neu cura
is none, the daughter may-move (her) father; nor the care

illius sit vilior, precamur, [55
[regard] of her may-be more-despicable, we pray,

quòd edita-est nostro partu. En!
because she has-been-brought-forth by our child-birth. Lo!

nata quæsitæ diu, reperta-est tandem mihi;
(my) daughter sought long, has-been-found at-length to [by] me;

si vocas reperire amittere certiùs,
if thou callest (that) to find (her), to lose (her) more-surely,

aut si vocas reperire scire ubi sit (sub.)
or if thou callest (that) to find (her), to know where she may-be

Feremus quòd rapta, dummodò
[she is]. We shall-bear that (she has been) torn-away, provided

reddat (sub.) eam. Enim tua filia est neque
he may-restore her. For thy daughter is neither

digna prædone marito, si jam mea [60
worthy-of a robber husband, if [though] now my

filia est digna." Jupiter **excepit:**
daughter is worthy." Jupiter took-up (the discourse):

"**Nata est commune pignus que onus mihi**
"The daughter is a common pledge and weight to me

tecum; sed si modò placet addere vera nomina
with thee; but if only it pleases to add true names

rebus, hoc factum est non injuria, verùm amor;
to things, this deed is not an injury, but love;

65] neque ille gener erit pudori nobis;
nor that son-in-law shall be for shame to us;

modò tu, diva, velis. Ut cætera
provided thou, O goddess, mayest-will. As [though] the rest

desint, quantum est esse fratrem
may-be-wanting, how-great (a thing) is-it to be a brother

Jovis! quid, quòd nec cætera desunt
of Jupiter! what, because neither the rest are-wanting (to him),

nec cedit sorte, nisi mihi; sed si tanta
nor does he yield in lot, unless to me; but if so-great

cupido dissidii tibi, Proserpina repetet
desire of disagreement (be to) thee, Proserpine may-seek-again

cælum; tamen, certâ lege, si contigit
heaven; however, with a certain law [condition], if she has-touched

70] nullos cibos illic ore. Nam sic cau-
no foods there with the mouth. For thus it has been pro-

tum-est fœdere Parcarum."
vided by the covenant of the Fates."

Dixerat; at est certum Cereri
He had said; but it is sure [resolved] to Ceres

educere natam. Fata sinunt non ita;
to lead-out (her) daughter. The fates permit not so;

quoniam virgo solverat jejunia, et dum simplex
since the virgin had-loosed fastings, and whilst simple

errat in cultis hortis, decerpserat
she strays in the cultivated gardens, she had plucked

75] puniceum pomum curvâ arbore;
[a punice apple [a pomegranate] from a bent tree;

que presserat suo ore septem grana sumpta de
and had pressed in her mouth seven grains taken from

pallenti cortice: que Ascalaphus solus ex
 the pale rind: and Ascalaphus alone out-of
 omnibus viderat illud; quem Orphne, haud igno-
 all had-seen that; (he) whom Orphne, not the most-
 tissima inter Avernales Nymphas, dicitur pepe-
 unknown among the Avernian Nymphs, is-said to have-
 risse quondam ex suo Acheronte sub furvis [80
 brought-forth formerly from her Acheron under dusky
 antris. Vidit et crudelis ademit reditum
 caverns. He saw (it), and cruel took-away (her) return

indicio. Regina Erebi ingemuit, que fecit
 by the information. The queen of Erebus groaned, and made

testem profanam avem; que vertit caput sparsum
 the witness an accursed bird; and turned the head sprinkled

Phlegethontide lymphâ in rostrum, et plumas et
 with Phlegethonian water into a beak, and feathers and

grandia lumina. Ille ablata sibi,
 large eyes. He | taken-away from himself [despoiled of his

amicitur ab fulvis alis, que crescit in [85
 shape], is clothed by yellow wings, and increases into

caput; que reflectitur longos ungues, que vix
 a head; and is-bent-back (as to) the long nails, and hardly

movet pennas natas per inertia brachia;
 moves the feathers [wings] grown through the sluggish arms;

que fit foeda volucris, nuntia veri luctûs,
 and he becomes a foul bird, a messenger of real grief,

ignavis bubo, dirum omen mortalibus.
 a lazy owl, a dreadful token to mortals.

FAB. IX. (Metam. Lib. V. 551—571.)

SIRENES

IN AVES.

THE SIRENS (CHANGED) INTO BIRDS.

Tamen, hic potest videri com-
 However, this (person) is-able to be-seen [to seem] to have-
 meruisse pœnam indicio que linguâ. Ache-
 deserved punishment by the information and tongue. O Acha-

loides, unde vobis pluma que pedes avium,
loides, whence (came) to you the feather and feet of birds,

cùm geratis ora virginis? An
when ye may-bear the countenances [looks] of a virgin? Whether

quia Sirenes mistæ-eratis in numero
because (ye) Sirens had been mingled in the number

5] comitum, cùm Proserpina legeret (*sub.*)
of attendants, when Proserpine might [did] gather

vernos flores? Quam postquam quæsistis frustrâ
vernal flowers? Whom after-that ye sought in-vain

in toto orbe, optâstis posse insistere remis
in the whole globe, ye wished to be-able to lean-on to oars

alarum super fluctus, ut æquora sentirent
of wings upon the waves, that the seas might-feel

protinus vestram curam; que habuistis faciles
immediately your anxiety; and ye had easy [complying]

deos, et vidistis vestros artus flavescere subitis
gods, and ye saw your limbs to grow-yellow with sudden

10] pennis. Tamen, ne ille canor, natus ad aures
feathers. However, lest that melody, born to the ears

mulcendas, que tanta dos oris deperderet usum
to-be-soothed, and so-great a gift of face might-lose the use

linguæ, virginiei vultus, et humana vox
of tongue, (your) virgin countenances, and human voice

remansit.
remained.

At Jupiter, medius que sui fratris que
But Jupiter, middle [arbitrator] both of his brother and

15] mœstæ sororis, dividit volventem annum
of sorrowful sister, divides the rolling year

ex-æquo. Nunc dea, commune numen duorum
equally. Now the goddess, a common deity of the two

regnorum, est totidem menses cum matre,
kingdoms, is just-as-many months with (her) mother,

totidem cum conjuge. Et facies
just-as-many with (her) husband. Both the face [appearance]

mentis et oris vertitur extemplò:
of mind and of countenance is-turned [changed] immediately:

nam, quæ poterat videri mœsta quoque
for (she), who was-able to be-seen [to seem] sorrowful even

Diti, est læta frons deæ; ut Sol, qui
to Pluto, is the joyful forehead of a goddess; as the Sun, which

tectus-fruit antè aquosis nubibus, ubi, [20
was covered before by watery clouds, when,

nubibus victis, exit.
the clouds being conquered, he comes-forth (to view).

FAB. X. (Metam. Lib. V. 662—678.)

PIERIDES IN PICAS.
THE PIERIDES (CHANGED) INTO MAGPIES.

Maxima è nobis finierat doctos cantus.
The greatest (muse) out-of us had-ended the learned songs.

At Nymphæ colentes Helicon dixêre concordi
But the Nymphs inhabiting Helicon said with unanimous

sono, deas vicisse. Cùm victæ
sound, the goddesses to have-conquered. When being-conquered

jacerent convicia, dixit: "Quoniam est
they might-cast reproaches, she said: "Since it is

parum vobis meruisse supplicium cer-
little [a trifle] to you to have-deserved punishment by the con-

tamine, que additis maledicta culpæ, et libera [5
test, and ye add evil-sayings to fault, and free

patientia est non nobis, ibimus in
[complete] patience is not to us, we will-go into

pœnas, et sequemur quâ ira vocat." Emathides
punishments, and will-follow where anger calls." The Emathides

rident, que spernunt minacia verba; que co-
laugh, and despise the threatening words; and having eu-

natæ loqui, et intentare protervas manus
deavoured to speak, and to menace insolent hands

magno clamore, adspexêre pennas exire
with great noise, they beheld feathers to come-out

per suos ungues, brachia operiri plumis; [10
through their nails, the arms to be-covered with plume;

que vident altera ora alterius
 and they see | the others' faces of the other [one another's faces]
 concrescere rigido rostro, que novas volucres
 to grow-hard in a stiff beak, and new birds
 accedere sylvis. Que dum volunt
 to approach [to be added] to the woods. And whilst they will
 plangi, Picæ, convicia nemorum, levatæ
 to be-lamented, Magpies, the reproaches of the groves, lifted
 15] per mota brachia, pendebant aëre. Nunc
 by the moved arms, did-hang in air. Now
 quoque prisca facundia, que rauca garrulitas, que
 also the ancient eloquence, and the hoarse babbling, and
 immane studium loquendi, remansit
 a dreadful [an astonishing] inclination of speaking, has remained
 in alitibus.
 in the birds.

LIBER SEXTUS.

BOOK

THE SIXTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. VI. 1—145.)

CERTAMEN ARACHNES CUM PALLADE.
 THE CONTEST OF ARACHNE WITH PALLAS.

TRITONIA præbuerat aurem talibus dictis, que
 MINERVA had-afforded an ear to such sayings, and
 probaverat carmina Aonidum que justam
 had-approved the verses of the Muses and (their) just
 iram. Tum secum, est parum laudare;
 anger. Then (she said) with herself, it is little to praise;
 et ipsæ laudemur; nec sinamus numina
 and (also) ourselves may-be-praised; nor may-we-allow divinities
 sperni sine nostrâ pœnâ. Que intendit
 to be-despised without our punishment. And she directed
 animum Fatis Mæoniæ Arachnes, quam [5
 (her) mind to the Fates of Mæonian Arachne, whom
 audierat non cedere sibi laudibus lani-
 she had-heard not to yield to herself in praises of wool-
 ficæ artis. Illa fuit non clara loco nec
 working art. She was not illustrious by place [rank] nor
 origine gentis, sed arte. Colophonius Idmon,
 by origin of family, but by art. Colophonian Idmon,
 pater huic, tingebat bibulas lanas Phocaico
 the father to her, did-dye the soaking wools with Phocæian

murice. Mater occiderat, sed et hæc
purple. (Her) mother had-fallen [died], but and [also] she

10] fuerat de plebe, que æqua suo viro.
had-been from the commonalty, and equal to her man

Tamen illa quæsierat memorabile nomen
[husband]. Yet she had-sought a memorable name

studio per Lydas urbes; quamvis orta
by application through the Lydian cities; although arisen

parvâ domo, habitabat parvis Hypæpis.
from a small house, she did-well in the small Hypæpæ.

Nymphæ deseruere vineta sui Tymoli;
The Nymphs deserted the vineyards of their Tymolus:

15] Pactolides Nymphæ deseruere suas undas.
the Pactolian Nymphs deserted their waters.

Nec solum juvabat spectare vestes factas;
Nor only it did-delight to view the robes being made;

tùm quoque, cum fierent tantus
then also, when they might-be-made (were being made) so-great

decor adfuit arti. Sive glomerabat
beauty was-present to the art. Whether she did-make-round

rudem lanam in primos orbes, seu subigebat
the rough wool into the first circles, or did-reduce

20] opus digitis, que mollibat repetita
the work with fingers, and did-soften the repeated [re-worked]

vellere æquantia nebulas longo tractu; sive
fleeces equalling the mists with long drawing; whether

versabat teretem fusum levi pollice, seu
she did-revolve the taper spindle with light thumb, or

pingebat acu; scires
did-paint [embroider] with the needle; thou mightest-know (her)

doctam (esse) à Pallade. Quod tamen ipsa
to have-been-taught by Pallas. Which however she

negat, que offensa tantâ magistrâ, ait:
denies, and offended with-so-great a mistress, she says:

“Certet mecum; est nihil quod,
“She may-contend with me; there-is nothing which, being

25] victa, recusem.” Pallas simulat anum;
conquered, I may-refuse.” Pallas feigns an old-woman;

que addit falsos canos in tempora, et quoque
and adds false hoary (locks) unto (her) temples, and also
sustinet infirmos artus baculo.
sustains (her) infirm limbs with a staff.

Tunc sic orsa (est) loqui: "Grandior ætas
Then thus she-began to speak: "Very-great age
habet non omnia quæ fugiamus. Usus
has not all (things) which we may-shun. Experience
venit ab seris annis. Sperne ne meum consilium.
comes from late years. Despise not my counsel.

Maxima fama faciendæ lanæ [30
The greatest fame of making [working] wool

petatur tibi inter mortales. Cede deæ,
may-be-sought to [by] thee among mortals. Yield to a goddess,

que roga veniam, temeraria, tuis dictis,
and ask pardon, rash (woman), for thy sayings,

supplice voce. Illa dabit veniam roganti."
with suppliant voice. She will-give pardon to (thee) asking."

Adspicit hanc torvis, que relinquit
She looks-at her with stern (eyes), and leaves

incepta fila, que vix retinens manum,
the begun threads, and scarcely restraining (her) hand,

que confessa iram vultibus, [35
and having-confessed anger by (her) looks,

resecutu-est obscuram Pallada talibus
she followed the obscure [disguised] Pallas with such

dictis: "Venis inops mentis, que confecta
sayings: "Thou comest destitute of mind, and wasted

longâ senectâ, et nocet vixisse
by a long old-age, and it hurts (thee) to have lived

nimum-diu. Si qua nurus est tibi, si qua
too-long. If any daughter-in-law is to thee, if any

filia est tibi, audiat istas voces. Est
daughter is to thee, she may-hear those voices [speeches]. There-is

satis consilii mihi in me. Neve putes
enough of counsel for me in me. Nor mayest-thou-think

profecisse monendo; eadem [40
to have-profited by advising; (there is) the same

sententia nobis. Cur venit non ipsa? Cur
 opinion to us. Why comes-she not herself? Why
 vitat hæc certamina?" Tunc dea ait:
 avoids-she these contests?" Then the goddess says:

"Venit, que removit anilem formam,
 "She has-come, and removed the old-womanish form.
 que exhibuit Pallada. Nymphæ que Myg-
 and exhibited (herself) Pallas. The nymphs and the Myg-
 donides nurus venerantur numina (*pl.*):
 donian daughters-in-law [women] venerate the divinity:

45] virgo sola interrita-est. Sed tamen erubuit,
 the virgin alone was-unfrightened. But yet she blushed,
 que subitus rubor notavit ora (*pl.*) invita
 and a sudden redness marked (her) countenance unwilling

que rursus evanuit, ut ær solet fieri
 (to show it), and again vanished, as the air is wont to be-made
 purpureus cùm primùm Aurora movetur, et post
 purple [red] when first the Morning is moved, and after

breve tempus candescere ab ictu
 a short time to become-white from the stroke [rays]
 Solis. Perstat in incepto, que cupidine
 of the Sun. She persists in (her) undertaking, and with desire

50] stolidæ palmæ ruit in sua fata.
 of foolish palm [victory] she rushes unto her-own fates.

Enim neque nata Jove recusat, nec monet
 For neither (Pallas) born from Jupiter refuses, nor advises
 ulteriùs, nec jam differt certamina. Mora haud;
 farther, nor now defers the contests. Delay (is) not;

ambæ constituunt diversis partibus, et intendunt
 both arrange in separate parts, and direct
 geminas telas gracili stamine. Tela vincita-est
 the two webs with slender thread. The web was-bound

55] jugo; arundo secernit stamen;
 to the yoke [beam]; the reed separates the thread [warp];
 medium subtemen inseritur acutis radiis,
 the middle wool is-inserted with the sharp rays

quod digiti expediunt, atque ductum
 [shuttle], which the fingers arrange, and (being) led

inter stamina, insecti dentes feriunt percusso
between the threads, the notched teeth strike with struck

pectine. Utraque festinant (*pl.*); que cinctæ
comb. Each hasten; and girded

vestes ad pectora movent docta
(as to) garments to the breasts they move (their) learned

brachia, studio fallente laborem. Et [60
[skilful] arms, desire deceiving the labour. And

illic purpura quæ sensit Tyrium aënum
there purple which has-perceived a Tyrian brazen (cauldron)

textitur, et tenues umbræ parvi discriminis,
is-woven, and the slight shades of little distinction,

qualis arcus ab imbre percussis solibus (*pl.*)
like-as the bow from [after] a shower struck by the sun

solet inficere longum cælum ingenti
is-wont to tint the long heaven with large

curvamine, in quo cùm mille diversi colores
curve, in which when [although] a thousand different colours

niteant, tamen transitus ipse fallit spec- [65
may-glitter, yet the transition itself deceives the view-

tantia lumina, usque adeò quod tangit
ing eyes, until so-much [to such a degree] what touches

est idem; tamen ultima distant. Et illic
is the same; yet the last differ. And there

lentum aurum immittitur filis, et vetus
the pliant gold is-interwoven to the threads, and an ancient

argumentum deducitur in telâ. Pallas pingit
subject is-drawn-out in the web. Minerva paints

scopulum Mavortis in Cecropiâ
| the rock of Mars [the Areopagus] in the Cecropian

arce, et antiquam litem de nomine [70
citadel, and the ancient contention concerning the name

terræ. Bis sex cœlestes sedent augustâ
of the land. Twice six celestials sit with august

gravitate altis sedibus, Jove medio. Sua
gravity in high seats, Jupiter (being) the middle. His-own

facies inscribit quemque deorum. Imago Jovis
face describes each of the gods. The picture of Jupiter

est regalis. Facit deum pelagi stare que
is regal. She makes the god of the sea to stand and

75] ferire adspera saxa longo tridente, que
to strike the rough rocks with long trident, and

ferum exsiluisse è medio vulnere;
a beast [horse] to have-leaped-out out-of the middle wound;

quo pignore vindicet urbem. At dat
by which pledge he may-claim the city. But she gives

sibi clypeum, dat hastam acutæ cuspidis;
to herself a shield, she gives a spear of sharp point;

dat galeam capiti: pectus defenditur
she gives a helmet to the head: the breast is-defended

ægide; que simulat terram percussam de
by the ægis; and she feigns the earth struck from

80] suâ cuspidè edere fœtum canentis
her-own spear-point to bring-forth the product of the hoary

olivæ cum baccis, que deos mirari. Victoria
olive with the berries, and the gods to admire. The victory

finis operi. Tamen ut æmula laudis
(is) the end to the work. Yet that the rival of (her) praise

intelligat exemplis, quod pretium speret
may-understand by examples, what price [punishment] she may-hope

pro tam furialibus ausis, addit quattuor
[expect] for so furious darings, she adds four

85] certamina in quattuor pares, clara
contests into four parts, bright [conspicuous]

suo colore, distincta brevibus sigillis.
with their-own colour, distinguished with short [little] seals.

Unus angulus habet Threïciam Rhodopen, et
One corner has the Thracian Rhodope, and

Hæmon; nunc gelidos montes, quondam mortalia
Hæmus; now cold mountains, once mortal

corpora, qui tribuere sibi nomina summorum
bodies, who attributed to themselves the names of the highest

90] deorum. Altera pars habet
gods [Jupiter and Juno]. The other part has

miserabile fatum Pygmææ matris. Juno
the miserable fate of the Pygmæan mother. Juno

jussit hanc victam certamine esse gruem,
ordered this (woman) overcome in contest to be a crane,

que indicere bellum suis populis. Et pingit
and to declare war to her-own peoples. And she paints

Antigonen quondam ausam contendere cum
Antigone once having-dared to contend with

consorte magni Jovis; quam regia Juno vertit
the consort of great Jupiter; whom royal Juno turned

in voluerem: nec Ilion profuit illi, ve [95
into a bird: neither Ilion profited to her, or

pater Laomedon, quin ipsa candida
(her) father Laomedon, but-that herself (as) a white

ciconia sumtis pennis plaudat sibi
crane with taken [assumed] wings she may-applaud to herself

crepitante rostro. Solus angulus qui superest
with crackling beak. The only corner which remains

habet orbem Cinyran, que is amplexens gradus
has the bereft Cinyras, and he embracing the steps

templi, membra suarum natarum, que
of the temple, the limbs of his-own daughters, and

jacens saxo videtur lacrymare. Circuit [100
lying on the stone seems to weep. She encircles

extremas oras pacalibus oleis. Is est
the extreme borders with peaceful olive-trees. That is

modus, que facit finem operis
the boundary [end], and she makes an end of the work

suâ arbore.
with her-own tree.

Mæonis designat Europen elusam ima-
The Mæonian [Arachne] designs Europa deluded by the re-

gine tauri, putares taurum verum,
semblance of a bull, thou mightest-think the bull true [real],

freta vera. Ipsa videtur spectare relictas
the seas true. Herself seems to view the left

terras, et clamare suas comites, que vereri [105
lands, and to call-to her companions, and to fear

tactum assilientis aquæ, que reducere
the torch of the leaping water, and to withdraw (her)

timidas plantas. Et fecit Asterien teneri
fearful feet. And she made Asterie to be-held

luctante aquilâ: fecit Ledam recubare sub
by a struggling eagle: she made Leda to recline under

olorinis alis: addidit, ut Jupiter celatus
swanny wings: she added, how Jupiter concealed

110] imagine Satyri, implêrit pulchra
in the image of a Satyr, may-have-filled the fair

Nycteïda gemino fœtu: fuerit
Nyctean [Antiope] with a double offspring: (how) he may-have-been

Amphitryon, cùm cepit te, Tirynthia;
Amphitryon, when he took thee, Tirynthian [Alcmena];

ut aureus luserit Danaën ignis
how golden he may-have-deluded Danaë (how as) a flame

luserit Asopida; pastor
he may-have-deluded the Asopian [Ægina]; a shepherd (he deceived)

Mnemosynen; varius serpens, Deïda. Posuit
Mnemosyne; a variegated serpent, Proserpine. She placed

115] quoque te, Neptune, mutatum torvo
also thee, O Neptune, changed in a grim

juvenco, in Æoliâ virgine. Tu visus
bullock, in the Æolian virgin [Arne]. Thou | being seen

Enipeus gignis Aloidas; aries
[being changed into] Enipeus begettest the Aloidæ; (as) a ram

fallis Bisaltida. Et mitissima
thou deceivest the Bisaltian [Theophanes]. And the most-mild

mater frugum flava comas, sensit
mother of fruits [Ceres], yellow (as to) hairs, perceived

te equum: mater volucris equi,
thee (as) a horse: the mother of the winged horse, [Medusa],

crinita colubris, sensit te avem: Melantho
haired with snakes, perceived thee (as) a bird: Melantho

120] sensit delphina. Reddidit omnibus
perceived (thee as) a dolphin. She rendered to all

his que suam faciem que faciem locorum
these both their-own appearance and the appearance of the places.

Phœbus est illïc imagine agrestis, que ut
Phœbus is there in likeness of a rustic, and how

modò gesserit pennas accipitris, modò
 now he may-have-borne the wings of a hawk, now

terga (*pl.*) leonis: ut pastor luserit
 the back of a lion: how (as) a shepherd he may-have-deluded

Macareïda Issen. Ut Liber deceperit Eri-
 Macareian Isse. How Bacchus may-have-deceived Eri-

gonen falsâ uvâ. Ut Saturnus
 gone by a false grape. How Saturn may have [125

creârit geminum Chirona equo.
 begotten the double [biformed] Chiron from a horse.

Ultima pars telæ, circumdata tenui limbo,
 The last part of the web, surrounded with a fine border,

habet flores intertextos nexilibus hederis.
 has flowers interwoven with wreathed ivies.

Non Pallas, non Livor possit carpere
 Not Minerva, not Envy may-be-able to pluck [carp-at]

illud opus. Flava virago doluit
 that work. The yellow [beautiful] heroine [Pallas] grieved

successu; et rupit pictas vestes, [130
 at the success; and broke the painted garments,

coelestia crimina. Que ut tenebat
 (describing) the celestial crimes. And as she did-hold

radium de Cytoriacò monte,
 a ray [shuttle] from the Cytorian mountain (famous for its

percussit ter quater frontem
 box-wood), she struck | thrice four-times [many-times] the forehead

Idmoniaë Arachnes. Infelix, tulit non,
 of the Idmonian Arachne. (She) unhappy, bore (it) not,

que animosa ligavit guttura (*pl.*) laqueo.
 and spirited she bound (her) throat with a noose.

Pallas miserata levavit pendentem; [135
 Minerva having-pitied alleviated (her) hanging;

atque ita dixit: "Improba, vive quidem,
 and thus said: "Wicked (woman), live indeed,

tamen pende; que ne sis segura futuri,
 yet hang; and lest thou mayest-be secure of the future,

eadem lex poenæ esto dicta
 the same law [condition] of punishment be said [appointed]

tuc generi que seris nepotibus (*pl.*)” Post
to thy race and to late posterity.” After

ea discēdens, spargit succis Heca-
these (things) departing, she sprinkles (her) with juices of Heca-

teïdos herbæ, et extemplò comæ tactæ
tean herb [of wolf-bane], and forthwith the hairs touched

140] tristi medicamine defluxere, que
with the sad application flowed-away [fell-off], and

cum his et naris et auris: que caput
with these both the nose and the ear: and the head

parvæ quoque toto corpore, fit
(of her) small also in the whole body, becomes

minimum. Exiles digiti hærent in latere pro
very small. Slender fingers adhere on the side for

cruribus. Venter habet cætera: de
legs. The belly has [occupies] the other (parts): from

quo illa remittit stamen, et aranea exercet
which she lets-down a thread, and (as) a spider exercises

145] antiquas telas.
[spins] (her) ancient webs.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. VI. 146—312.)

DE NIOBE. CONCERNING NIOBE.

Tota Lydia fremit, que rumor facti
The whole Lydia resounds, and the report of the deed
it per oppida Phrygiæ, et occupat
goes through the towns of Phrygia, and occupies

magnum orbem sermonibus. Niobe cognoverat
the great globe with discourses. Niobe had-known

illam ante suos thalamos, tùm
her [Arachne] before her bridal-chambers [marriage], then

cùm virgo colebat Mæoniam que Sipy-
when a virgin she did-cultivate [inhabit] Mæonia and Sipy-

lum. Nec tamen, admonita-est poenâ
lus. Nor however, was she-admonished by the punishment

Arachnes popularis, **cedere** [5
of Arachne | belonging-to-her-country [her countrywoman], to yield

coelitibus, que **uti minoribus** **verbis**
to the celestials, and to use less (presumptuous) words.

Multa **dabant** **animos.** **Enim**
Many (things) did-give [contributed to augment] (her) spirits [pride]. For

sed nec artes conjugis, nec genus
but neither the arts of (her) husband, nor the birth [descent]

amborum, que **potentia magni regni, sic**
of (them) both, and the power of a great kingdom, so

placueret illi, (quamvis cuncta ea placebant,)
pleased to her, (although all those (things) did please,)

ut sua progenies: et Niobe dicta foret
as her offspring: and Niobe might-have-been-called

felicissima matrum, si visa-fuisset [10
the most-happy of mothers, if she might-have-seemed

non sibi. **Nam Manto, sata Tiresiâ, præ-**
(so) not to herself. For Manto, sprung from Tiresias, fore-

scia venturi, concita divino
knowing of (the thing) about-to-come, excited by a divine

motu. vaticinata-fuerat per medias vias:
movement, had-propheesied through the middle ways:

“Ismenides, ite frequentes et date thura
“Theban-women, go frequent [in numbers] and give incenses

Latonæ que duobus Latonigenis [15
to Latona and to the two Latona-born [Apollo and Diana]

cum piâ prece, que innectite crinem lauro.
with pious prayer, and bind the hair with laurel.

Latona jubet meo ore.” Paretur; et omnes
Latona commands by my mouth.” It-is-obeyed; and all

Thebaides ornant sua tempora jussis
the Theban-women adorn their temples with the commanded

frondibus, que dant thura et precantia verba
boughs, and give incenses and praying words

sanctis flammis. Ecce Niobe venit celeberrima
to the sacred flames. Behold Niobe comes most-attended

turbâ comitum, spectabilis Phrygiis [20
by a crowd of companions, remarkable by Phrygian

vestibus intexto auro, et formosa, quantum
garments with interwoven gold, and beautiful, as-much-as

ira sinit; que movens capillos, inmissos per
anger allows; and moving (her) locks, hanging-down through

utrumque humerum cum decoro capite,
over] each shoulder with (her) graceful head,

constitit; que ut alta circumtulit superbos
she stood; and when lofty she bore-around (her) proud

oculos, inquit: "Quis furor præponere auditos
eyes, she said: "What madness to prefer heard-of

25] cœlestes visis! aut cur Latona colitur
celestials to seen (gods)! or why Latona is-worshipped

per aras? Adhuc meum numen est sine thure.
through altars? As-yet my divinity is without incense.

Tantalus auctor mihi, cui soli
Tantalus (is) the author [father] to me, to whom alone

licuit tangere mensas Superorum.
it was-allowed to touch the tables of the Gods.

Soror Pleïadum est genitri mihi; maxi-
A sister of the Pleiades [Taygeta] is mother to me; very-

mus Atlas est avus qui fert ætherium
great Atlas is grand-father (to me), who bears the ethereal

30] axem cervicibus. Jupiter alter avus
axle on necks. Jupiter (is) the other grandfather

Quoque glorior illo socero.
[my father's father]. Also I boast in him (as) a father-in-law.

Phrygiæ gentes metuunt me; regia Cadmi
The Phrygian nations fear me; the palace of Cadmus

est sub me dominâ; que mœnia commissa
is under me (as) mistress; and the walls composed [built]

fidibus (pl.) mei mariti cum populis reguntur
by the lyre of my husband with the peoples are-ruled

que à me que viro. In quæcunque partem
both by me and by (my) husband. Into whatever part

35] domûs adverto lumina, immensæ opes
of the house I turn the eyes, immense riches

spectantur. Accedit eodem facies
are-beheld. There comes-in-addition to-the-same a face

ligna *deâ.* *Adjice* *huc* *septem* *natas*
 worthy of a goddess. Add hither [to this] seven daughters

et totidem juvenes, et mox que generos que
 and as-many youths, and by-and-by both sons-in-law and

nurus. *Quærite nunc quam causam nostra*
 daughters-in-law. Seek now what cause our

superbia habeat: Audete præferre mihi Titanida
 pride may-have: Dare-ye to prefer to me Titanian

Latonam, satam nescio quo Cæo? cui [40]
 Latona, sprung (from) I know-not what Cæus? to whom

quondam parituræ maxima terra negavit
 once about-to-bring-forth the very-great earth denied

exiguam sedem. *Nec vestra dea re-*
 a small seat [settlement]. Nor your goddess was-

cepta-est cœlo, nec humo, nec aquis.
 received in heaven, nor on the ground, nor on the waters.

Erat exul mundi, donec Delos,
 She was banished of [from] the world, until Delos,

miserata vagantem, dixit: 'Tu erras
 having pitied (her) wandering, said: 'Thou wanderest

hospita in terris, ego in undis,' que dedit [45]
 a stranger in the earths, I in the waters,' and gave

instabilem locum. Illa facta parens
 (her) an unsteady place. She (was) made a parent

duorum: hæc est septima pars nostri uteri.
 of two: this is the seventh part of our womb.

Sum felix: enim quis neget hoc? Que manebo
 I am happy: for who may-deny this? And I shall-remain

felix: quoque quis dubitet hoc? Copia fecit me
 happy: also who may-doubt this? Plenty has-made me

tutam. Sum major quàm cui Fortuna
 safe. I am greater than (one) to whom Fortune

possit nocere; que ut eripiat [50]
 may-be-able to hurt. and as [although] she may-snatch-away

multa relinquet multò plura mihi. Jam
 many (things) she will-leave by much more to me. Already

mea bona excessêre metum. Fingite aliquid
 my goods have-surpassed fear. Feign [suppose] something

posse demi huic populo meorum
to be-able to be-taken from this people [number] of my

natorum; tamen spoliata non redigar ad
children; yet being despoiled I 'shall not 'be-reduced to

55] numerum duorum. [Quantam distabat
the number of two. [How different-is-it

ab orbâ turba Latonæ!] Ite sacris,
from the childless train of Latona!] Go from the sacrifices,

properate sacris, que ponite laurum
hasten from the sacrifices, and place the laurel from (your)

capillis. Deponunt, et relinquunt sacra
locks. They 'place (it) 'down, and leave the sacrifices

infecta, que quod licet, venerantur numen
unfinished, and what is-permitted, worship the divinity

Latonæ tacito murmure. Dea indignata-
of Latonæ with silent murmur. The goddess was-indig-

est, que locuta-est cum geminâ prole in
nant, and spoke with (her) double offspring in

60] summo vertice Cynthi talibus dictis:
the highest top of Cynthus in such sayings:

"En ego, vestra parens, animosa vobis (abl.)
"Lo I, your parent, spirited [proud] you

creatis, et cessura nulli dearum, nisi
being-created, and about-to-yeild to no-one of the goddesses, unless

Junoni, dubitor, an sim dea: que
to Juno, am-doubted, whether I may-be a goddess: and

arceor cultis aris per omnia sæcula, nisi
I am-driven from worshipped altars through all ages, unless

vos, O nati succurritis. Nec hic solus
you, O children, aid (me). Nor (is) this the only

dolor. Tantalus adjecit convicia diro
grief. Tantalian [Niobe] has-added reproaches to the dreadful

65] facto, que ausa-est postponere vos suis
deed, and has-dared | to place-after you to-her-own

natis; et dixit me
[to esteem you less than her own] children; and has-said me (to be)

orbam (quod recidat in ipsam): et scelerata
bereft (which may-it-fall upon herself). and wicked

exhibuit paternam linguam."
 she has-shown | (her) paternal tongue [a tongue like that of her

father Tantalus]." Latona erat adjectura preces his
 father Tantalus]." Latona was about-to-add prayers to these

relatis: "Desine querelas," Phœbus ait.
 (things) related: "Cease complaints," Phœbus says.

"Longa mora pœnæ." Phœbe dixit [70
 "(It is) a long delay of punishments." Diana said

idem, que tecti nubibus contige-
 the same (thing), and covered [concealed] by clouds they had-

rant Cadmeida arcem celeri lapsu
 reached the Cadmeian [Theban] citadel with swift gliding

per aëra. Erat planus campus, que
 through the air. There was a level plain, and

patens latè prope mœnia, pulsatus assiduus
 extending widely near the walls, beaten by continual

equis; ubi turba rotarum que dura ungula
 horses; where a crowd of wheels and the hard hoof

mollierant glebas subjectas. Ibi pars de [75
 had-softened the clods placed-under. There part from

septem genitis Amphione conscendunt in fortes
 the seven begotten by Amphion mount upon the strong

equos, que premunt terga rubentia Tyrio
 horses, and press the backs [trappings] red with Tyrian

fuco; que moderantur habenas graves auro.
 dye; and guide the reins heavy with gold.

È quibus Ismenos, qui quondam fuerat prima
 Out-of whom Ismenos, who once had-been the first

sarcina suæ matri, dum flectit quadrupedes
 burden to his mother, while he bends the quadruped

cursus in certum orbem que coërcet spu- [80
 courses into a certain circle and restrains the foam-

mantia ora: "Hei mihi!" conclamat; que fixus
 in mouths: "Alas to me!" he cries-out; and pierced

in medio pectore gerit tela; que frenis
 in the middle breast bears weapons; and the reins

remissis moriente manu defluit
 being loosed from dying hand he flows-down [falls-down]

paulatim à dextro armo in
by degrees from the right shoulder (of the horse) upon

latus. Proximus, Sipylus, sonitu pharetræ
(his) side. The next, Sipylus, the sound of the quiver

85] audito per inane, dabat frena;
being-heard through empty (space), did-give reins [fled]

veluti cùm rector præsciis imbris fugit
as when a ruler [pilot] foreknowing of a shower [storm] flees

nube visâ, que undique deducit
a cloud being-seen, and on-all-sides draws-out [unfurls]

pendentia carbasa, ne quâ levis aura
the hanging sails, lest by-any-means the slight breeze

effluat. Tamen telum non evitabile con-
might-escape. Nevertheless the dart not avoidable tol-

sequitur dantem frena, que sagitta tremens
lows (him) giving the reins, and the arrow trembling

90] hæsit summâ cervice, et nudum
adhered on the highest [top of the] neck, and the naked

ferrum exstabat de gutture. Ille, pronus
iron did-stand-out from the throat. He, inclined

ut erat, volvitur per admissa colla que
(forward) as he was, is-rolled over the speeded necks and

jubas; et foedat tellurem calido sanguine.
manes; and stains the earth with warm blood.

Infelix Phœdimus et Tantalus, hæres nominis
The unhappy Phœdimus and Tantalus, the heir of the name

aviti, ut imposuère finem
belonging-to-his-grandfather, when they placed an end

95] solito labori, transierant ad juvenile
to the accustomed labour, had-gone-over to the youthful

opus nitidæ palæstræ; et jam contu-
work of the neat wrestling-place; and already they had-brought-

lerant pectora luctantia pectoribus arcto nexu;
together breasts struggling with breasts in close embrace;

cùm sagitta concita tento cornu
when the arrow urged [shot] from the stretched horn [bow]

trajecit utrumque, juncti sicut erant. Ingemuère
pierced each, joined as they were. They groaned

simul, simul **posuêre** **solo** **membra**
 together; together they placed on the soil (their) limbs
incurvata **dolore; simul jacentes** **versârunt** [100
 curved by pain; together lying they rolled
 suprema **lumina,** **simul** **exhalârunt**
 (their) last [dying] lights [eyes], together they expired
 animam. **Alphenor** **adspicit, que** **plangens**
 (their) life. Alphenor perceives, and beating
 laniata **pectora,** **advolat** **ut** **allevet**
 (his) torn breasts, he flies-to (them) that he may-lift-up
 gelidos artus **complexibus; que cadit** **pio**
 (their) cold limbs with embraces; and falls in the pious
 officio: nam Delius **rumpit** **intima**
 [affectionate] duty: for Delian [Apollo] breaks the inmost
præcordia illi **fatifero ferro. Quod simul** [105
 vitals to him with the fatal iron. Which as-soon-as
eductum, pars pulmonis **eruta-est** **in hamis;**
 drawn-out, part of the lungs was-torn-out in the hooks
 que cruor effusus-est **in auras (pl.) cum**
 [barbs]; and the gore was-poured-forth into air with
animâ. At non simplex vulnus afficit **intonsum**
 life. But not a simple wound affects the unshorn
Damasichthona. Ictus-erat quâ crus incipit
 Damasichthon. He had-been-struck where the leg begins
 esse, et quâ nervosus poples facit mollia [110
 to be, and where the sinewy knee makes soft [pliant]
internodia. Que dùm tentat trahere exitiabile
 joints. And while he tries to draw the destructive
telum **manu, altera sagitta acta-est** **tenus**
 dart with (his) hand, another arrow was-driven as-far-as
 pennis per jugulum. Sanguis expulit
 the feathers through the throat. The blood thrust-out
hanc, que ejaculatus se in altum, **emicat**
 this, and having-darted itself | into high [on high], bounds-forth
et prosilit **aurâ terebratâ longè.** [115
 and leaps-forward in the air pierced afar.
Ilioneus ultimus sustulerat brachia non profectura
 Ilioneus last had-raised (his) arms not about-to-profit

precando, que dixerat: "O omnes communiter
by praying, and had-said: "O gods all commonly

ignarus non omnes esse
[in-common] ignorant [not knowing] (that) not all (ought) to be

rogandos, parcite." Arcitenens erat
te-be-entreated, spare." The Bow-possessing [Apollo] was

motus cùm jam telum fuit non revocabile:
moved [affected] when already the dart was not recallable:

120] tamen ille occidit minimo vulnere, corde
but he fell with the least wound, the heart

percusso non altâ sagittâ.
being-struck not with deep arrow.

Fama mali, que dolor populi, que
The report of the evil, and the grief of the people, and

lacrymæ suorum, fecêre matrem certam
the tears of her own (friends), made the mother certain

tâm-subitæ ruinæ, mirantem potuisse,
of so-sudden ruin, wondering (the gods) to have-been-able,

que irascentem, quòd Superi ausi-essent hoc,
and being-angry, because the Gods might-have-dared this,

125] quòd haberent tantum juris. Nam pater
because they might-have so-much of right. For the father

Amphion moriens finierat dolorem pariter cum
Amphion dying, had-ended grief together with

luce, ferro adacto per pectus.
the light [life], an iron (sword) being-thrust through the breast.

Hæu, quantum hæc Niobe distabat ab illâ Niobe,
Alas, how-much this Niobe did-differ from that Niobe,

quæ modo submoverat populum Latois aris,
who just-now had-removed the people from Latonian altars,

et resupina tulerat gressus per mediam
and lofty [proud] had-borne (her) steps through the middle

130] urbem, invidiosa suis; at nunc
city, exciting-envy to her-own (friends); but now

miseranda vel hosti! Incumbit gelidis
to be-pitied even to [by] an enemy! She lies-on to the cold

corporibus, et dispensat suprema oscula per
bodies, and distributes last kisses through [among]

omnes natos nullo ordine. A quibus tendens
all (her) sons in no regularity. From whom stretching
liventia brachia ad cœlum, dixit: "Pascere,
(her) livid arms to heaven, she said: "Be-fed,
crudelis Latonæ, nostro dolore; [pascere," ait;
cruel Latona, on our grief; [be-fed," she says;
"que satia tua pectora meo luctu;] que [135
"and satiate thy breasts with my mourning;] and
satia ferum cor. Per septem funera offeror:
satisfy (thy) fierce heart Through seven deaths I am-carried-
exulta; que victrix inimica triumphat.
out (to be-buried): exult: and (as) a victorious enemy triumph.
Autem cur victrix? Plura supersunt mihi
But why victorious? More (things) survive to me
miseræ quàm tibi felici. Quoque post tot
wretched than to thee happy. Also [even] after so-many
funera vinco." Dixerat; nervus insonuit [140
deaths I conquer." She had-said; the bow-string sounded
ab contento arcu, qui conterruit omnes, præter
from the stretched bow, which frightened all, except
Nioben unam. Illa est audax malo. Sorores
Niobe one [alone]. She is bold by evil. The sisters
stabant cum atris vestibus ante toros fratrum
did-stand with black garments before the beds of the brothers
demisso crine. Una è quibus, trahens tela
with let-down hair. One out-of whom, drawing the weapons
hærentia viscere (*sing.*), moribunda, relan- [145
sticking in the bowels, dying, grew-
guis ore imposito fratri. Altera
faint with mouth placed-on to (her) brother. Another having
conata solari miseram parentem, subito con-
endeavoured to console the wretched parent, suddenly be-
ticuit, que duplicata-est cæco vulnere.
came-silent, and was-doubled by a blind [hidden] wound.
[Que pressit non ora, nisi postquam spiritus
[And repressed not (her) mouths, unless after-that the breath
exit.] Hæc fugiens frustrâ, collabitur; illa
goes-out.] This (sister) fleeing in-vain, falls; that

- 150] immoritur sorori: hæc latet;
 (one) dies 'to [on] (her) 'sister: this (one) lies-hid;
 videres illam trepidare. Que sex datis
 thou mightest-see that (sister) to tremble. And six being-giver
 leto, que passis diversa vulnera, ultima
 to death, and having-suffered different wounds, the last
 restabat, quam mater tegens toto corpore
 did-remain, whom the mother covering over (her) whole body
 totâ veste, clamavit: "Relinque unam,
 with whole garment, cried-out: "Leave the (only) one,
 que minimam; posco minimam que unam
 and the least; I ask the least and the (only) one
 155] de multis." Que dum rogat, pro quâ
 out-of many." And while she asks, (she) for whom
 rogat, occidit. Orba resedit inter exanimis
 she asks, fell. Bereft she sat-down among (her) lifeless
 natos, que natas, que virum: que dirigit
 sons, and daughters, and husband: and she grew-stiff
 malis. Aura movet nullos capillos. In
 with evils [misfortunes]. The air moves no locks. In
 vultu est color sine sanguine: lumina
 (her) countenance there-is colour without blood: (her) lights
 stant immota moestis genis: est nihil
 [eyes] stand unmoved in (her) sad cheeks: there-is nothing
 160] vivum in imagine. Quoque
 (like-to) a live (person) in (her) likeness. Also
 lingua ipsa interiùs congelat cum duro palato,
 the tongue itself within freezes-together with the hard palate,
 et venæ desistunt posse moveri. Nec
 and the veins cease to be-able to be-moved. Neither
 cervix potest flecti, nec brachia reddere
 the neck is-able to be-bent, nor the arms to render [perform]
 gestus, nec pes ire. Quoque saxum est intra
 gestures, nor the foot to go. Also stone is within
 viscera. Tamen flet, et circumdata tur-
 the bowels. Yet she weeps, and being-surrounded by a whirl-
 165] bine validi venti rapta-est
 wind of strong wind she was-snatched [hurried-away]

in patriam: ubi fixa cacumine montis
 into (her) country: there fixed on the summit of a mountain
 liquitur, et etiamnum marmora manant lacrimis.
 she is-melted, and even-yet the marbles distil tears.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. VI. 412—676.)

PROCNE, PHILOMELA, TEREUS, ET ITYS, IN
 PROCNE, PHILOMELA, TEREUS, AND ITYS, (CHANGED) INTO

AVES.

BIRDS.

Finitimi proceres coëunt: que propinquæ
 The neighbouring chiefs assemble: and the near

urbes oravêre suos reges ire ad solatia, que
 cities begged their kings to go to consolations, and

Argos, et Sparte, que Pelopeïades Mycenæ, et
 Argos, and Sparte, and Pelopian Mycenæ, and

Calydon, nondum invisâ torvæ Dianæ, que ferox
 Calydon, not-yet hateful to stern Diana, and the fierce

Orchomenos, et Corinthos nobilis ære, [5
 Orchomenos, and Corinth noble [famous] in brass,

que ferax Messene, que Patræ, que humiles Cleonæ,
 and fruitful Messene, and Patræ, and humble Cleonæ,

et Nelea Pylos, que Trœzen, ne adhuc Pittheïa,
 and Nelean Pylos, and Trœzen, not as-yet Pittheian,

que aliæ urbes quæ clauduntur ab Isthmo
 and the other cities which are-enclosed from the Isthmus

bimari, que sitæ exterius spectantur ab
 between-two-seas, and situated without are-viewed from

Isthmo bimari. Quis possit credere?
 the Isthmus between-two-seas. Who may-be-able to believe?

cessatis solæ Athenæ! (pl.) Bellum ob- [10
 you cease [loiter] alone O Athens! War op-

stitit officio, que barbara agmina subvecta
 posed to duty, and barbarian [foreign] troops carried

ponto terrebant Mopsopios muros.
 on the sea did-frighten the Mopsopian [Athenian] walls.

Threïcius Tereus fuderat hæc auxiliaribus
 Thracian Tereus had-poured [routed] these with auxiliary

armis, et habebat clarum nomen vincendo.
 arms, and did-have a bright [famous] name by conquering.

15] Quem potentem opibus (*pl.*) que viris,
 Whom (being) powerful in wealth and in men,

et ducentum genus fortè à magno
 and drawing [deriving] (his) race by-chance from great

Gradivo, Pandion junxit sibi connubio
 Mars, Pandion joined to himself by the marriage

Procnes. Non pronuba Juno, non Hymenæus,
 of Procne. Not bride-maid Juno, not Hymenæus,

non Gratia adest illi lecto Eumenides
 not the Grace is-present to that bed [wedding]. The Furies

tenuère faces raptas de funere. Eumenides
 held torches snatched from a funeral. The Furies

stravêre torum; que profanus bubo
 strewn the bed; and the profane [ill-boding] owl

20] incubuit tecto, que sedit in culmine
 brooded-on to the roof, and sat on the summit

thalami. Procne que Tereus conjuncti-sunt
 of the bridal-chamber. Procne and Tereus were-joined-together

hâc ave: facti-sunt parentes hâc ave.
 with this bird [augury]: they were-made parents with this bird

Scilicet Thracia gratata-est illis; que ipsi
 [augury]. Truly Thrace congratulated them; and themselves

egêre grates dîs; que jussêre diem vocari
 acted thanks to the gods; and they ordered the day to be-called

festam, que quâ nata claro Pandione
 festival, both in which (Procne) born from illustrious Pandion

25] data-est tyranno, que quâ Itys
 was-given to the tyrant, and in which Itys (their son)

ortus-erat. Usque adeo utilitas latet!
 had-sprung. | Until thus [so much] utility lies-concealed!

Jam Titan duxerat tempora repetiti anni
 Already the Sun had-led the times of the repeated year

per quinque autumnos, cùm Procne blandita
 through five autumns, when Procne having-caressed

viro dixit: "Si mea gratia est ulla, [30
(her) husband said: "If my favour is any,

vel mitte me sorori visendæ, vel soror
either send me to (my) sister to-be-visited, or (my) sister

veniat huc. Promittes socero
may-come [let her come] hither. Thou shalt-promise to (thy) father-

redituram parvo tempore. Dabis
in-law (her) about-to-return in a little time. Thou wilt-give

mihi vidisse germanam instar magni
to me to have-seen a sister the likeness of a great

numinis." Ille jubet carinas deduci in freta,
divinity." He orders the keels to be-led-down into the straits,

que intrat Cecropios portus velo et
and enters the Cecropian [Athenian] harbours with sail and

remige, que tangit Piræa littora. Ut [35
with rower, and touches the Piræan shores. When

primùm copia soceri data-(est)
first plenty [leave of access] of the father-in-law was given

que dextra jungitur dextræ, sermo com-
and right (hand) is-joined to right (hand), discourse is-com-

mittitur infausto omine. Cœperat referre
menced with unpropitious omen. He had-begun to relate

causam adventûs, mandata conjugis,
the cause of (his) arrival, the commands of (his) wife,

et spondere celeres recursus missæ; ecce
and to promise quick returns of (her) sent; behold

Philomela, dives magno paratu, divitior formâ,
Philomela, rich with great equipage, richer in beauty,

venit; quales solemus audire Naidas et [40
comes; such-as we are-wont to hear the Naiads and

Dryades incedere mediis-silvis, si modò
Dryads to proceed in the mid-woods, if only

des illis cultus que similes paratus.
thou mayest-give to them decorations and like equipages.

Virgine conspectâ, Tereus exarsit, non secùs
The virgin being-beheld, Tereus took-fire, not otherwise

quàm si quis supponat ignem canis
than if any-one may-place-under fire to hoary [white]

- 45] aristis, aut frondem, que cremet herbas
 ears-of-corn, or foliage [fodder], and may-burn the herbs
 positas foenilibus. . . . Est impetus illi,
 placed in hay-lofts. . . . There-is an impulse to him,
- 50] corrumpere curam comitum, que
 to corrupt [bribe] the care of (her) companions, and
 fidem nutricis, nec-non sollicitare
 the fidelity of (her) nurse, also to solicit (Philomela)
 ipsam ingentibus datis, que impendere totum
 herself with great gifts, and to expend (his) whole
 regnum, aut rapere et defendere raptam sævo
 kingdom, or to seize and to defend (her) seized by cruel
 bello. Et est nihil, quod captus effreno
 war. And there-is nothing, which (being) taken with unbridled
 amore ausit non; nec pectora capiunt
 love he dared not; nor (do his) breasts take [contain]
- 55] inclusas flammas. Que jam fert malè
 the enclosed flames. And already he bears ill
 moras, que revertitur cupido ore ad mandata
 delays, and returns with eager mouth to the commands
 Procnes, et agit sua vota sub illis. Amor
 of Procne, and acts his-own wishes under them. Love
 faciebat facundum; que quoties rogabat ulteriùs
 did-make (him) eloquent; and as-often-as he did-ask farther
 justo ferebat Procnen velle ità. Et
 (than) just he did-bear [say] Procne to wish so. And
 addidit lacrimas, tanquàm mandâsset et
 he added tears, as-if she might-have-commanded also
- 60] illas. Prô Superi, quantum cæcæ noctis
 them. O Gods, how-much of blind night
 mortalia pectora habent! Tereus creditur esse
 mortal breasts have! Tereus is-believed to be
 pius molimine ipso sceleris, que
 pious [affectionate] in the attempt itself of wickedness, and
 sumit laudem à crimine. Quid quòd
 takes praise from a crime. What [why] (shall I say) that
 Philomela cupit idem? que blanda tenens patris
 Philomela desires the same? and caressing holding paternal

humeros, lacertis petit usque [65]
[her father's] shoulders, with (her) arms seeks continually

per suam que contra suam salutem, ut eat
through her-own and against her-own safety, that she may-eat

visura sororem. . . . Genitor [70]
about-to-see (her) sister. . . . The father

vincitur prece ambarum. Illa gaudet, que
is-conquered by the prayer of both. She rejoices, and

agit grates patri; et infelix putat id
acts thanks to (her) father; and (she) unhappy thinks that

successisse duabus quod erit lugubre
to have-succeeded to the two (sisters) which will-be mournful

duabus. Jam exiguus labor restabat
to the two. Already little labour did-remain

Phœbo; que equi pulsabant spatium [75]
to Phœbus; and (his) horses did beat the space

declivis Olympi pedibus. Regales epulæ
of downward Olympus with feet. Royal banquets (are placed)

mensis, et Bacchus ponitur in auro: hinc
to the tables, and Bacchus [wine] is placed in gold: hence

sua corpora dantur placido somno. . . . [80]
their bodies are-given to calm sleep. . . .

Erat lux; et Pandion complexus
It was light; and Pandion having-embraced [taken hold of]

dextram generi euntis, commendat comi-
the right-hand of (his) son-in-law going, entrusts (his) com-

item lacrimis obortis: "Ego do hanc
panion with tears having-arisen: "I give this [Philomela]

tibi, care gener, quoniam pia caussa
to thee, dear son-in-law, because a pious [an affectionate] cause

coëgit: [et ambæ voluêre [85]
has-compelled: [and both (the sisters) have-wished (it)

tu quoque, Tereu, voluisti;] que supplex oro per
thou also, Tereus, hast-wished;] and suppliant I pray by

fidem, que cognata pectora, per Superos,
faith, and kindred breasts, by the Gods-above,

tuearis patrio amore; et remittas
mayest-thou-defend (her) with paternal love; and mayest-thou-send-back

mihî quamprimùm dulce lenimen sollicitæ
to me as-soon-as-possible the sweet solace of anxious

90] senectæ (omnis mora erit longa nobis). Tu
old-age (every delay will-be long to us). Thou

quoque, Philomela, quamprimùm, si est ulla
also, Philomela, as-soon-as-possible, if there-is any

pietas, redito ad me, (est satis sororem esse
affection, return to me, (it is enough (for your) sister to be

procul.)" Mandabat, que pariter dabat oscula
at-a-distance.)" He did-charge, and likewise did-give kisses

suæ natæ, et mites lacrimæ cadebant inter
to his daughter, and gentle tears did-fall between

mandata. Que poposcit dextas utriusque
the commands. And he required the right (hands) of each

95] ut pignus fidei; que junxit datas inter
as a pledge of faith; and joined (them) given between

se, que jubet salutent ore natam
themselves, and he orders they may-salute with mouth (his) daughter

que nepotem absentes pro se memori; que
and grandson being-absent for himself mindful; and

vix dixit supremum vale, ore pleno
scarcely said the last farewell, with mouth full

singultibus; que timuit præsentia suæ mentis.
with sobbings; and he feared the bodings of his mind.

Ut semel Philomela imposita-est pictæ carinæ,
When once Philomela was-placed-in to the painted keel

100] que fretum admotum-est remis, que
[ship], and the sea was-applied to the oars, and

tellus repulsa-est; "Vicimus," barbarus
the earth was-thrust-back; "We have-conquered," the barbarian

exclamat: "mea vota feruntur cum me;" et detor-
exclaims: "my wishes are-borne with me;" and he turns-

quet lumen nusquam ab illâ. Non aliter
aside the light [eye] nowhere from her. Not otherwise

quàm cùm prædator ales Jovis aduncis
than when the plundering bird of Jupiter [the eagle] with hooked

105] pedibus deposuit leporem in alto nido:
feet has-deposited a hare in high nest:

est nulla fuga capto; raptor spectat
 there-is no flight (to him) taken; the plunderer views
 sua præmia. Que jam iter effectum-(est); que
 his rewards. And already the voyage was-completed; and
 jam exierant fessis puppibus, in
 already they had-gone-out from the weary poops [ship], | into
 sua littora, cùm rex trahit
 their-own shores [upon the shore], when the king drags [Phitomela]
 natam Pandione in alta stabula, obscure
 born from Pandion into high stables, obscure
 vetustis silvis; atque ibi superat vi [110
 with ancient woods; and there overcomes by force (her)
 pallentem, que trepidam, et timentem cuncta,
 pale, and trembling, and fearing all (things),
 et jam rogantem cum lacrimis, ubi germana
 and now asking with tears, where (her) sister
 sit; parente sæpè clamato frustra, sæpè
 may-be; (her) parent often being-called-on in-vain, often
 suâ sorore, super omnia magnis
 her sister (being-called-on), above all (things) the great
 divis. Illa tremit, velut pavens agna, quæ [115
 gods. She trembles, as a fearful lamb, which
 saucia excussa ore cani lupi,
 wounded shaken-from [escaped] from the mouth of a hoary wolf,
 nondum videtur sibi tuta; que ut columba,
 not-yet seems to herself safe; and as a dove,
 plumis madefactis suo sanguine, horret
 with feathers made-wet with her-own blood, shudders
 adhuc, que timet avidos ungues quibus hæserat.
 as-yet, and fears the greedy talons to which she had-stuck.
 Mox ubi mens rediit, laniata pas-
 Soon when mind [understanding] returned, torn (as to her) dis-
 sos capillos, [similis lugenti, lacertis [120
 hevelled locks, [like to (one) mourning, arms
 cæsis plangore,] intendens palmas,
 being-beaten with wailing,] stretching-out the palms [hands],
 ait: "Prô, Barbare, diris factis! Prô
 she said: "O, Barbarian, by dreadful deeds! O

crudelis! Nec mandata parentis cum
cruel (man)! Neither the commands of (my) parent with
piis lacrimis, nec cura sororis,
pious [affectionate] tears, nor care [regard] of (my) sister,

130] movêre te. . . . Si tamen Superi
have-moved thee. . . . If however the Gods-above

cernunt hæc; si numina divûm sunt
perceive these (things); if the divinities of the gods are

aliquid; si omnia periêrunt non cum me,
any (thing); if all (things) have-perished not with me,

quandocunque dabis pœnas mihi; ipsa
at-some-time thou shalt-give penalties to me; 'I myself

loquar tua facta, pudore projecto. Si copia
'will-speak thy deeds, shame being-cast-aside. If plenty

detur, veniam in populos; si
[the means] may-be-given, I will-come into peoples; if

135] tenebor clausa silvis, implebo silvas
I shall-be-held shut-up in woods, I will-fill the woods

et conscia saxa querelis. Æther audiat
and conscious rocks with complaints. The sky may-hear

hæc, et si ullus deus est in illo." . . .
these (things), and if any god is in it." . . .

Sustinet reverti ad Procnen post talia facta.
He sustains to return to Procnè after such deeds.

Quæ conjuge viso, quærit germanam;
Who (her) husband being seen, seeks [inquires for] the sister;

at ille dat fictos gemitus, que narrat commenta
but he gives feigned groans, and relates feigned

150] funera. Et lacrimæ fecêre fidem.
funerals [death]. And (his) tears made faith.

Procnè deripit ex humeris velamina fulgentia
Procnè tears-off from shoulders garments shining

lato auro, que induitur atras
with broad gold, and is-clothed [clothes herself with] black

vestes, et constituit inane sepulcrum, que infert
robes, and erects an empty tomb, and bears

piacula falsis manibus; et luget fata
expiatory-sacrifices to the false shades; and mourns the fates

sororis non lugendæ sic. Deus lustraverat
 of a sister not to-be-mourned thus. The god [sun] had-traversed
 bis sex signa anno acto. Quid [155
 twice six signs [constellations] a year being-acted. What

Philomela faciat (*sub.*)? Custodia claudit
 (may) Philomela do? A guard shuts-out

fugam. Moenia stabulorum rigent structa
 flight. The walls of the stables are-stiff built

solido saxo. Mutum os caret indice
 with solid stone. Her (dumb) mouth is-without an informer

facti. Grande ingenium est dolori; que
 of the deed. Great ingenuity is to grief; and

sollertia venit miseris rebus. Candida, sus-
 cunning comes to unfortunate affairs. Fortunate, she sus-

pendit stamina barbaricâ telâ, que intexuit [160
 pends threads with barbarian web, and interwove

purpureas notas albis filis, indicium sceleris,
 purple marks to white threads, a discovery of the crime,

que tradidit perfecti uni; que
 and delivered (them) completed to one (of her attendants); and

rogat gestu ut ferat dominæ. Illa
 asks by gesture that she may-bear (it) to mistress. She

rogata pertulit ad Procnem, nec scit quid
 being-asked bore (it) to Procne, nor knows what

tradat in illis. Matrôna sævi tyranni
 she may-deliver in them. The matron [wife] of the cruel tyrant

evolvit vestes, que legit miserabile [165
 turned-over the garments, and read the wretched

carmen suæ germanæ. Et [mirum
 verse of her sister. And [(it is) wonderful to have

potuisse!] silet; dolor repressit ora (*pl.*);
 been-able!] she is-silent; grief repressed (her) mouth;

que verba indignantia satîs defuerunt
 and words indignant enough were-wanting to (her)

linguæ quærenti, nec vacat flere. Sed
 tongue seeking, nor is-there-time to weep. But

ruit confusura que fas que nefas,
 she rushes about-to-confound both justice and injustice,

170] que est tota in imagine
and she is whole [absorbed] in the imagination

pœnæ.
of punishment.

Erat tempus, quo Sithoniæ nurus
It was the time, in which the Sithonian daughters-in-law
solent celebrare trieterica sacra Bac-
[ladies] are-wont to celebrate the triennial sacred-rites of Bac-
chi. Nox conscia sacris. Nocte Rho-
chus. Night (was) privy to the sacred-rites. By night Rho-
dope sonat tinnitibus acuti æris; nocte
dope sounds with tinklings of shrill brass; by night

175] regina egressa-est suâ domo; que
the queen went-out from her-own house; and

instruitur ritibus dei, que accepit furialia
is-prepared for the rites of the god, and receives [takes] furious

arma. Caput tegitur vite; vellera cer-
arms. (Her) head is-covered with a vine; fleeces belonging-

vina dependent sinistro lateri;
to-a-deer [deer-skins] hang-down from the left side;

levis hasta incubat humero. Terribilis
a light spear lies-on to the shoulder. The terrible

Proene concita per sylvas turbâ suarum
Proene excited through the woods a crowd of her own

comitante, que agitata furiis doloris,
(friends) accompanying, and agitated by the furies of grief,

simulat tuas, Bacche. Tandem venit ad
she feigns thy (furies), O Bacchus. At-length she comes to

180] avia stabula, que exululat que
the devious [out-of-the-way] stables, and howls-out and

sonat Evoë, que refringit portas, que rapit
sounds [cries] Evoë, and breaks-down the gates, and seizes

germanam, que induit raptæ insignia
(her) sister, and puts-on to (her) seized the emblems

Bacchi, et abdit vultus frondibus hedera-
of Bacchus, and hides (her) looks with leaves of ivies;

rum; que trahens ducit attonitam intra sua
and dragging leads (her) astonished within her-own

limina. Ut Philomela sensit tetigisse
thresholds. When Philomel perceived [herself] to have-touched

nefandam domum, infelix horruit, que [185]
the impious house, unhappy she shuddered, and

expalluit toto ore. Procne nacta
turned-pale with whole countenance. Procne having-obtained

locum, demit pignora sacro-
[reached] the place, takes-off the pledges (tokens) of the sacred-

rum, que develat pudibunda ora
rites, and unveils the modest countenances of (her)

miseræ sororis, que petit amplexu. Sed
wretched sister, and seeks (her) with an embrace. But

hæc sustinet non attollere oculos contrà;
she sustains not to raise (her) eyes opposite;

visa (est) sibi pellex sororis; que [190]
she seemed to herself the harlot of (her) sister; and

vultu dejecto in humum, manus fuit
with countenance cast-down upon the ground, (her) hand was

pro voce volenti jurare, que testari
instead-of voice to (her) wishing to swear, and to-call-to-witness

deos, illud dedecus illatum (esse) sibi per
the gods, that disgrace to have-been-inflicted to her by

vim. Procne ardet, et capit non suam
force. Procne burns, and takes [contains] not her-own

iram: que corripiens fletum sororis, inquit:
anger: and chiding the weeping of (her) sister, said:

“Est non agendum hîc lacrimis sed ferro:
“It is not to be-acted here with tears but with iron

sed si habes quid, quod [195]
[the sword]: but if thou hast any (thing), which

possit vincere ferrum; ego paravi me,
may-be-able to conquer iron; I have-prepared myself,

germana, in omne nafas. Aut ego immittam
sister, unto every wickedness. Either I will-send

artificem Terea mediis flammis, cùm cre-
the artful Tereus to middle flames, when I shall-have-

mâro regalia tecta facibus; aut expellam
burnt the royal roofs with torches; or I will-thrust-out

200] linguam, aut oculos, aut mox sontem
(his) tongue, or eyes, or soon (his) guilty

animam per mille vulnera. Quodcunque pa-
life by a thousand wounds. Whatever I have-pre-

ravi, magnum. Dubito adhuc, quid sit.
pared, (is) great. I doubt [hesitate] as-yet, what it may be.

Dum Procne peragit talia, Itys veniebat
While Procne performs such (things), Itys did come

ad matrem. Admonita-est ab illo, quid
to (his) mother. She was-admonished by him, what

possit, que tuens immitibus oculis,
she may-be-able, and viewing (him) with cruel eyes,

205] dixit: "Ah, quàm similis es patri."
she said: "Ah, how like thou art to (thy) father."

Nec locuta plura, parat triste
Nor having-spoken more (words), she prepares a sad

facinus, que exæstuat tacitâ irâ. Tamen ut
deed, and burns with silent anger. Yet when

natus accessit que attulit salutem matri,
(her) son approached and brought health [salutation] to the mother,

et adduxit colla parvis lacertis, que
and drew-to [embraced] (her) necks with little arms, and

210] junxit oscula mista puerilibus blanditiis,
joined kisses mingled with childish caresses,

genitrix mota-est quidem, que ira constitit
the mother was-moved indeed, and (her) anger stood

infracta: que inviti oculi maduère coactis
broken: and (her) unwilling eyes were-wet with collected

lacrimis. Sed simul sensit matrem
tears. But as-soon-as she perceived the mother (her-self)

labare ex nimîâ pietate, iterùm versa-est ab
to totter from too-much affection, again she was-turned from

hôn ad vultus sororis; que invicem
him to the countenances of (her) sister; and in-turn

spectans ambos, inquit: "Cur alter admovet
viewing both, said: "Why the other [one] applies

215] blanditias; altera silet raptâ
[does he apply] caresses; the other is-silent with torn-away

linguâ? Cur vocat illa non sororem, quam
tongue? Why calls she not (me) sister, whom

hic vocat matrem? Vide cui marito sis
this (Itys) calls mother? See to what a husband thou mayest-be

nupta, nata Pandione. Degeneras :
married, (Procne) born from Pandion. Thou degeneratest :

scelus est pietas in conjugo
crime is piety [affection] in [towards] (such) a husband

Tereo. ' Nec mora; traxit [220
(as) Tereus. ' Nor (was there) delay; she dragged

Ityn: . . . Procne ferit ense quâ pectus
Itys: . . . Procne strikes with sword where the breast

adhæret lateri, clamantem, et petentem
adheres to the side, (him) crying-out, and seeking (her)

colla, nec avertit vultum. Vel unum [225
necks, nor turns-aside (her) countenance. Even one

vulnus erat satis illi ad fata. Philomela
wound was enough | to him to fates [for his death]. Philomel

resolvit jugulum ferro. . . .
unlooses [cuts-open] (his) throat with iron [sword]. . . .

Thracius insequitur ferro genitas
The Thracian [Tereus] pursues with sword (the women) begotten

Pandione. Putares corpora Ce- [250
by Pandion. Thou mightest-think the bodies of the Athe-

cropidum pendere pennis: Pende-
nians [Procne and Philomel] to hang on wings: They did-hang

bant pennis: altera quarum petit silvas;
on wings: the other [one] of whom seeks the woods;

altera subit tecta. Neque adhuc notæ cædis
the other goes-under roofs. Neither as-yet the marks of slaughter

excessêre de pectore; que pluma est signata
have-departed from (their) breast; and the feather is marked

sanguine. Ille velox suo dolore que
with blood. He [Tereus] swift in his grief and

cupidine pœnæ vertitur in volucrem; [255
in desire of punishment is-turned into a bird;

cui cristæ stant in vertice: immodicum
to which crests stand on the head: an immoderate

rostrum prominet pro longâ cuspide. Nomen
 beak stands-out instead-of a long weapon-point. The name

volucris Epops: facies videtur armata.
 to the bird (is) Hoopoop: (his) face seems armed.

Hic dolor misit Pandione ad Tartareus umbras
 This grief sent Pandion to the Tartarean shades

ante diem, que extrema tempora longæ
 before (his) day, and extreme times of a long

260] senectæ
 old-age.

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

BOOK

THE SEVENTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. VII. 1—159.)

DE JASONE ET MEDEÂ.
 CONCERNING JASON AND MEDEÂ.

QUE jam Minyæ secabant fretum
 AND already the Thessalian (Argonauts) did-cut the sea

Pagasæâ puppe, que Phineus visus-erat
 In the Pagasæan stern [ship Argo], and Phineus had-seemed
 trahens inopem senectam sub perpetuâ nocte;
 dragging-on a needy old-age under perpetual night;

que juvenes creati Aquilone
 and the youths born from Aquilo [Calais and Zetes]

fugârant virgineas volucres ore
 had-put-to-flight the virgin-like birds [Harpies] from the countenance

miseri senis, que perpessi multa sub
 of the wretched old-man, and having-suffered many (things) under

claro Jasone, tandem contigerant [5
 the bright [famous] Jason, at-length had-reached

rapidas undas limosi Phasidos. Que dum
 the rapid waters of the muddy Phasis. And while

adeunt regem, que poscunt Phryxea vellera
 they go-to the king, and demand the Phryxean fleeces

que lex datur horrenda
 [the golden fleece], and a law [condition] is-given to-be-dreaded

numeris magnorum laborum: Ætias
 by the numbers of (its) great labours: Ætian [Medea]

interea concipit validos ignes; et luctata
 meantime conceives powerful fires [love]; and having-struggled
 diu, postquàm poterat non vincere furorem
 a long-time, after-that she was-able not to conquer the rage

10] ratione, ait: "Medea, repugnans frustrà:
 by reason, she said: "Medea, thou opposest in-vain:

nescio quis Deus obstat, que mirum, nisi
 I know-not what God opposes, and (it is) wonderful, unless

hoc, aut certè aliquid simile huic, est quod
 this, or certainly something like to this, is what

vocatur amare. Nam cur jussa patris
 is-called to love. For why (do) the commands of (my) father

videntur mihi nimium dura? Quoque sunt nimis
 seem to me too hard? Also they are too

dura. Cur timeo ne pereat, quem vidi denique
 hard. Why do-I-fear lest he may-perish, whom I saw lastly

15] modò? Quæ caussa tanti timoris?
 just-now? What (is) the cause of so great fear?

Infelix, excute, si potes, flammas con-
 Unhappy (Medea), shake-off, if thou art-able, the flames con-

ceptas virgineo pectore. Si possem,
 ceived in (your) virgin-like breast. If I might-be-able,

essem sanior. Sed nova vis trahit invitam;
 I should-be more-sound. But a new power drags (me) unwilling;

que cupido suadet aliud, mens
 and desire persuades another [one] (thing), (my) mind (understanding)

aliud. Video que probo meliora, sequor
 another. I see and I approve better (things), I follow

20] deteriora. Quid, regia virgo, ureris
 worse. What [why], royal virgin, art-thou-inflamed

in hospite, et concipis thalamos alieni
 in a stranger, and dost-thou-conceive bridal-chambers of a foreign

orbis? Quoque hæc terra potest dare quod
 globe? Also this land is-able to give what

ames. Est in dîs, an
 thou-mayest-love. It is in (the power of) the gods, whether

ille vivit occidat. Tamen vivat: que licet
 he may-live (or) may-perish. Yet may-be-live: and it is-lawful

precari id vel sine amore. Enim quid Jason
to pray-for that even without love. For what (has) Jason

commisit? Quam, nisi crudelem, ætas [25
committed? What (woman), unless cruel, the age

Jäsonis tangat non, et genus, et virtus?
of Jäsen may-touch [affect] not, and (his) race, and valour?

Quam forma, ut cætera desint,
What (woman) his form, although the other (things) may-be-wanting,

potest non movere? Certè movit mea pectora.
is-able not to move? Certainly he has-moved my breasts.

At nisi tulero opem, afflabitur
But unless I shall-have-borne assistance, he will-be-blusted

ore taurorum; que concurret suæ
by the mouth of the bulls; and will-engage to [with] his own

segeti, hostibus creatis tellure: [30
crop, to [with] the enemies born from the earth:

aut dabitur fera præda avido draconi. Si
or will-be-given a cruel prey to the greedy dragon. If

ego patiar hoc, tum fatebor me natam de
I may-suffer this, then I will-confess myself born from

tigride, tum gestare ferrum et
a tiger, then (I will confess myself) to bear iron and

scopulos in corde. Cur specto non pereuntem?
rock in heart. Why do-I-view not (him) perishing?

et conscelero oculos videndo? Cur non-
and profane (my) eyes by seeing? Why do-I-not

exhortor tauros in illum, que feros terrigenas [35
encourage the bulls upon him, and the fierce earth-born

que insopitum draconem? Dî velint
(men), and the sleepless dragon? 'May the gods 'wish

meliora. Quamquam ista non precanda,
better (things). Although those (things) (are) not to-be-prayed-for,

sed facienda mihi. Ne ego prodam regna
but to-be-done to [by] me. Whether I shall-betray the kingdoms

parentis, atque nescio quis advena serva-
of (my) parent, and I know-not what stranger shall-be-pre-

bitur nostrâ ope, ut, sospes per me, det
served by our assistance, that, safe through me, he may give

40] vela ventis sine me, que sit vir
sails to the winds without me, and may-be the man [husband]

alterius: Medea relinquer pœnæ? Si
of another: 'I Medea 'may-be-left to punishment? If

potest facere hoc, ve potest præponere aliam
he is-able to do this, or is-able to prefer another

nobis, ingratus occidat! Sed is
(woman) to us, (being) ungrateful may-be-perish! But that

vultus non in illo, est non ea nobilitas animo,
look (is) not in him, there-is not that nobility to mind,

ea gratia formæ, ut timeam fraudem, que
that grace to form, that I may-fear fraud, and

45] oblivia (pl.) nostri meriti. Et dabit fidem
forgetfulness of our merit. And he shall-give faith

antè: que cogam deos esse testes in
[pledge] before: and I will-force the gods to be witnesses unto

fœdera. Quid times tuta? Accingere
the covenants. What [why] fearest-thou safe (things)? Be-girt [pre-

et pelle omnem moram. Jason semper
pare thyself] and drive-away all delay. Jason always

debebit se tibi: junget te sibi solenni
will-owe himself to thee: he will-join thee to himself with solemn

face; que celebrabere servatrix per
torch [marriage]; and thou wilt-be-celebrated (as) a preserver through

50] Pelasgas urbes turbâ matrum. Ergo
the Grecian cities by a crowd of mothers. Therefore

ego, ablata ventis, relinquam germanam,
I, borne-away by the winds, shall-I-leave (my) sister,

que fratrem, que patrem, que deos, et natale
and brother, and father, and the gods, and (my) natal

solum? Nempè pater sævus, nempè mea
soil? Truly (my) father (is) cruel, truly my

tellus est barbara, frater adhuc infans: vota
land is barbarous, (my) brother as-yet an infant: the wishes

sororis stant cum me. Maximus
of (my) sister [stand with me [are-on-my-side]]. The greatest

65] deus est intra me. Relinquam non magna;
god [Love] is within me. I shall-leave not great (things);

sequar magna: titulum Achivæ
I shall-follow great (things): (namely) the title [glory] of the Grecian

pubis servatæ, que notitiam melioris
youth being-preserved, and the knowledge of a better

loci, et oppida, que cultus, que artes
place, and the towns, and the dresses, and the arts

virorum, fama quorum viget quoque hîc:
of men, the fame of whom flourishes also [even] here:

que Æsonidem quem ego velim mutâsse
and the Æsonian [Jason] whom I may-wish to have-exchanged

cum rebus, quas totus orbis possidet: quo
with the things, which the whole globe possesses: who

conjuge ferar felix, et cara [60
(being my) husband I shall-be-reported happy, and dear

dîs, et tangam sidera vertice. Quid
to the gods, and shall-touch the stars with head. What [why]

quòd nescio qui montes dicuntur con-
(shall I say) that I know-not what mountains are-said to en-

currere in mediis undis, que Charybdis
gage (in battle) in the middle waters, and Charybdis

inimica ratibus nunc sorbere, nunc red-
hostile to ships now [sometimes] to suck-in, now to re-

dere fretum; que rapax Seylla cincta
turn [throw-out] the sea; and rapacious Seylla surrounded

sævis canibus latrare Siculo profundo? [65
with cruel dogs to bark in the Sicilian deep [sea]?

Nempè tenens quod amo, que hærens in gremio
Truly holding what I love, and sticking in the bosom

Iâsonis ferar per longa freta. Am-
of Jason I shall-be-borne through the long seas. Having-em-

plexa illum, verebor nihil; aut si metuam
braced him, I shall-fear nothing; or if I may-fear

quid, metuam de conjuge solo.
any (thing), I shall-fear concerning (my) husband alone.

Ne vocas conjugium, que imponis,
Whether dost-thou-call (it) marriage, and dost-thou-impose,

Medea, speciosa nomina tuæ culpæ? Quin adspice,
Medea, plausible names to thy fault? But behold,

70] quantum nefas aggrediare; et, dum
 how-great a wickedness thou mayest-attempt; and, while
 licet, effuge crimen." Dixit: et Rectum,
 it-is-lawful, shun the crime." She said: and Right,
 que Pietas que Pudor constiterant ante oculos;
 and Affection and Modesty had-stood before (her) eyes;
 et jam Cupido dabat victa terga.
 and now Desire | did-give conquered backs [was retreating].

Ibat ad antiquas aras Hecates, Perseidos,
 She did-go to the ancient altars of Hecate, daughter-of-Persa,
 quas umbrosum nemus que secreta silva tegebat:
 which a shady grove and a secret wood did-cover:
 75] et jam erat fortis, que ardor repulsus
 and now she-was bold, and ardour being-repelled,
 resederat; cùm videt Æsoniden que ex-
 had-settled; when she sees the Æsonian [Jason], and the ex-
 tincta flamma revixit. Genæ erubuère; que
 tingushed flame revived. (Her) cheeks grew-red; and
 recanduit toto ore. Ut parva scintilla
 she grew-hot-again in whole countenance. As a small spark
 quæ latuit sub inductâ favillâ, solet resumere
 which has-lain-hid under drawn-over ember, is-wont to take

80] alimenta à ventis, que crescere; et
 nourishments from the winds, and to increase; and
 agitata resurgere in veteres vires; sic
 being-agitated to rise-again into (its) old strength; so
 jam lentus amor, quem putares jam languere,
 now slow love, which thou mightest-think now to be-languid,
 ut vidit juvenem, inarsit specie
 when she saw the youth, burned with the beauty of (him)
 præsentis. Et casu, natus Æsone, fuit
 present. And by chance, (Jason) born from Æson, was
 formosior solito illâ luce: posses
 more-handsome than usual on that light [day]; thou mightest-be-able

85] ignoscere amanti. Spectat, et tenet
 to pardon to (her) loving. She views, and holds
 lumina, fixa in vultu, veluti nunc
 lights [her eyes], fixed on (his) countenance, as-if now

denique viso; nec demens putat se videri
 finally seen; nor mad does-she-think herself to see

mortalia ora; nec declinat se ab illo
 mortal countenances; nor turns-away herself from him

Verò ut hospes que cœpit loqui, queprehendit
 But when the stranger both began to speak, and seized

dextram, et rogavit auxilium submissâ voce;
 (her) right (hand), and asked aid with downcast voice

que promisit torum; illa ait lacrimis [90
 and promised a bed [marriage]; she said with tears

profusis: "Video quid faciam: nec ignorantia
 poured-forth: "I see what I may-do: neither ignorance

veri, sed amor decipiet me. Servabere
 of truth, but love will-deceive me. Thou shalt-be-preserved

nostro munere. Servatus dato promissa."
 by our [my] gift. Being-preserved give the promises."

Ille jurat per sacra triformis deæ,
 He swears by the sacred-rites of the three-formed goddess [Hecate],

que numen quod foret in illo luco, que per [95
 and the divinity which might-be in that grove, and by

patrem soceri futuri,
 the father of (his) father-in-law, [the Sun, father of Ætæas], about-to-be

cernentem cuncta, que suos eventus, per
 perceiving all (things), and his-own successes, through

tanta pericula. Creditus, accepit protinùs
 so-great dangers. Being-believed, he received immediately

cantatas herbas, que edidicit usum: que lætus
 the enchanted herbs, and learnt-of the use: and joyful

recessit in tecta.
 went-back into the roof.

Postera Aurora depulerat micantes stellas, [100

The following Morn had-dispelled the glittering stars,

populi (pl.) conveniunt in sacrum arvom Mavortis;
 the people come-together into the sacred field of Mars;

que consistunt jugis. Rex ipse purpureus,
 and stand-together on the hills. The king himself (adorned in) purple,

que insignis eburno sceptro, resedit medio agmine.
 and remarkable with ivory sceptre, sat-down in the middle troop

Ecce æripedes tauri efflant Vulcanum
 Behold the brazen-footed bulls breathe-out Vulcan [fire]
 adamanteis naribus; que herbæ, tactæ
 with adamantine [untamed] nostrils; and the herbs, touched
 105] vaporibus, ardent. Que ut pleni
 [smitten] by the vapours, burn. And as the full
 camini solent resonare, aut ubi silices solut
 furnaces are-wont to resound, or when flints being-solvec
 terrenâ fornace concipiunt ignem adspers-
 (into lime) in earthen furnace conceive fire by the sprink-
 gine liquidarum aquarum; sic pectora volventia
 ling of liquid waters; so (their) breasts rolling
 flammas clausas intûs, que usta guttura sonant.
 the flames shut within, and (their) burnt throats resound.
 110] Tamen natus Æsone it obviu illis.
 Yet (Jason) born from Æson goes opposite to them.
 Pruces vertêre terribiles vultus, que cornua
 Fierce they turned (their) terrible looks, and horns
 præfixa ferro ad ora venientis;
 tipped with iron to the countenances of (him) coming;
 que pulsavêre pulvereum solum bisulco pede, que
 and beat the dusty soil with cloven foot, and
 implevêre locum fumificis mugitibus
 they filled the place with smoke-making lowings.
 Minyæ diriguêre metu. Ille subit;
 The Thessalian (women) grew-stiff with fear. He goes-up;
 115] nec sentit anhelatos ignes; medicamina
 nor feels the panted fires; the medicines [applications]
 possunt tantum. Que mulcet pendula
 are-able [avail] so-much. And he soothes the hanging
 palearia audaci dextrâ; que cogit suppo-
 dew-laps with bold right (hand); and forces (them) placed-
 sitos iugo ducere grave pondus aratri,
 under to the yoke to lead the heavy weight of the plough,
 et proscindere insuetum campum ferro.
 and to cut the unaccustomed plain with iron [the plough-
 Colchi mirantur. Minyæ implent
 share]. The Colchians wonder. The Thessalian (women) fill-up

que adjiciunt animos clamoribus. Tum [120]
and add spirits with shouts. Then

sumit vipereos dentes ahenâ galeâ, et spargit
he takes the viperine teeth in brazen helmet, and scatters

in aratos agros. Humus prætineta
(them) upon the ploughed fields. The ground dipped-beforehand

valido veneno mollit semina: et sati dentes
with strong poison softens the seeds: and the sown teeth

crescunt que fiunt nova corpora. Que ut infans
grow and become new bodies. And as an infant

sumit speciem hominis in maternâ alvo, [125]
takes the appearance of a man in maternal womb,

que componitur intus per suos numeros, nec
and is composed within through its numbers [parts], nor

exit in communes auras nisi maturus; sic, ubi
goes-out into the common airs unless ripe; so, when

imago hominis effecta-est visceribus gravidæ
the image of man was-formed in the bowels of the pregnant

telluris, consurgit in fœto arvo: Que quod
earth, it rises in the fruitful field: And what (is)

magis mirum, concutit arma edita simul. [130]
more wonderful, shakes arms brought-forth together.

Quos ubi Pelasgi viderunt paratos torquere
Whom when the Grecians [Thessalians] saw prepared to hurl

hastas præcutæ cuspidis in caput Hæmonii
spears of very-sharp point upon the head of the Hæmonian

juvenis demisere que vultum que animum.
youth [Jason] they lowered both face and mind [spirit].

Quoque ipsa extimuit, quæ fecerat illum tutum:
Also (Medea) herself feared, who had-made him safe:

que ut vidit juvenem unum peti
and when she saw the youth one [alone] to be-sought [aimed-at]

ab tot hostibus, palluit; et subitò sedit [135]
by so-many enemies, she turned-pale; and suddenly she sat

frigida sine sanguine. Neve gramina data
cold without blood. And-lest the grasses [herbs] given

à se valeant parùm, canit auxiliare carmen;
by herself may-avail little, she sings an auxiliary verse;

que advocat secretas artes. Ille, jaculatus,
and summons secret arts. He [Jason], having-hurled

gravem silicem in medios hostes, convertit
a heavy flint into the middle enemies, turns

140] Martem depulsum à se in ipsos.
Mars [war] driven-away from himself upon them.

Terrigenæ fratres pereunt per mutua vulnera,
The earth-born brothers perish by mutual wounds,

que cadunt civili acie. Achivi gratantur que
and fall in civil battle. The Grecians congratulate and

tenent victorem, que hærent avidis am-
hold [embrace] the conqueror, and adhere in eager em-

plexibus. Tu quoque, barbarâ, velles
braces. Thou also, barbarian [foreign] (Medea), wouldst-wish

complecti victorem; pudor obstitit incepto;
to embrace the conqueror; shame opposed to the undertaking;

145] at complexa-fuisses; sed reverentia famæ
but thou wouldst-have-embraced; but respect of fame

tenuit te, ne faceres. Quod licet,
held thee, lest thou mightest-do (it). What is-allowed,

lætâris tacito affectu, que agis grates car-
thou rejoicest with silent affection, and actest thanks to the songs

minibus, et dîs auctoribus horum.
[incantations], and to the gods the authors of these.

Superest sopire pervigilem draconem
It remains to lull the very-watchful dragon

herbis; qui præsignis cristâ que tribus
with herbs; which remarkable with crest and with three

150] linguis, et horrendus uncis dentibus, erat
tongues, and to-be-dreaded with crooked teeth, was

custos aurei arietis. Postquam sparsit
the guardian of the golden ram. After-that he sprinkled

hunc gramine Lethæi succi, que dixit ter
him with grass [herb] of Lethæan juice, and said thrice

verba facientia placidos somnos, quæ sistunt
words making placid sleeps, which cause-to-stand-still

turbatum mare, quæ concita flumina;
the troubled sea, which (can calm) the excited rivers;

somnus subrepat in oculos ignotos, et
sleep creeps-on upon eyes unknown (to sleep), and

Æsonius heros potitur auro: que [155]
the Æsonian hero possesses with the gold: and

superbus spolio, portans cum se auctorem
proud with the spoil, carrying with himself the author

muneris, altera spolia, victor cum conjuge
of the gift, other spoils, conqueror with (his) wife

tetigit Iölcias portus.
he touched [reached] the Iölcian harbours.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. VII. 159—178, 252—293.)

ÆSON REVOCATUS AD JUVENTUTEM.

ÆSON RESTORED TO YOUTH

Hæmoniaë matres que grandævi patres
The Hæmonian mothers [matrons] and aged fathers [sires]

ferunt dona pro natis recep-
carry gifts (to the temples) on-account-of (their) children received-

tis: que congesta tura liquefiunt flammâ;
back (safe): and piled-up frankincenses dissolve in flame

que vota victima, inducta aurum
(upon the altars); and the devoted victim, overlaid (as to) gold

cornibus, cadit. Sed
on the horns, [having gilded horns,] falls (in sacrifice.) But

Æson, jam propior leto, que fessus senilibus annis,
Æson, now nearer to death, and feeble from senile years,

abest gratantibus. Cùm [5]
is-absent on (these) rejoicing (occasions). But

Æsonides sic: "O conjux, cui
the son-of-Æson thus (addressed Medea): "O wife, to whom

confiteor debere salutem, quamquam de-
I acknowledge to-owe (my) safety, although you have-

disti cuncta mihi, que summa tuorum
granted all (things) to me, and the sum of thy

meritorum excessit fidem; tamen, si possunt
favours exceeds belief yet, if (incantations) can

hoc (quid enim carmina non possunt?)
(do) this (what indeed 'are incantations not 'able (to do)?)

deme meis annis, et adde
take-away from (the number of) my years, and add the (years)

10] demtos parentis." Nec tenuit
taken-away to (my) parent [father]." Nor did-he-check

lacrimas. Est mota pietate
the (rising) tears. (Medea) is moved by the piety of (him)

rogantis: [que Æëta, relictus subiit
requesting: [and Æëtes, (whom she had) abandoned came-into

dissimilem animum:] tamen, non con-
(her) different mind:] however, not [without] having-con-

fessa tales affectus, inquit: "Conjux, quod scelus
fessed such emotions, she said: "O husband, what | crime

excidit tuo ore? Ego ergo videor
[wicked request] has-fallen from thy mouth? (Do) I then appear

posse transcribere spatium tuæ vitæ cuiquam?
able to-transfer a space [part] of thy life to any-one

15] Hecate non sinat hoc; nec tu
[another]? Hecate 'may not 'allow this; nor (doest) thou

petis æqua: sed, Iäson, experiar dare
request a just (thing): but, Jason, I will-endeavour to grant

majus munus isto quod petis. Tentabimus
a greater gift (than) that which thou askest. We will-try

revocare longum ævum soceri meâ arte,
to-call-back a long life to (your) father-in-law by my art,

non tuis annis: modò triformis diva
not 'by (diminishing) 'thy years: if only the threefold goddess

adjuvet; que præsens annuat ingentibus
assist; and propitious approve the mighty

20] ausis." . . . Jussit effetum corpus
attempts." . . . She ordered the exhausted body

Æsonis proferri ad aras: et porrejit resolutum
of Æson to-be-carried to the altars: and extended (it) relaxed

95] carmine in plenos somnos, similem
by (her) incantation into deep sleeps, like

exanimi in stratis herbis. Jubet
a lifeless (corpse), upon the strewed herbs. She orders

Æsoniden ire procul hinc, ministros
the son-of-Æson to-go far hence, (and she orders his) attendants

procul hinc: et monet remove
(to go) far hence: and she warns (them) to-withdraw (their)

profanos oculos arcanis. Jussi
profane eyes 'from (her) 'secret (rites). (These) ordered

diffugiunt. Medea, capillis sparsis, cir-
flee-in-different-directions. Medea, (her) hair dishevelled, runs-

cuit flagrant es aras, ritu Bacchantum;
around the flaming altars, in the manner of the Bacchantes;

que tingit multifidas faces in atrâ fossâ [100
and dips the manisplintered torches in a black ditch

sanguinis: et accendit intinctas in
of blood: and lights the dipped (torches) in [at]

geminis aris: que lustrat senem ter flammâ,
the double altars: and lustrates the old-man thrice with flame,

ter aquâ, ter sulfure. Interea medicamen
thrice with water, thrice with sulphur. Meantime the medicament

positum calido aëno fervet, et exultat; que
put in a hot brazen-vessel boils, and bounds-up; and

albet tumentibus spumis. Illic incoquit [105
whitens with swelling froths. There she boils-together

radices resecat Hæmoniâ valle, que semina et
roots gathered in the Hæmonian valley, and seeds and

flores et atros succos. Adjicit lapides petitos
flowers and black juices. She casts-in stones [gems] procured

extremo Oriente, et arenas quas refluxum
in the remotest East, and sands which the refluxant

mare Oceani lavit. Et addit pruinas exceptas
sea [tide] of Ocean washed. And she commingled frosts gathered

Lunâ pernocte, et infames [110
'by (the light of the) 'Moon during-the-night, and the ill-boding

alas strigis, cum ipsis carnibus, que
wings of a screech-owl, together with (its) very flesh, and

prosecta ambigui lupi soliti mutare ferinos
the entrails of an ambiguous wolf accustomed to-change (his) savage

vultus in virum. Nec tenuis
aspects into (the appearance of a) man. Nor 'was the thin

squamea membrana Cinyphii chelydri defuit
scaly slough of the Cinyphian water-snake 'wanting

illis, que jecur vivacis cervi; quibus insuper
to these, and the liver of a long lived stag; to which 'she moreover

115] addit ora que caput cornicis
'adds the mouths [bill] and head of a crow (that had)

passæ novem sæcula. Postquam barbara
sustained (a life of) nine ages. After the barbarous

instrexit munus propositum mortali
(one) had-prepared the gift [medicament] intended for the mortal

his et mille aliis rebus sine
(body of Æson) with these and a thousand other things without

nomine; confudit omnia ramo mitis
a name; she 'stirred all 'together with a branch of the tame

olivæ jampridem arenti, que immiscuit
[cultivated] olive long-since dry, and mixed

120] ima summis. Ecce
the undermost with the uppermost (ingredients). (When) lo

vetus stipes versato calido aëno
the old stock being-turned-round in the hot chaldron

primò fit viridis: nec longo tempore induit
first becomes green: nor in a long time 'clothes

frondem, et subitò oneratur gravidis
(itself) with leaves, and 'is suddenly 'loaded with full [ripe]

olivis. At quacunque ignis ejecit spumas
olives. But wherever the fire cast-forth froth from the

cavo aëno, et calentes guttæ cecidere in
hollow chaldron, and the warm drops fell upon

125] terram, humus vernat: que flores, et
the earth, the ground blooms: and flowers, and

mollia pabula surgunt. Quod simul ac Medea vidit,
soft grapes spring-up. Which as-soon as Medea saw,

recludit jugulum senis stricto ense:
she opened the throat of the old-man with a drawn sword:

que passa veterem cruorum exire, replet
and having-let the old blood flow-out, replenishes

succis. Quos postquam Æson com-
(his veins) 'with (new) 'juices. Which after-that Æson drinks-

bibit, acceptos aut ore, aut vulnere,
up, having-taken (it) 'in either by the mouth, or by the wound,

barba que comæ, caniti positâ, rapuêre [130
(his) beard and hair, greyiness being-put-on, quickly-take

nigrum colorem. Macies pulsa fugit; que pallor
a glossy-black colour. Leanness expelled flees; and paleness

que situs abeunt, que cavæ rugæ supplentur
and ghastliness disappear, and the hollow wrinkles are-supplied

adjecto corpore; que membra luxuriant.
with increased body; and (his) limbs swell.

Æson miratur, et reminiscitur se olim
Æson wonders, and calls-to-mind (that he) himself (was) formerly

hunc, ante quater denos annos. [135
(such as) this, before four-times ten years.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. VII. 517—613.)

DESCRIPTIO

PESTIS.

A DESCRIPTION OF A PLAGUE.

Æacus ingemuit; que ita locutus (est) tristi
Æacus groaned; and thus spoke with sad

voce: “Quos requiris memori mente,
voice: “(Those) whom thou askest-for with mindful mind,

jacent ossa que cinis (*sing.*): et illi periêre [5
(lie) bones and ashes: and they have-perished

quota pars mearum rerum! Dira lues
what [how small] (a) part of my things! A dreadful pest

incidit populis irâ iniquæ Junonis, exosæ
fell to the peoples by the anger of the unjust Juno, hating

terras dictas à pellice. Dum malum
the lands (Ægina) called from a harlot. While the evil

visum (est) mortale, que nocens caussa tantæ
seemed mortal, and the hurtful cause of so great

cladis latebat; pugnatum-est arte
calamity did-lie-bid; it was-fought [opposed] by the art

10] medendi. Exitium superabat opes,
of curing. The destruction did-surpass the aid [remedies],

quæ jacebat victa. Principio
which | did-lie conquered [were baffled]. In the beginning

coelum pressit terras spissâ caligine, et
the heaven oppressed the earths with thick darkness, and

inclusit ignavos æstus nubibus. Que dum luna
shut-up the sluggish heats with clouds. And while the moon

implevit orbem cornibus junctis quater, tenuata
filled (her) orb with horns joined four-times, diminished

15] retexit plenum orbem quater; calidi Austri
opened (her) full orb four-times; hot South-winds

spirârunt letiferis flatibus: et constat vitium
blew with deadly blasts: and it is-evident vice

venisse in fontes que in lacus; que
[corruption] to-have-come into the fountains and into the lakes; and

multa millia serpentum errâsse per in-
many thousands of serpents to-have-wandered through the un-

cultos agros, atque temerâsse fluvios suis
cultivated fields, and to-have-polluted the rivers with their

20] venenis. Potentia subiti morbi de-
poisons. The power of the sudden disease was-de-

prênsa-est primò strage canum, que
tected at first by the destruction of dogs, and

volucrum, que ovium, que boïum, que in feris.
of birds, and of sheep, and of oxen, and in the wild-beasts.

Infelix arator miratur validos tauros
The unfortunate ploughman wonders the powerful bulls

concidere inter opus, que recumbere medio
to-fall between [during] work, and to-lie-down in the middle

sulco. Que lanæ cadunt suâ sponte
furrow. And the wools fall by their-own accord from the

lanigeris gregibus, dantibus ægros balatus, et
wool-bearing flocks, giving faint bleatings, and (their)

25] corpora tabent. Equus, quondam acer, que
bodies waste-away. The horse, once swift, and

magnæ famæ in pulvere, degenerat
of great fame in the dust [the course], degenerates (his)

palmae; que oblitus veterum honorum, gemit
 palms [victories]; and forgetful of old honours, groans

ad praepe, moriturus inertī morbo. Aper
 to [at] the stable, about-to-die by sluggish disease. The wild-boar

meminit non irasci; cerva non fidere
 has-remembered not to-be-angry; the deer not to trust

cursu; nec ursi incurrere fortibus armentis.
 in the course; nor the bears to-attack the strong herds

Languor habet omnia; que foeda [30
 Languor has [possesses] all (things); and foul

corpora jacent silvis, que agris, que viis:
 bodies lie in the woods, and in the fields, and in the ways:

auræ vitantur odoribus. Loquor mira:
 the airs are-corrupted with odours. I speak wonderful

non canes ve avidæ volucres, non cani lupi,
 (things): not dogs or greedy birds, not hoary wolves,

tetigêre illa; dilapsa liquescunt;
 touched those (carcasses); having-glided-away they-become-liquid;

que nocent afflatu, et agunt contagia
 and hurt by (their) blast, and act [spread] contagions

latè. Pestis pervenit ad miseros [35
 widely. The plague arrives to [among] the wretched

colonos graviore damno, et dominatur in
 husbandmen with heavier loss, and rules in

moenibus magnæ urbis. Primò viscera
 the walls of the great city. At-first the bowels

torrentur, que fatiscunt flammis. Rubor, et
 are-heated, and burst-open in the flames. Redness, and

anhelitus ductus igni, est indicium
 the breath led [drawn] with fire, is the (first) token

aspera lingua tumet; que ora
 (of the infection); the rough tongue swells; and the mouths

patent arentia tepidis ventis: que graves [40
 are-open parched with warm winds: and the heavy

auræ captantur hiatu. Non possunt
 [infectious] airs are-caught-at with gaping. They 'are not 'able

pati stratum, non ulla velamina: sed ponunt
 to-suffer a bed, not any coverings: but they place

dura præcordia in terrâ;
(their) | hard præcordia [parts about the heart] on the earth;

nec corpus fit gelidum humo, sed humus
nor is the body made cold by the ground, but the ground

fervet de corpore. Nec moderator adest;
is-hot from the body. Nor 'is a director [physician] 'present;

45] que sæva clades erumpit in ipsos medentes;
and the cruel calamity breaks-forth upon them curing;

que artes obsunt auctoribus. Quò
and the arts injure to the authors [professors]. By-how-much

quisque est propior, que servit fidelius ægro,
each is nearer, and serves more-faithfully to a sick

venit citius in partem leti. Que
(person), he comes more-quickly into a part [share] of death. And

ut spes salutis abiit, que vident finem
when hope of safety has-departed, and they see the end

morbi in funere, indulgent animis;
of disease in funeral [death], they indulge (their) minds;

50] et est nulla cura, quid utile. Enim
and there-is no care, what (may be) useful. Truly

nihil est utile. Passim, que pudore posito,
nothing is useful. Every-where, and shame being-placed (aside).

hærent fontibus, et fluviis, que capa-
they adhere to the fountains, and to the rivers, and to the capa-

cibus puteis: nec sitis extincta-est bibendo,
cious wells: nor thirst was-extinguished by drinking,

prius-quàm vita. Inde multi graves
before-that life (was extinct). Thence many heavy [sick]

nequeunt consurgere, et immoriuntur aquis ipsis:
are-unable to-rise, and die-in the waters themselves:

55] tamen aliquis et haurit illas. Que tanta
yet some-one also draws [drinks] them. And so-great

sunt tædia (pl.) invisi lecti miseris,
are the wearinesses of the hateful bed to (them) wretched,

prosiliunt; aut, si vires prohibent consistere.
they leap-forward; or, if (their) strengths hinder to stand,

devolvunt corpora in humum, que fugiunt
they roll-down (their) bodies upon the ground, and they flee

quisque suos penates: sua domus videtur
each their-own household-gods [homes]: his-own house seems

funesta cuique: et, quia caussa latet, locus
fatal to each: and, because the cause lies-hid, the place

est in crimine. Adspiceres semi- [60
is | in crime [in fault]. Thou mightest-perceive the half-

animas errare notis viis, dum valebant
dead to wander in the known ways, while they were-able

stare; alios flentes, que jacentes terræ, que
to-stand; others weeping, and lying to [on] the earth, and

versantes lassa lumina supremo mortu;
revolving (their) weary lights [eyes] with last movement;

que tendunt membra ad sidera pendentis
and they stretch (their) limbs to the stars of the hanging

cœli, exhalantes hîc illîc, ubi mors deprênderat
heaven, expiring here (and) there, where death had-seized

Quid animi fuit tunc mihi? aut quod [65
(them). What of mind was then to me? or what

debuit esse, ut odissem vitam, et cuperem
ought to-be, that I should-have-hated life, and should-desire

esse pars meorum? Quocunque acies
to-be part of my (countrymen)? Wherever the glance

oculorum flexerat se, illîc vulgus erat
of the eyes had-turned itself, there the commonalty was

stratum; veluti cùm putria poma cadunt motis
strewed; as when rotten apples fell from moved

ramis, que glandes agitât ilice. [70
[shaken] branches, and acorns from the agitated scarlet-oak.

Vides templa (pl.) contrâ, sublimia
Thou seest the temples on-the-other-side, lofty

longis gradibus. Jupiter tenet illa. Quis tulit
with long steps. Jupiter holds them [it]. Who bore

non irrita tura illis altaribus? Quoties dum
not useless incenses to those altars? How-often while

conjug dixit precantia verba pro conjugē,
the husband said praying words for (his) wife,

genitor pro gnato, finivit animam in aris
the father for the son, he has-ended life in [at] the altars

75] non exoratis; que pars turis
 not persuaded-by-entreaty; and part of the incense

reperita-est inconsumpta in manu! Quoties tauri
 has-been-found unconsumed in the hand! How-often the bulls

admoti templis, dum sacerdos con-
 moved-to [brought near] the temples, while the priest con-

cipit vota, et fundit purum vinum inter
 ceives [performs] vows, and pours pure wine between

cornua, ceciderunt haud expectato vulnere!
 the horns, have-fallen not by an unexpected wound!

Cùm ego-ipse facerem sacra Jovi pro me,
 When I-myself might-do sacred-rights to Jupiter for myself,

80] que patriâ que tribus natis, victima edidit
 and (my) country and three sons, the victim uttered

diros mugitus, et collapsa subitò sine ullis
 dreadful lowings, and having-fallen suddenly without any

ictibus tinxit cultros subjectos exiguo sanguine.
 blows dyed the knives placed-under with little blood.

Quoque ægra fibra prodiderat notas
 Also the sick fibre (of the victim) had-lost the marks

veri que monitus deorum: tristes
 of the true (thing) and the warnings of the gods: sad

85] morbi penetrant ad viscera. Vidi cadavera
 diseases penetrate to the bowels. I have-seen corpses

projecta ante sacros postes: ante
 cast before the sacred door-posts (of the temple): before

aras ipsas, quò mors foret invidiosior.
 the altars themselves, in-order-that death might-be more-envious.

Pars claudunt animam laqueo, que fugant
 Part close life with a noose, and put-to flight

timorem mortis morte; que ultro vocant
 the fear of death by death; and willingly call

venientia fata. Corpora missa neci feruntur
 the coming fates. Bodies sent to death are borne

90] nullis funeribus de more; enim neque
 with no funerals after (the) custom; for neither

portæ capiebant funera. Aut inhumata
 the gates did take the funerals. Either unburied

premunt terras, aut dantur indotata
 they press the earths, or are given unendowed [without
 in altos rogos. Et jam est nulla
 obsequies] upon high funeral-piles. And now there-is no
 reverentia; que pugnant de rogis, que
 respect; and they fight concerning funeral-piles, and
 ardent ignibus alienis. Qui lacri-
 they burn in fires belonging-to-others. | (Those) who may-
 ment desunt, que animæ natarum que
 weep [mourners] are-absent, and the souls of daughters and
 matrum, que juvenum, que senum, vagantur
 of mothers, and of youths, and of old-men, wander
 indefletæ. Nec locus sufficit in tumulos, nec arbor
 unwept. Neither place suffices unto tombs, nor tree
 in ignes.
 unto fires.

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. VII. 614—657.)

FORMICÆ VERSÆ IN HOMINES.

ANTS TURNED INTO MEN.

Attonitus tanto turbine miserarum
 Astonished by-so-great whirlwind [confusion] of wretched
 rerum, dixi, "O Jupiter, si loquuntur non
 things, I said, "O Jupiter, if (men) speak [relate] not
 falsa dicta te îsse sub amplexus Asopidos
 false sayings thee to have-gone under the embraces of Asopian
 Æginæ, nec pudet te, magne pater, esse parentem
 Ægina, nor it shames thee, great father, to-be the parent
 nostri, aut redde mihi meos aut
 of us [me], either restore to me my (countrymen), or
 conde me quoque sepulcro." Ille dedit notam
 hide [bury] me also in the tomb." He gave a sign
 fulgore, que secundo tonitru. "Accipio," [5
 by lightning, and by favourable thunder. "I receive,"
 dixi, "que precor ista sint felicia signa tuæ
 I said, "and I pray those may be fortunate signs of thy

mentis; pigneror omen, quod das mihi."
mind; I take-as-pledge the token, which thou givest to me."

Forte quercus fuit juxtà, de Dodonæo semine,
By-chance an oak was near, from Dodonæan seed,

sacra Jovi, rarissima patulis ramis. Hîc nos
sacred to Jupiter, most-rare with spreading branches. Here we

10] adspeximus longo agmine frugilegas formicas
beheld in long train the fruit-collecting ants

gerentes grande onus exiguo ore, que servantes
carrying great burthen with small mouth, and keeping

suum callem rugoso cortice. Dum miror
their-own path in the rough bark. While I wonder-at

numerus, dixi, "Optime pater, da tu mihi
the number, I said, "Best father, give thou to me

totidem cives; et reple inania mœnia." Alta
as-many citizens; and fill-up (my) empty walls." The high

quercus intremuit, que ramis motis sine
oak trembled, and the branches being-moved without

15] flamine, dedit sonum. Membra horruerant
a blast, gave a sound. The limbs had-shivered

mihi pavidò timore, que comæ stabant.
to me with timid fear, and (my) hairs did-stand

Tamen dedi oscula terræ, que
(upright). Yet I gave kisses to the earth, and

reboribus; nec fatebar me sperare;
to the oaks; nor did-I-confess myself to hope;

tamen sperabam; atque fovebam mea vota animo.
yet I did-hope; and I did-cherish my wishes in mind.

Nox subit; et somnus occupat corpora exercita
Night comes-on; and sleep possesses bodies harassed

20] curis. Eadem quercus visa-est adesse
by cares. The same oak seemed to-be-present

mihi ante oculos, que ferre totidem animalia
to me before (my) eyes, and to-bear as-many animals [ants]

suis ramis, que tremiscere parili motu, que
on its branches, and to-tremble with equal motion, and

spargere graniferum agmen in arvis subjectis:
to-scatter the grain-bearing troop in the fields laid-under:

quod crescere subitò, et videri majus que
which (seemed) to-increase suddenly, and to-seem greater and

majus, ac tollere se humo, que assistere [25
greater, and to-raise itself from the ground, and to-stand-near

recto trunco, et ponere maciem, que
to the upright trunk, and to-put (aside) (its) leanness, and

numerus pedum; et inducere humanam formam
number of feet; and to-put-on the human form

membris. Somnus abît. Vigilans damno mea
to limbs. Sleep departed. Awake I condemn my

visa, que queror nihil opis esse in superis. At
visions, and complain nothing of aid to-be in the gods-above. But

ingens murmur erat in ædibus, que videbar [30
a great noise was in the houses, and I did-seem

exaudire voces hominum, jam desuetas mihi,
to-hear the voices of men, now unusual to me,

dum suspicor hæc quoque somni, ecce
while I suspect these also (to be visions) of sleep, behold

Telamon venit properus, que foribus
(my son) Telamon comes hasty, and the doors

recluisis, dixit, "Pater, egredere, videbis
being-opened, said, "Father, come-out, thou shalt-see (things)

majora que spe que fide." Egredior; que
greater both than hope and than faith." I go-out; and

adspicio que agnosco tales viros ex-ordine quales
I behold and recognize such men in-order as

visus-eram vidisse in imagine somni. [35
I had-seemed to-have-seen in the image of sleep.

Adeunt, que salutant regem. Solvo
They approach (me), and salute (me their) king. I pay

vota Jovi, que partior urbem recentibus
vows to Jupiter, and I divide the city to the new

populis, et agros vacuos priscis cultoribus,
peoples, and the fields void from [of] ancient tillers,

que voco myrmidonas, nec fraudo nomina
and I call (them) myrmidons, nor do-I-deprive the names

origine. Vidisti corpora. Nunc [40
from the origin. Thou hast-seen (their) bodies. Now

quoque habent mores quos gerebant antè,
 also they have the manners which they did-bear before,
 que parcum genus, que patiens laborum,
 and (they are) a frugal race, and patient of labours,
 que tenax quæsitì, et qui reservent
 and tenacious of (the thing) obtained, and who may-keep
 quæsitâ.
 the (things) obtained.

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. VII. 671—865.)

DE CEPHALO ET PROCRIDE.
 CONCERNING CEPHALUS AND PROCRIS.

Cephalus, et simul creati Pallante,
 Cephalus, and at-the-same-time (those) born from Pallas,
 conveniunt ad regem. Sec altus
 (Clytus and Butes), assemble to the king. But deep
 sopor adhuc habebat regem. Phocus
 sleep as-yet did-have [possess] the king. Phocus
 Æacides excipit illos in limine; nam Telamon
 the son-of-Æacus receives them in the threshold; for Telamon
 que frater legebant viros ad bella.
 and (his) brother (did) collect [were-collecting] men to wars.
 Phocus ducit Cecropidas in interius spatium
 Phocus leads the Athenians into the inner space
 que pulchros recessus; cum quîs simul ipse
 and beautiful recesses; with whom at-the-same-time himself
 5] resedit. Adspicit Æoliden ferre in
 sat-down. He perceives Æolian [Cephalus] to bear in
 manu jaculum factum ex ignotâ arbore;
 hand a dart made out-of an unknown tree;
 cuspis ejus fuit aurea. Ille locutus prius
 the point of which was golden. He having-spoken before
 pauca mediis sermonibus, ait, "Sum
 a few (words) in the middle discourses, said, "I am
 studiosus nemorum, que cædis
 studious [fond] of the groves, and of the slaughter

ferinæ: tamen dubito jamdudum è quâ
relating-to-wild-beasts: yet I doubt long-since cut-of what

silvâ teneas hostile recisum. Certè, [10
wood thou mayest-hold the spear-staff cut. Certainly,

si esset fraxinus, foret fulva colore: si
if it might-be an ash, it would-be yellow in colour: if

cornus, nodus inesset. Ignoro unde
a cornel, a knot would-be-in (it). I am-ignorant whence

sit; sed nostri oculi non viderunt jaculabile
it may-be; but our eyes have not seen a missile

telum formosius isto." Alter è Actæis
weapon more-beautiful than that." The other (one) out-of the Athenian

fratribus excipit: et dixit, "Mirabere usum
brothers replies: and said, "Thou wilt-admire the use

majorem specie in isto. Consequitur, [15
greater than the beauty in that. It reaches,

quodcumque petit; que Fortuna regit non
whatever it seeks [aims-at]; and Fortune rules not

missum; et revolat, cruentum, nullo
(it) sent [thrown]; and it flies-back, bloody, no (person)

referente." Verò tum Nereïus juvenis
'bringing (it) 'back." But then the Nereian youth

quærit omnia: cur, et unde,
(Phocus) seeks [inquires] all (things): why, and whence,

datum-sit; quis auctor tanti muneris. [20
it may-have-been-given; who the author of so-great a gift.

Ille refert, quæ petit, sed silet,
He relates (the things), which he seeks [asks], but is-silent (as to

quæ est pudori narrare, quâ mercede
(the things) which it is a shame to-relate, by what hire

tulerit: que tactus dolore
he may-have-borne [received it]: and touched by grief of (his)

amissæ conjugis, ità fatur lacrimis
lost wife (Procris), thus he speaks with tears

obortis: "Nate deâ, hoc telum
having-arisen: "(O Phocus,) born from a goddess, this weapon

facit me flere, (quis possit credere?) que
makes me to weep, (who may-be-able to-believe (it)?) and

25] faciet diu; si fata dederint nobis
will-make a-long-time; if the fates shall-have-given to us (me)

vivere diu. Hoc perdidit me cum carâ
to live a long-time. This destroyed me with (my) dear

conjuges; utinam caruissem hoc munere
wife; oh that I might-have-been-without this gift

semper! Procris erat soror raptæ Orithyïæ
always! Procris was the sister of the seized Orithyia

(si forte Orithyia pervenit magis ad tuas aures):
(if by-chance Orithyia has arrived more to thy ears):

si velis conferre faciem que mores
if thou mayest-wish to compare the face and the manners

30] duarum; ipsa dignior rapi.
of the two; herself more-worthy to-be-seized.

Pater, Erechtheus, junxit hanc mihi: Amor
(Her) father, Erechtheus, joined her to me: Love

junxit hanc mihi. Dicebar que eram
joined her to me. I was-said (to be) and I was

felix: visum-est non ita dis; ac nunc
happy: it seemed (fit) not so to the gods; and now

quoque forsitan essem. Alter mensis
also perhaps I might-be (happy). Another [second] month

post jugalia pacta agebatur; cum,
after the conjugal agreements was acting [was begun]; when,

35] tenebris pulsas, lutea Aurora videt
the darknesses being driven-away, yellow Aurora sees

me manè tendentem retia cornigeris
me in-the-morning stretching nets for the horn-bearing

cervis de summo vertice Hymetti semper
stags from the highest top of Hymettus always

florentis, que rapit invitum. Liceat mihi
flourishing, and seizes (me) unwilling. May-it-be-allowed to me

referre vera pace deæ,
to-relate true (things) with the peace [permission] of the goddess,

quòd sit spectabilis roseo ore, quòd
because she may-be remarkable with rosy countenance, because

40] teneat confinia lucis, teneat
she may-hold the confines of light (and) may-hold (the confines)

noctis, quòd alatur nectareis aquis; ego
of night, because she may-be-nourished with nectarean waters; I

amabam Procrin: Procris erat pectore, Procris
did-love Procris: Procris was in (my) breast, Procris

semper mihi in ore; que referebam prima fœdera
always to me in mouth; and I did-relate the first covenants

deserti lecti." : : : Dea mota-est;
of the deserted bed." : : : The goddess was-moved;

et dixit, "Siste tuas querelas, ingratus: habere [45
and said, "Stop thy complaints, ungrateful (man): have

Procrin. Quòd-si mea mens est provida: voles
Procris. But if my mind is foreseeing: thou wilt-wish

non habuisse:" que irata remisit me illi.
not to have-had (her):" and angry she sent-back me to her.

Dum redeo: que retracto cum me me-
While I return: and reconsider with myself (the things) men-

morata deæ; metus cœpit esse, ne conjux
tioned to [by] the goddess; fear began to-be, lest (my) wife

servâsset non bene jugalia jura. Que facies
might-have-kept not well the conjugal rights. And (her) face

que ætas jubebant credere adul- [50
and age did-order [induce] (me) to-believe the adul-

terium: mores prohibebant credere. Sed
tery: (her) manners did-hinder to-believe (it). But

tamen abfueram: sed et hæc, unde
yet I had-been-absent: but and [even] this (Aurora), whence

redibam, erat exemplum criminis: sed amantis
I did-return, was an example of crime: but (we) loving

timemus cuncta. Statuo quærere quo
fear all (things). I decide to-seek (that) by which

doleam: que sollicitare pudicam fidem donis.
I may-grieve: and to solicit chaste faith by gifts.

Aurora favet huic timori; que immutat meam [55
Aurora favours this fear; and changes my,

figuram (videor sensisse). Ineo Palladias
figure (I seem to-have-perceived (it)). I enter Palladian

Athenas, non cognoscendus; que
Athens, not to-be-known [in a form unknown]; and

ingredior domum. Domus ipsa carebat
I enter (my own) house. The house itself was-without

culpâ (*abl.*); que dabat casta signa; que erat anxia
fault; and did-give chaste signs; and was anxious

rapto domino. Vix aditus factus
for (its) seized lord [master]. Scarcely access (was) made

60] per mille dolos ad Erechthida. Ut
through a thousand deceits to the Erechthian [Procris]. When

vidi, obstupui; que penè reliqui meditata
I saw, I was-astonished; and almost I left the meditated

tentamenta fide [*fidei*]: continui me malè,
trials of faith: I restrained myself badly,

quin faterer vera; malè
[scarcely], not that I might-confess true (things); badly [scarcely]

quin ferrem oscula, ut oportuit. Erat
that-not I might-bear kisses, as it behoved. She was

tristis; sed tamen nulla potest esse formosior
sad; but yet no (woman) is-able to-be more-beautiful

65] illâ tristi: que calebat desiderio
than she sad: and she was-warm with desire

conjugis abrepti. Tu collige, Phoece,
of (her) husband carried away. Thou collect [imagine], O Phoece,

qualis decor fuerit in illâ; quam dolor ipse
what-sort-of beauty may-have-been in her; which grief itself

sic decebat. Quid referam, quoties pudici
thus did-become. What [why] shall-I-relate, how-often (her) chaste

mores repulerint nostra tentamina? quoties
manners may-have-repulsed our trials? how-often

dixerit, Ego servor uni, ubicunque
he may-have-said, I am-kept to one (alone), wherever

70] est; servo mea gaudia uni. Cui
he is; I keep my joys to [for] one (alone). To what

sano ista experientia fide [*fidei*] foret
sound [sensible] (man) that trial of faith would-be

non magna satis? Sum non contentus, et pugno
not great enough? I am not contented, and I fight

in mea vulnera. Dum paciscor me
unto my-own wounds [sorrow]. While I bargain myself

dare census pro nocte; que augendo
to-give incomes [riches] for a night; and by increasing

munera tandem coëgi dubitare. . . . [75]
the gifts at-length I forced to doubt.

Illa nihil; tantummodo victa tacito
She (answered) nothing; only conquered by silent

dolore fugit insidiosa limina cum malo con-
grief she fled the crafty thresholds with (her) wicked hus-

juge; que perosa omne genus virorum
band; and thoroughly-hating all the race of men

offensâ mei, errabat montibus, operata
by the offence of me, she did-wander in the mountains, employed

studiis Dianæ. Tum violentior ignis [80]
in the pursuits of Diana. Then a more-violent fire

pervenit ad ossa mihi deserto; orabam veniam;
arrives to the bones to me forsaken; I did-beg pardon;

et fatebar peccâsse; et me potuisse
and I did-confess to have-sinned; and myself to have-been-able

succumbere simili culpæ quoque, muneribus
to yield to a like fault also, gifts

datis; si tanta munera darentur. Priùs
being-given; if so-great gifts might-be-given. Before

ulta læsum pudorem redditur [85]
having-avenged (her) injured chastity she-is-restored

mihi confesso hoc, et exigit dulces annos con-
to me having-confessed this, and spends sweet years con-

corditer. Prætereà, tanquàm dedisset parva
cordantly. Besides, as-if she might-have-given small

dona, dat mihi canem munus; quem cùm
gifts, she gives to me a dog (as) a gift; which when

sua Cynthia traderet illi, dixerat,
her Cynthia [Diana] might-deliver to her, she had-said,

“Superabit omnes currendo.” Simul et
“It will-surpass all in running.” At-the-same-time also

dat jaculum, quod (cernis) habemus
she gives a dart, which (thou perceivest) we have

manibus. Requiris quæ sit fortuna [90]
in hands. Dost-thou-ask what may-be the fortune

alterius muneris? Accipe: movebere
of the other gift? Receive [hear]: thou wilt-be-moved

novitate facti mirandi.
by the novelty of the deed to-be-wondered at.

Laiades solverat carmina non intel-
(Œdipus) son-of-Laius had-loosed [solved] verses not under-

lecta ingeniis priorum; et obscura
stood by the abilities of former (men); and | the obscure

vates, immemor suarum ambagum,
prophetess [the Spbinx], unmindful of her-own windings [riddles],

95] jacebat præcipitata. Scilicet alma Themis
did-lie precipitated. Truly bounteous Themis

liquit non talia inulta. Protinus
[Justice] leaves not such (things) unrevenge'd. Immediately

altera pestis immissa-est Aoniis Thebis; et multi
another plague was-sent-on to Bæotian Thebes; and many

rurigenæ pavêre feram que suo exitio
countrymen feared the wild-beast both to their-own destruction

que pecorum. Vicina juvenus
and (that) of (their) cattle. (We) the neighbouring youth

venimus; et cinximus latos agros inda-
came; and we surrounded the wide field with a series-of-

100] gine. Illa velox superabat retia levi
toils. It swift did-pass-over the nets with light

saltu; que transibat summa lina
leap; and did-go-over the highest (tops of) the flaxes [ropes]

positarum plagarum. Copula detrahitur
of the placed nets. The couple is-withdrawn

canibus, quos sequentes illa effugit, et ludit
from the dogs, whom following she escapes, and sports

non secius volucris alite. Et ipse poscor
not otherwise than a swift bird. And 'I (my-)self 'am-asked

meum Lælapa magno consensu. Hoc
my (dog) Lælaps with great agreement. This (was)

105] nomen muneris. Jamdudum ipse pugnat
the name of the gift. Long-ago itself fights

exuere vincula sibi, que tendit morantia
to-put-off the bonds from itself, and stretches (them) delaying

collo. Erat vix bene missus; nec
 to (his) neck. He was scarcely well sent [loosed]; nor
 poteramus jam scire, ubi esset; calidus
 were-we-able now to-know, where he might-be; the warm
 pulvis habebat vestigia pedum; ipse erat
 dust did-have the traces of (his) feet; himself was
 creptus oculis. Hasta non ocyor
 snatched from the eyes. The spear (is) not swifter
 illo, nec glandes excussæ [110]
 than he, nor the acorns [leaden-bullets] shaken [slung]

contorto verberare, nec levis calamus
 from the twisted whip, nor the light reed [arrow]
 exit ab Gortyniaco arcu. Apex medii
 departs from Gortynian bow. The summit of a middle
 collis imminet arvis subjectis. Tollor
 hill hangs-over to the fields placed-under. I am-borne

in hunc, que capio spectacula
 (bear myself) into this [thither], and I take views
 novi cursûs: quo fera visa-est
 of the new [novel] course: in which [where] the wild-beast seemed

modò deprêndi, modò subducere se ab
 now to-be-caught, now to-withdraw itself from

vulnere ipso. Nec callida fugit recto [115]
 the wound itself. Nor cunning it flees by straight

limite ve in spatium; sed decipit ora (pl.)
 path or into space [forward]; but deceives the mouth

sequentis; et redit in gyrum, ne suus
 of (him) following; and returns into a circle, lest his

impetus sit hosti. Hic imminet
 impetus may-be to (its) enemy (Lælaps). He impends [is-near]

que sequitur parem; que similis tenenti
 and follows (its) equal; and like to (one) holding

tenet non, et exercet vacuos morsus in aëra.
 holds not, and exercises empty [vain] bites upon the air.

Vertebar ad opem jaculi: [120]
 I was-turned [I turned-myself] to the assistance of the javelin:

quod dum mea dextera librat, dum
 which while my right-hand poises, while

tento indere digitos amentis,
I try to-put-in (my) fingers to the thongs (of the javelin)

deflexi lumina: que rursus retuleram
I turned-aside (my) lights [eyes]: and again had-brought-back

revocata eodem; (mirum!)
(them) recalled to-the-same-place; (wonderful (thing!))

adspicio duo marmora medio campo;
I behold two marbles [statues] in the middle plain;

125] putares hoc fugere, illud latrare. Scilicet
thou mightest-think this to-flee, that to-bark. Truly

deus voluit ambo esse invictos certamine
the god wished both to-be unconquered in the contest

cursûs; si quis deus adfuit illis." Hac-
of the course; if any god was-present to them." Thus-

tenus; et tacuit. Phocus ait, "Quod
far (he related); and held-his-peace. Phocus said, "What

crimen in jaculo ipso?" Sic ille
crime (is) in the dart itself?" Thus he (Cephalus)

reddidit crimina jaculi: "Gaudia sint
restored [related] the crimes of the dart: "Joys may-be

130] principium nostri doloris, Phoece.
the beginning of our grief, O Phocus.

Referam illa. O Æacida, juvat
I will-relate those (joys). O son-of-Æacus, it delights (me)

meminisse beati temporis, quo eram ritè
to have-remembered of the happy time, in which I was rightly

felix conjuge per primos annos, illa erat
happy in (my) wife through the first years, she was

felix marito. Mutua cura et socialis
happy in (her) husband. Mutual care [regard] and social

amor habebat duos. Nec illa præferret
love did-have [possess] (us) two. Neither she would-prefer

135] thalamos Jovis meo amori: nec
bridal-chambers [nuptials] of Jupiter to my love: nor

ulla erat quæ caperet, non si Venus
any (woman) was who would take (me), not if Venus

ipsa veniret: æquales flammæ urebant pectora.
herself might-come: equal flames did-fire (cur) breasts.

Solebam juveniliter ire in silvas venatum,
I was-wont youth-like to-go into the woods to hunt,

sole feriente cacumina fere
the sun striking the tops (of the mountains) almost

primis radiis: nec sinebam famulos, nec equos,
with first rays: nor did-I-suffer servants, nor horses,

nec canes acres naribus, ire cum me, nec [140
nor dogs sharp with nostrils, to-go with me, nor

nodosa lina sequi. Eram tutus jaculo. Sed
knotty nets to-follow. I was safe with dart. But

cùm dextera erat satiata cædis feri-
when (my) right-hand was satiated of the slaughter belonging-to-

næ, repetebam frigus, et umbras, et
wild-beasts, I did-reseek the cold, and the shades, and

auram, quæ halabat de gelidis vallibus. Lenis
the breeze, which did-breathe from cool valleys. The gentle

aura petebatur mihi in medio æstu: [145
breeze was-sought to [by] me in the middle heat:

Expectabam auram: illa erat requies labori.
I did-wait-for the breeze: that was rest from labour.

Solebam cantare, (enim recorder,) aura,
I was-wont to-sing, (for I remember,) O breeze,

venias: que gratissima juves me, que
mayest-thou-come: and most-grateful mayest-thou-aid me, and

intres nostros sinus: que velis
mayest-thou-enter our bosoms: and mayest-thou-be-willing

relevare, ut facis, æstus, quibus urimur.
to-lighten, as thou dost, the heats, with which we are-burned.

Forsitan addiderim plures blanditias: (sic mea
Perhaps I may-have-added more flatteries: (so my

fata trahebant me!) et solitus-sim [150
fates did-draw me!) and I may-have-been-accustomed

dicere, "Tu magna voluptas mihi: tu que
to say, "Thou (art) a great pleasure to me: thou both

reficis que foves: tu facis, ut amem silvas
refreshes and cherishest (me): thou makest, that I may-love the woods

sola loca, que iste tuus spiritus semper
(and) the solitary places, and that thy breath always

captatur ab meo ore." Nescio quis præbuit
is-caught-at by my mouth." I know-not who afforded

155] deceptam aurem ambiguus vocibus: que
a deceived ear to the ambiguous words: and

putans nomen Auræ tam sæpè vocatum
thinking the name of Aura (breeze) so often called

esse nymphæ, credit nympham amar'
to be (the name) of a nymph, believes a nymph to be loved

mihi. Extemplò temerarius index ficti
to [by] me. Immediately the rash accuser of the feigned

criminis adit Procrin, que refert linguâ
[false] charge goes-to Procris, and relates with tongue

audita susurra. Amor est credula res;
the heard whispers. Love is a credulous thing;

160] collapsa subito dolore, ut narratur
having-sunk [fainted] with sudden grief, when it is-related

sibi, cecidit, que refecta longo tempore,
to herself, she fell, and being-restored in a long time,

dixit se miseram iniqui fati; que
she said herself (to be) wretched (and) of unjust fate; and

questa-est de fide; et concita vano
complained concerning (my) fidelity; and excited by vain

crimine, metuit quod est nihil; metuit nomen
charge, she fears what is nothing; she fears a name

sine corpore; et infelix doluit veluti de
without a body; and unhappy she grieves as-if concerning

165] verâ pellice. Tamen dubitat sæpe; que
a true harlot. Yet she doubts often; and

miserrima sperat falli; que negat fidem
most-wretched hopes to-be-deceived; and refuses faith

indicio; et est non damnatura delicta
to the information; and is not about-to-condemn the faults

sui mariti, nisi ipsa viderit. Postera lumina
of her husband, unless herself may-have-seen. The next lights

Auroræ depulerant noctem; egredior, que
of Aurora had-dispelled the night; I go-out, and

170] peto silvas; que victor per herbas (pl.),
I seek the woods; and conqueror through the grass,

dixi, "Aura, veni, que medere nostro labori."
 I said, "O breeze, come, and remedy to our [my] labour."

Et subito videbar audisse nescio quos gemitus
 And suddenly I did-seem to have-heard I know-not what sighs

inter mea verba. Tamen, dixi, "Veni, optima."
 between my words. Yet, I said, "Come, best (breeze)."

Rursus caducâ fronde faciente levem strepitum,
 Again a falling leaf making a slight noise,

ratus-sum esse feram, que misi [175]
 I supposed (it) to-be a wild-beast, and I sent [threw]

volatile telum. Erat Procris; que tenens
 the fleet weapon. It was Procris; and having [holding]

vulnus in medio pectore, conclamat, "Heu
 a wound in middle breast, she cries-out, "Alas

mihi!" Ubi vox fidæ conjugis cognita-est
 to me!" When the voice of (my) faithful wife was-known

mihi, præceps que amens cucurri ad vocem.
 to me, headlong and mad I ran to the voice.

Invenio semanimem, et fœdantem vestes
 I find (her) half-dead, and polluting (her) garments

sparsas sanguine, et trahentem, [180]
 sprinkled with blood, and drawing (the dart),

sua dona, (miserum me!) de vulnere; que
 her-own gifts, (miserable me!) from the wound; and

attollo sontibus ulnis corpus, carius mihi
 I raise with guilty arms (her) body, dearer to me

meo; que veste scissâ à pectore, ligo sæva
 than my-own; and garment being-cut from breast, I bind the cruel

vulnera, que conor inhibere cruorum: oro
 wounds, and I endeavour to stop the blood: I pray

neu-deserat me, sceleratum suâ morte. Illa
 she-may-not-forsake me, wicked by her death. She

carens viribus (*abl.*), et jam moribunda, coëgit
 being-without strengths, and already about-to-die, forced

se loqui hæc pauca, "Supplex, oro [185]
 herself to-speak these few (words), "Suppliant, I pray

per fœdera nostri lecti, que per deos, que
 by the covenants of our bed, and by the gods, both

superos que meos, per si merui quid
the gods-above, and mine, by if I have-deserved any (thing)

benè de-te, que per amorem, causam mortis
well of-thee, and by the love, the cause of death

mihi, manentem nunc quoque, cùm perco,
to me, remaining now also, when I perish,

patiare ne Auram innubere nostris
mayest-thou-suffer not Aura to-be-married-into to our (my)

190] thalamis." Dixit, et tum denique et
bridal-chambers." She said, and then at-last both

sensi et docui esse errorem
I perceived and I taught [informed] (her) to-be the mistake

nominis. Sed quid juvabat docuisse? Labitur,
of a name. But what did-it-profit to have-taught? She falls,

et parvæ vires fugiunt cum sanguine. Que
and (her) small strengths flee with the blood. And

tum potest spectare aliquid, spectat me, et
while she-is-able to look-at any (thing), she looks-at me, and

exhalat infelicem animam in me, que in
she breathes-out (her) unhappy breath upon me, and in

195] nostro ore. Sed videtur mori segura
our mouth. But she seems to die secure with

meliore vultu. Heros lacrimans memorabat hæc
better countenance. The hero crying did-relate these

flentibus, et ecce! Æacus ingreditur
(things) to (them) weeping and lo! Æacus enters

cum duplici prole, que novæ
with (his) double offspring (Telamon and Peleus), and with new

milite, quem Cephalus accipit cum fortibus armis.
soldiery, whom Cephalus receives with brave arms.

LIBER OCTAVUS.

BOOK

THE EIGHTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. VIII. 183—235.)

DE CASU ICARI.
CONCERNING THE FALL OF ICARUS

INTEREA Dædalus, perosus Creten que longum
MEANWHILE Dædalus, thoroughly-hating Crete and long

exilium, que tactus amore natalis soli, erat
banishment, and touched with love of (his) native soil, was

clausus pelago. "Licèt obstruat terras et
shut-out by sea. "Although he may-shut-up lands and

undas," inquit, "at certè cœlum patet. Ibimus
waters," said-he, "but surely the heaven lies-open. We will-go

illâc: Minos possideat omnia; pos-
by-that (way): Minos may-possess all (things); he pos-

sidet non aëra." Dixit; et dimittit [5
sesses not the air." He said; and dismisses [applies]

animum in ignotas artes, que novat
(his) mind into unknown arts, and renews [changes]

naturam. Nam ponit in ordine pennas, cœptas
nature. For he places in order feathers, begun

à minimâ, brevior sequenti longam, ut
from the least, the shorter following the long, so-that

putes crevisse clivo. Sic quon-
thou mayest-think (them) to have-grown on a declivity. Thus some-

dam rustica fistula surgit paulatim disparibus
times a rustic pipe rises by-degrees with uneven

- 10] *avenis.* Tum alligat medias lino,
oaten-reeds. Then he binds the middle with flax [thread],
et imas ceris (*pl.*), atque flectit ità
and the lowest with wax, and bends (them) thus
compositas parvo curvamine, ut imitentur
arranged with small bending, that they may-imitate
veras aves. Puer Icarus stabat unà, et
true [real] birds. The boy Icarus did-stand together, and
ignarus se tractare pericula, reni-
ignorant [not knowing] himself to-handle dangers, with bright-
denti ore, captabat plumas quas vaga
ening countenance, he did-catch-at the feathers which the wandering
15] *aura moverat; modò mollibat*
[unsteady] breeze had-moved; now he did-soften
flavam ceram pollice, que impediēbat mira-
the yellow wax with thumb, and did-hinder the wonder-
bile opus patris suo lusu. Postquàm ultima
ful work of (his) father by his sport. After-that the last
manus imposita-est cœptis, opifex ipse
hand was-placed to the undertakings, the artist himself
libravit suum corpus in geminas alas, que
poised his body upon the double (two) wings, and
20] *pependit in motâ aurâ. Et instruit natum,*
hung in the moved air. And arranges (his) son,
que ait, "Icare, moneo ut curras
and says, "O, Icarus, I advise (thee) that thou mayest-run
medio limite, ne, si ibis demissior, unda
in the middle path, lest, if thou shalt-go too-low, the water
gravet pennas; si celsior, ignis adurat.
may-burthen the wings; if too-high, the fire may burn (them).
Vola inter utrumque. Jubeo te nec spectare
Fly between each. I order thee neither to view
Boöten aut Helicen, ve
(the constellation) Bootes nor Helice [the greater Bear], nor
25] *strictum ensem Orionis. Me duce,*
the drawn sword of Orion. Myself (being) guide,
carpe *viam."* Pariter
crop [proceed on] the way." Equally [at the same time]

tradit præcepta volandi, et accommodat igno-
he delivers instructions of flying, and fits the un-

tas alas humeris. Inter opus
known wings to (his) shoulders. Between [during] the work

que monitus seniles genæ maduère; et
and admonitions (his) aged cheeks were-wet; and

patriæ manus tremuère. Dedit oscula non
(his) paternal hands trembled. He gave kisses not

repetenda iterùm suo nato; que levatus pennis
to-be-repeated again to his son; and raised on wings

volat antè; que timet comiti, velut
he flies before; and fears for (his) companion, as

ales, quæ producit teneram prolem ab alto [30
a bird, which leads-forth (her) tender offspring from lofty

nido in aëra; que hortatur sequi, que
nest into the air; and he encourages (him) to-follow, and

erudit damnosas artes, et ipse movet
'instructs (him) 'in the injurious arts, and himself moves

suas alas, et respicit alas nati. Aliquis,
his-own wings, and looks-at the wings of (his) son. Some

dum captat pisces tremulâ arundine,
(fisherman), while he catches-at fishes with trembling reed

aut pastor innixus baculo, ve [35
[fishing-rod], or shepherd leaning to [on] a staff, or

arator stivâ, vidit hos; et obstupuit;
ploughman to [on] a plough-handle, saw them; and was-astonished;

que credidit esse deos, qui possent carpere
and believed (them) to-be gods, who might-be-able to-crop

æthera. Et jam Junonia Samos, que
[pass-through] the sky. And already Junonian Samos, and

Delos, que Paros, fuerant relictæ lævâ parte;
Delos, and Paros, had-been left on the left part;

Lebynthos que Calymne, fœcunda melle, erant [40
Lebynthos and Calymnae, fruitful in honey, were

dextrâ, cùm puer cœpit gaudere audaci
on the right, when the boy began to-rejoice in bold

volatu, que deseruit ducem, que tactus cupidine
flight, and forsook (his) leader, and touched with desire

coeli egit iter altiùs. Vicinia rapidi
of heaven he acted (his) course too-high. The nearness of the rapid

Solis mollit odoratas ceras, vincula
[hot] Sun softens the fragrant waxes, the bonds

pennarum. Ceræ tabuerant: ille
of the wings. The waxes had-wasted-away: he (Icarus)

45] quatit nudos lacertos: que carens remigio,
shakes naked arms: and being-without rowing [flight],

percipit non ullas auras: que ora clamantia
he gathers not any airs: and (his) mouths calling-on

nomen patris, excipiuntur cæruleâ aquâ:
the name of (his) father, are-received in the azure water

quæ traxit nomen ab illo. At
(the Icarian sea): which drew a name from him. But

infelix pater, nec jam pater, dixit, "Icare,
the unhappy father, nor now a father, said, "O Icarus,

Icare," dixit, "ubi es? quâ regione requi-
O Icarus," he said, "where art-thou? in what region shall-I-

50] ram te, Icare?" dicebat. Despexit
seek thee, O Icarus?" he did-say. He looked-down-upon

pennas in undis; que devovit suas artes; que
the wings in the waves; and he cursed his arts; and

condidit corpus sepulchro; et tellus dicta-(est)
hid [buried] the body in a tomb; and the land was-called

à nomine sepulti.
(Icarus) from the name of (him) buried.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. VIII. 236—259.)

DE PERDICI. CONCERNING PERDIX.

Garrula perdix prospexit ab ramosa ilice
A prattling partridge viewed from a branching oak

hunc ponentem corpora (pl.) miseri
this (Dædalus) depositing the corpse of (his) ill-fated

nati tumulo: et plausit pennis;
son in a tomb; and she clapped (in applause) with (her) wings;

que testata-est gaudia cantu; tunc unica
and testified (her) joy in a song; at-that-time the 'only

volucris, nec visa prioribus
winged-creature 'of-its-kind, nor (was it) seen [known] in former

annis, que facta avis super, longum
years, and [but] (was) transformed-into a bird lately, a long [heavy]

crimen tibi, Dædale. Namque germana [5
crime to thee, Dædalus. For the full-sister

ejus, ignora fatoram, tradiderat huic
of him (Dædalus), ignorant of the fates, had-committed to him

suam progeniem docendam, puerum, bis
(one of) her-own offspring to-be-taught, a boy, | twice

senis natalibus actis,
six birth-days being-passed, [past his twelfth birth-day], (and)

animi capacis ad præcepta (*pl.*). Ille etiam
of a mind susceptible to instruction. He even

traxit spinas notatas in medio pisce
drew [took] the fish-bones | known in the middle fish [observed

in exemplum, que incidit per-
in the back of a fish] into [as] a pattern, and cut | con-

petuos dentes aculo [10
tinuous teeth [a continued range of teeth] in a sharp-edged

ferro, et reperit usum serræ: et
iron, and found-out [invented] the use of the saw: and

primus vinit duo ferreæ brachia è
'he (was) the first (who) 'bound | two iron fore-arms out-of [with]

uno nodo; ut, illis
one knot [two branches of iron to one hinge]; so-that, these

distantibus æquali spatio, altera pars sta-
being separated by an equal space, the one part might-stand-

ret, altera pars deceret orbem.
fixed, (while) the other part might-lead [describe] a circle.

Dædalus invidit; que
Dædalus envied; (*i. e.*, was jealous of his superior talents;) and

misit præcipitem ex sacra arce [15
sent (him) headlong from the sacred citadel [tower]

Minervæ, mentitus lapsum.
of Minerva, preter ding a fall. (*i. e.*, pretending it was an accidental fall.)

At Pallas, qua favet ingeniis, exceptit sum: que
 But Pallas, who favors ingenious-men, 'bore him 'up: and
 reddidit avem; et relavit pennis
 'changed (him) 'into a bird; and 'lifted (him) 'up on (his) pinions
 in medio aëre. Sed vigor ingenii quondam
 in middle air. But the vigour of (his) genius formerly
 velocis abîit in alas que in pedes:
 (so) swift [penetrating] passed into (his) wings and into (his) feet:

20] nomen, et quod antè, remansit.
 (his) name, and that (which was his) before, remained.

Tamen hæc volucris non tollit sua corpora (*pl.*)
 Yet this bird 'does not 'raise its body

altè, nec facit nidos in ramis que
 high, nor makes [builds] (its) nest in boughs and [or]

alto cacumine; volitat propter
 towering tops (of trees); (but) it flies near-to

humum, que ponit ova in sepibus: que memor
 the ground, and deposits (its) eggs in hedges: and mindful

antiqui cæsûs metuit sublimia.
 of (its) former fall | fears the air [dreads to soar aloft in air].

FAB. III. (Metam. lib. VIII. 260—540.)

DE MELEAGRO ET ATALANTE.
 CONCERNING MELEAGER AND ATALANTA.

Que jam Ætnæa tellus tenebat Dædalon
 And now the Ætnean land did-hold Dædalus

fatigatum; et Cocalus habebatur mitis,
 fatigued; and Cocalus was-held [accounted] mild [kind],

armis (*abl.*) sumtis pro supplice. Jam
 arms being-taken-up for (Dædalus) a suppliant. Now

Athenæ (*pl.*) desierant pendere lamentabile
 Athens had-ceased to-pay the lamentable

tributum Theseâ laude. Tem-
 tribute | by Thesean praise [by the valour of Theseus]. The tem-

pla coronantur; que vocant bellatricem
 ples are-crowned; and they call-on the warlike

Minervam cum Jove que aliis dîs : quos honorant
Minerva with Jupiter and the other gods : whom they honour

voto sanguine, que datis muneribus et [5
with vowed blood, and with given gifts and

aceris turis. Vaga Fama sparserat
with censers of incense. Wandering Fame had-scattered

nomen Theseos per Argolicas urbes ; et
the name of Theseus through the Grecian cities ; and

populi, quos dives Achaia cepit imploravêre
the peoples, whom rich Achaia took [contained], implored

opem hujus magnis periclis : Calydon
the aid of him to (their) great dangers : Calydon

supplex petiit opem hujus sollicitâ prece,
suppliant sought the assistance of him with anxious prayer,

quamvis haberat Meleagron. Caussa [10
although it might-have Meleager. The cause

petendi erat sus, famulus que vindex
of seeking (it) was a boar, the servant and avenger

infestæ Dianæ. Namque ferunt Ænea,
of hostile Diana. For they bear [report] Æneus,

successibus pleni anni libâsse pri-
in the successes of a full [fertile] year to-have-offered the first-

mitias frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyæo,
fruits of the fruits to Ceres, his wines to Bacchus,

Palladios latices flavæ Minervæ. [15
Palladian liquors [oil] to the yellow Minerva.

Ambitiosus honos cœptus ab agri-
The ambition-producing honour begun from [among] the husband-

colis pervenit
men (Ceres, Bacchus, and Minerva, presiding over husbandry) arrived

ad omnes Superos ; ferunt aras
to all the Gods-above ; they bear [report] the altars

præteritæ Latoïdos solas cessâsse relictas
of the passed-by Latonian (Diana) alone to have-ceased being-left

sine ture. Ira tangit et deos. "At
without incense. Anger touches [affects] and [even] the gods. "But

feremus non impunè ; que quæ inhonoratæ
we will-bear not with-impunity ; and (we) who (are) dishonoured

20] dicemur non et inultæ," inquit;
will-be-said not (to be) and [also] unavenged," she said.

et spreta misit aprum ultorem per
and being-despised she sent a wild-boar (as) an avenger through

agros Æneus, quanto herbida Epirus
the fields of Æneus, with-as-great (body as) the grassy Epirus

habet non majores tauros, sed Sicula arva habent
has not greater bulls, but the Sicilian fields have

minores. Oculi micant sanguine et igne,
less. (Its) eyes sparkle with blood, and with fire,

horrida cervix riget; et setæ similes densis
the rough neck is-stiff; and the bristles like to thick

25] hastilibus horrent; que setæ stant velut
spear-handles are-rough; and the bristles stand as-if

vallum vel ut alta hastilia. Fervida spuma
a rampart or as high spear-handles. The hot foam

fluit cum rauco stridore per latos armos;
flows with hoarse noise through [over] (its) broad shoulders;

dentes æquantur Indis dentibus. Fulmen
the teeth are-equalled to Indian (elephant's) teeth. A tusk

venit ab ore; frondes ardent afflatibus (pl.).
comes from (its) mouth; the leaves burn with (its) breath.

30] Is modò proculcat segetes in crescenti herbâ,
He now treads-down the crops in the growing herb,

nunc metit matura vota coloni
now mows | the ripe wishes [the standing-corn] of the husbandman

fleturi, et intercipit Cererem in spicis.
about-to-weep, and intercepts Ceres [the corn] in the ears

Frustrâ area, frustrâ horrea exspectant
In-vain the threshing-floor, in-vain the granaries expect

promissas messes. Gravidî foetus
the promised harvests. The heavy productions [grapes]

sternuntur cum longo palnitate, que bacca cum
are-strewed with the long vine-branch, and the berry with

35] ramis olivæ semper frondentis. Et
the branches of the olive always flourishing. And

sævît in pecudes. Non ve pastor ve canes.
it rages upon the cattle. Not either shepherd or dogs

non truces tauri possunt defendere armenta.
 not fierce bulls are-able to-defend the herds.

Populi (*pl.*) diffugiunt, nec putant se esse
 The people flee, nor think themselves to-be

tutos, nisi mœnibus urbis, donec Meleagros,
 safe, unless in the walls of a city, until Meleager,

et unâ lecta manus juvenum, cœlere
 and together with a chosen band of youths, came-together

cupidine laudis. Gemini Tyndaridæ, [40
 with desire of praise. The twin sons-of-Tyndarus,

alter spectatus cæs-
 (Castor and Pollux), the other [one] looked-on [famous] with the cæs-
 tibus (*pl.*), alter equo, que Iâson molitor
 tus, the other with horse, and Jason the builder

primæ ratis, et Theseus cum Pirithoo, felix
 of the first raft [ship], and Theseus with Pirithous, a happy

concordia, et duo Thestiadæ,
 agreement, and the two sons-of-Thestius (Toxeus and Plexippus),

que Lynceus Aphareia proles, et velox Idas;
 and Lynceus the Aphareian offspring, and the swift Idas;

et Cæneus non jam fœmina, que ferox Leucip- [45
 and Cæneus not now a woman, and fierce Leucip-

pus, que Acastus insignis jaculo, que Hippothoos,
 pus, and Acastus remarkable with dart, and Hippothous,

que Dryas et Phœnix cretus Amyntore, que
 and Dryas and Phœnix sprung from Amyntor, and

Actoridæ pares, et Phyleus missus ab Elide.
 the sons-of-Actor equals, and Phyleus sent from Elis.

Nec Telamon aberat, ve creator
 Neither Telamon was-absent, or (Peleus) the producer (father)

magni Achillis; que impiger Eurytion, cum
 of great Achilles; and the active Eurytion, with

Pheretiade, et Hyanteo Iôlao, et Echion [50
 Pheretian (Admetus), and Bœotian Iôlaus, and Echion

invictus cursu, que Narycius Lelex, que
 unconquered in the course, and Narycian Lelex, and

Panopeus, que Hyleus, que ferox Hippasus, et Nestor
 Panopeus, and Hyleus, and fierce Hippasus, and Nestor

etiamnum in primis annis. Et quos Hippocoön
even-yet in (his) first years. And whom Hippocoön

misit antiquis Amyclis (*pl.*); que socer
sent from ancient Amyclæ; and (Læertes) the father-in-law

55] Penelopes, cum Parrhasio Ancæo, que sagax
of Penelope, with Arcadian Ancæus, and sagacious

Ampycides, et Æclides adhuc tutus à conjuge,
Ampycides, and Æclides as-yet safe from (his) wife,

que Tegeæa decus Lycæi nemoris.
and the Tegeæan (Atalanta) the glory of the Lycæan grove.

Rasilis fibula mordebat summum
A polished clasp did-bite [connect] the highest [the top] (of the)

vestem huic; crinis erat simplex, collectus
garment to [of] her; (her) hair was plain, gathered

in unum nodum. Eburnea custos
into one knot. The ivory keeper [quiver] (of her)

60] telorum pendens ex lævo humero resonabat;
weapons hanging from (her) left shoulder did-resound;

quoque læva tenebat arcum. Talis erat
also the left (hand) did-hold a bow. Such was

cultus; facies quam posses verè
(her) dress; (her) face (was) which thou-mightest-be-able truly

dicere virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine.
to-call virgin-like in a boy, boyish in a virgin.

Calydonius heros pariter vidit hanc,
The Calydonian hero at-the-same-time saw her,

pariter optavit, deo renuente, que
at-the-same-time wished-for (her), the god refusing, and

65] hausit latentes flammæ, et inquit, "O
drew [conceived] hidden flames, and said, "O

felix, si ista dignabitur quem virum!"
happy, if that (Atalanta) shall-think-worthy any (man as) a husband!"

nec que tempus que pudor sinunt dicere
neither both time and shame permit (him) to say

plura; majus opus magni certaminis urget.
more (words); the greater work of a great contest urges.

Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ætas
A wood thick with beams [trees], which no age

ceciderat, incipit à plano, que prospicit devexa
had-cut, begins from a plain, and views the sloping

arva. Quò, postquam viri venêre; pars [70
fields. Whither, after-that the men came; part

tendunt retia: pars adimunt vincula canibus:
stretch the nets: part take-off the bonds from the dogs:

pars sequuntur pressa signa pedum: que
part follow the pressed marks of the feet: and

cupiunt reperire suum perîclum. Vallis erat
desire to-find their-own danger. The valley was

concava, quâ rivi pluvialis aquæ assuêrant
hollow, by which streams of rainy water had-been-wont

demittere se. Lenta salix tenet
to-send down themselves. The pliant willow holds [possesses]

ima lacunæ, que palustres junci, [75
the lowest (parts) of the hollow, and marshy bullrushes,

que vimina, et parvæ cannæ sub longâ arundine.
and osiers, and small canes under the long reed.

Hinc violentus aper excitus fertur in
Hence the violent wild-boar being-roused is-borne into

medios hostes, ut ignes elisi excussis
the middle enemies, as fires [lightning] struck from the dashed

nubibus. Nemus sternitur incursu; et
clouds. The grove is-strewed by the running; and

propulsa silva dat fragorem. Juvenes [80
the beaten-down wood gives a crash. The youths

exclamat, que tenent prætenta tela forti
cry-out: and hold the stretched-forth weapons with bold

dextrâ, vibrantia lato ferro. Ille ruit, que
right-hand, brandishing with broad iron. He rushes, and

spargit canes, ut quisque obstat ruenti; et
scatters the dogs, as each opposes to (him) rushing; and

dissipat latrantes obliquo ictu. Primùm
disperses (them) barking with sideward stroke. First

cuspis contorta Echionio lacerto [85
the weapon-point hurled by Echionian [Echion's] arm

fuit vana; que dedit leve vulnus acerno-trunco.
vain; and gave a light wound to a maple-trunk.

Proxima, si usa-foret non nimiis
 The next, if it might-have-used not with-too-much
 viribus mittentis, visa-est hæsuræ
 strengths (of the person) sending [throwing] (it) seemed about-to-stick
 in petito tergo. It longiùs; Paga-
 in the sought [aimed-at] back. It goes too-far; the Paga-
 sæus Iäson auctor teli. Ampycides ait,
 ææan Jason (was) the author of the weapon. Ampycides says,

“Phœbe, si que colui que colo
 “O Phœbus, if both I have cultivated [reverenced] and do-cultivate
 90] te, da mihi contingere certo telo quod
 thee, give to me to-reach with sure weapon what

petitur.” Deus annuit precibus,
 is-sought [aimed-at].” The god nodded (assent) to (his) prayers,

quà potuit. Aper ictus-(est) ab illo,
 in what (way) he was-able. The wild-boar was-struck by him,
 sed sine vulnere: Diana abstulerat ferrum
 but without a wound: Diana had-withdrawn the iron

volanti jaculo; lignum venit sine acumine.
 from the flying dart; the wood came without a point.

Ira feri mota-est; nec arsit
 The anger of the wild (boar) was-moved [roused]; nor was-he-inflamed
 95] leniùs fulmine: emicat ex oculis,
 more-mildly than a thunderbolt: he glitters out-of the eyes,

que spirat flammæ è pectore. Que ut moles
 and breathes flames out-of the breast. And as a mass

volat, concita adducto nervo, cùm aut
 [great stone] flies, forced by drawn string, when either

petit muros, aut turres plenas milite, sic
 it seeks the walls, or towers full with soldiery, so

vulnificus sus fertur vasto impete in
 the wound-causing swine is-borne with vast impetuosity upon

juvenes; et prosternit Eupalamon, que Pelagona
 the youths; and strikes-down Eupalamus, and Pelagon

100] tuentes dextra cornua. Socii
 defending the right horns [wings]. (Their) companions

rapuêre jacentes. At Enæsimus, satus Hip-
 seized (them) lying. But Enæsimus, sprung from Hip-

pocoönte, effugit non letiferos ictus. Nervi
pocoon, escaped not the death-bearing strokes. The sinews

liquerunt trepidantem et parantem vertere
dissolved [relaxed] (him) trembling and preparing to-turn

terga, poplite succiso. Et forsitan Pylius
backs [to flec], the knee being-cut. And perhaps the Pylian

perîsset citra Trojana [105
(Nestor) would-have-perished on-this-side the Trojan

tempora; sed conamine sumpto ab positâ
times; but an effort [a spring] being-taken from (his) placed

hastâ, insiluit ramis arboris, quæ stabat
spear, he leaped-on to the branches of a tree, which did-stand

proxima; que tutus loco, despexit hostem
very-near; and safe in place, looked-down-on the enemy

quem fugerat. Ille, ferox dentibus tritis
which he had-fled. He, fierce with teeth rubbed [whetted]

in querno stipite, imminet exitio, que
on oaken trunk, impends [is intent on] to destruction, and

fidens recentibus armis, hausit femur [110
trusting to the fresh arms, he drew [pierced] the thigh

magni Othriadæ adunco rostro. At gemini
of the great Othriades with crooked snout. But the twin

fratres, nondum cœlestia sidera, ambo
brothers (Castor and Pollux), not-yet celestial stars, both

vectabantur conspicui equis candidioribus albâ
were-carried conspicuous on horses whiter than white

nive: ambo quatiebant spicula hastarum
snow: both did-shake the darts of (their) spears

vibrata per auras tremulo motu. [115
brandished through the airs with tremulous motion.

Fecissent vulnera, nisi setiger
They would-have-made wounds, unless the bristly (boar)

îsset inter opacas silvas, loca nec pervia
might-have-gone among thick woods, places neither passable

jaculis, nec equo. Telamon persequitur; que
to darts, nor to horses. Telamon pursues; and

incautus studio eundi, retentus ab radice
incautious with desire of going, being-held-back by a root

arboreâ, cecidit pronus. Dum Peleus
 belonging-to-a-tree, fell prone [face downwards]. While Peleus

levat hunc, Tegeæa imposuit celerem
 raises him, Tegeæan (Atalanta) placed-on a swift

120] sagittam nervo, que expulit sinuato
 arrow to the string, and thrust (it) from the curved

arcu. Arundo fixa sub aure feri
 bow. The reed [arrow] fixed under the ear of the wild (boar)

destringit summum corpus; et rubefecit
 grazes the highest [top] (of its) body; and made-red

 setas exiguo sanguine. Nec tamen illa erat
 the bristles with little blood. Nor yet she was

lætior successu sui ictûs quàm Meleagros.
 more-glad in the success of her stroke than Meleager.

125] Putatur primus vidisse, et primus osten-
 He is-thought first to-have-seen, and first to-have-

disse cruorem visum sociis, et dixisse,
 hown the blood being-seen to (his) companions, and to-have-said,

“Feres meritum honorem virtutis.”
 “Thou-shalt-bear the deserved honour of (thy) valour.”

 Viri erubuêre, que exhortantur se, et addunt
 The men blushed, and exhort themselves, and add

animos cum clamore, que jaciunt tela sine ordine.
 spirits with shout, and cast weapons without order.

 Turba nocet jactis, et impedit ictus
 The crowd hurts to (them) thrown, and hinders the strokes

130] quos petit. Ecce bipennifer Arcas,
 which it seeks. Behold the pole-axe-bearing Arcadian (Ancæus),

furens contra sua fata, dixit, “Discite quàm virilia
 raging against his-own fates, said, “Learn how manly

tela præsent fœmineis, O juvenes, que
 weapons may-excel to female (weapons), O youths, and

concedite meo operi. Licèt Latonia ipsa
 yield to my work. Although Latonian (Diana) herself

protegat hunc suis armis, tamen mea dextra
 may-protect him with her arms, yet my right-hand

135] perimet hunc, Dianâ invita.” Tumidus
 shall-slay him, Diana being-unwilling.” Swollen [proud]

memoraverat talia magniloquo ore ;
 he had-mentioned such (words) with magniloquent [boasting] mouth ;

que tollens ancipitem securim utrâque manu,
 and raising the two-edged axe with each hand,

institerat digitis, suspensus in primos
 he had-stood-on to fingers [toes], being-suspended on the first

artus. Ferus occupat audacem,
 joints (of the toes). The wild (boar) anticipates (him) bold,

que quâ via est proxima leto direxit geminos
 and where the way is nearest to death he directed (his) double

dentes in summa inguina. Ancæus concidit, [140
 teeth into the highest groins. Ancæus falls,

que viscera glomerata multo sanguine,
 and (his) bowels balled with much blood,

lapsa, fluunt ; que terra madefacta-est
 having-glided, flow ; and the earth was-wetted

cruore. Pirithous, proles Ixionis, ibat
 with gore. Pirithous, the offspring of Ixion, did-go

in adversum hostem, quatiens venabula
 against the opposite enemy, shaking the hunting-poles

validâ dextrâ. Cui, Ægides,
 with strong right-hand. To whom (Theseus), son-of-Ægeus,

inquit, " O pars meæ animæ, carior mihi [145
 says, " O part of my soul, dearer to me

me, consiste ; licet fortibus esse
 than myself, stop ; it-is-allowed to the brave to-be

eminus ; temeraria virtus nocuit Ancæo." Dixit,
 at-a-distance ; rash valour injured to Ancæus." He said,

et torsit grave cornum æratâ cuspide,
 and hurled the heavy cornel [javelin] with brazen point,

quo (abl.) librato benè, que futuro potente voti,
 which being-poised well, and about-to-be powerful of wish

frondosus ramus ab esculeâ arbore
 (to succeed), a leafy branch from a beechen tree

obstitit. Et Æsonides misit jaculum, [150
 opposed. And (Jason) son-of-Æson sent a spear,

quod casus vertit ab illo, et figit in
 which accident turns-away from it (the boar), and fastens into

mentum latrantis, et, conjectum inter
the chin of a barking (dog), and, being-cast between

ilia, fixum-est tellure per ilia. At
the bowels, was-fixed in the earth through the bowels. But

manus Œnidæ variat, que duabus
the hand of-the-son-of-Œneus (Meleager) differs, and two

missis, prior hasta stetit terrâ,
(spears) being-sent, the former spear stood in the earth,

155] altera medio tergo. Nec mora;
the other in the middle back. Nor (was there) delay;

dum sævit, dum versat corpora in orbem,
while he rages, while he rolls (his) bodies into a circle,

que fundit stridentem spumam cum novo sanguine;
and pours the hissing foam with new blood;

auctor vulneris adest; que irritat hostem
the author of the wound is-present; and provokes the enemy

ad iram; que condit splendida venabula in
to anger; and hides the shining hunting-spears into

adversos armos. Socii testantur gaudia
(his) adverse shoulders. (His) companions testify joys

160] secundo clamore; que petunt conjungere
with favourable shout; and seek to join-together

victricem dextram dextræ; que
(his) victorious right (hand) to right (hand); and

mirantes spectant immanem ferum jacentem
wondering they view the immense wild (boar) lying

multâ tellure: neque putant esse adhuc
on much earth: nor do-they-think (him) to-be as-yet

tutum contingere; sed tamen quisque cruentat sua
safe to-touch: but yet each stains his-own

tela. Ipse pressit exitiabile caput pede
weapons. Himself pressed the destructive head with foot

165] imposito: atque dixit ità, "Nonacria
placed-on: and said thus, "Nonacrian (Atalanta)

sume spolium mei juris, et gloria veniat in
take the spoil of my right, and the glory may-come into

partem mihi cum te." Protinus dat exuvias,
part [share] to me with thee." Immediately he gives spoils,

terga horrentia rigidis setis, et ora
the backs rough with stiff bristles, and the countenances

insignia magnis dentibus. Auctor
[the head] remarkable with great teeth. The author

muneris cum munere est lætitiæ illi. [170
of the gift with the gift is a joy to her.

Alii invidêre; que murmur erat toto agmine.
The others envied; and a muttering was in the whole troop.

È quibus, Thestiadæ tendentes brachia
Out-of whom, the-sons-of-Thestius stretching (their) arms

clamant ingenti voce, "Age! fœmina, pone,
cry-out with great voice, "Come! woman, place-aside,

nec intercipe nostros titulos: nec fiducia
nor intercept our titles [honours]: nor 'may confidence

formæ decipiat te, nec auctor captus tuo
of beauty 'deceive thee, nor 'may the author taken by thy

amore sit longè;" et adimunt huic [175
love 'be afar;" and they take-away from her

munus, illi jus muneris. Mavortius
the gift, from him the right of the gift. Martial

tulit non, et, frendens tumidâ irâ,
(Meleager) bore not (this), and, gnashing with swollen anger,

dixit, "Discite, raptores honoris alieni,
said, "Learn, plunderers of the honour belonging-to-another,

quantùm facta distent minis:" que
how-much deeds may-be-distant [differ] from threats:" and

hausit pectora Plexippi, timentia nîl
he drew [pierced] the breasts of Plexippus, fearing nothing

tale nefando ferro. Patitur haud [180
such with impious iron [sword]. He suffers not

Toxea, dubium quid faciat, que pariter volentem
'Toxeus, doubtful what he-may-do, and equally wishing

ulcisci fratrem, que timentem fraterna fata,
to-revenge (his) brother, and fearing fraternal fates,

dubitare diu: que recalfecit telum, calidum
to-hesitate a-long-time: and he warmed-again (his) weapon, hot

priore cæde, consorti sanguine.
with former slaughter, in (his) social blood.

- 185] Althæa, nato victore, ferebat
 Althæa, (her) son (Meleager being) conqueror, was-bearing
 dona templis deûm, cùm videt fratres
 gifts to the temples of the gods, when she sees (her) brothers
 referri extinctos. Quæ, plangore dato,
 to-be-borne-back extinct. Who, beating [wailing] being-given,
 implet urbem mœstis ululatus; et mutavit
 fills the city with sad howlings; and changed
 auratas atris vestibus. At simul
 the gilded (robes) with black robes. But as-soon-as
 auctor necis editus-est, omnis luctus excidit
 the author of the death was-uttered, all grief fell
- 190] que versus-est à lacrimis in amorem pœnæ.
 and was-changed from tears into love of punishment.
- Erat stipes, quem, cùm Thes-
 There-was a stump (of a tree), which, when (Althæa) daughter-of-
 tias jaceret enixa partus (*pl.*), triplices
 Thestius might-lie having-brought-forth offspring, the three-fold
 sorores posuère in flaminam; que nentes stamina
 sisters [fates] placed into flame; and spinning the threads
 fatalia impresso pollice, dixerunt, "O
 belonging-to-fate with pressed thumb, said, "O (thou)
 nate modò, damus eadem tempora, que ligno
 born just-now, we give the same times, both to the wood
- 195] que tibi." Quo (*abl.*) carmine dicto postquàm
 and to thee." Which verse being-said after-that
 deæ excessère; mater eripuit flagrantem
 the goddesses departed; the mother snatched a flaming
 torrem ab igne; que sparsit liquentibus
 brand from the fire; and scattered (it) in the liquid
 undis. Ille fuerat abditus diu imis
 waters. It (the stump) had-been concealed a-long-time in the lowest
 penetralibus; que servatus juvenis, servaverat
 recesses [depths]; and being-preserved O youth, it had-preserved
 tuos annos. Genitrix protulit hunc, que imperat
 thy years. The mother brought-forth this, and commands
- 200] tædas poni in fragmina, et
 torches to be-placed upon the broken pieces (of wood), and

admovet inimicos ignes positis. Tum
 applies hostile fires to (them) placed. Then

conata quater imponere ramum
 having-endeavoured four-times to place-on the branch

flammis, quater tenuit cœpta.
 to the flames, four-times she held [withheld] the undertakings.

Que mater que soror pugnant, et duo diversa
 Both the mother and the sister fight, and the two different

nomina trahunt unum pectis. Sæpè
 names draw [distract] one breast. Often (her) countenances

pallebant metu sceleris futuri: [205
 did-grow-pale with fear of the wickedness about-to-be:

sæpe fervens ira dabat suum ruborem oculis:
 often glowing anger did-give its redness to (her) eyes:

et modò vultus erat similis minanti nescio
 and now (her) look was like to (one) threatening I know-not

quid crudele; modò quem posses credere
 what cruel (thing); now which thou mightest-be-able to-believe

misereri. Que cùm ferus ardor animi siccaverat
 to-pity. And when fierce heat [passion] of mind had-dried-up

lacrimas, tamen lacrimæ inveniebatur. Que ut
 (her) tears, yet tears were-found. And as

carina, quam ventus, que æstus contrarius [210
 a keel [ship], which the wind, and a tide opposite

vento rapit, sentit geminam vim, que incerta
 to the wind seizes, feels a double force, and unsteady

paret duobus; haud aliter Thestias
 obeys to the two; not otherwise (Althæa) daughter-of-Thestius

errat dubiis affectibus, que in vices ponit
 wanders with doubtful affections, and in turn places (aside)

que resuscitat positam iram. Tamen
 and rouses-again (her) placed (aside) anger. Yet

germana incipit esse melior parente;
 the sister begins to-be better [superior] than the parent;

et, ut leniat consanguineas umbras, [215
 and, that she-may-soothe the kindred shades (of her

est pia impietate. Nam postquàm
 brothers), she is pious in (her) impiety. For after-that

pestifer ignis convaluit, dixit, "Iste rogus
the deadly fire grew-strong, she said, "That funeral-pile

cremet mea viscera." Que ut tenebat
may-burn my bowels [my son]," And as she did-hold

lignum fatale dirâ manu, infelix adstitit
wood relating-to-fate in dreadful hand, unhappy she stood-near

220] ante sepulcrales aras; que inquit, "Eumenides,
before the sepulchral altars; and said, "Furies,

triplices deæ poenarum, advertite vestros vultus
three-fold goddesses of punishments, turn your looks

furialibus sacris. Uleiscor que facio nefas:
to furious sacred-rites. I revenge and I do impiety:

mors est pianda morte: scelus est addendum
death is to-be-expiated by death: crime is to-be-added

in scelus, funus in funera. Impia domus pereat
unto crime, funeral unto funerals. The impious house may-perish

225] per coâcervatos luctus. An Æneus
through heaped-together griefs. Whether Æneus

felix fruetur nato (*abl.*) victore; Thestius erit
happy shall-he-enjoy a son victorious; Thestius shall-he-be

orbis? Ambo lugebitis melius.
bereft? | 'Ye both 'will-mourn better. [It is better that both

Modò vos, manes fraterni,
should mourn.] Only you, ghosts belonging 'to (my) 'brothers,

que recentes animæ, sentite meum officium, que
and fresh spirits, perceive my duty, and

accipite inferias paratas magno,
accept sacrifices-for-the-dead prepared with great (price),

230] mala pignora nostri uteri. Heu mihi!
the wicked pledges of our [my] womb. Alas me!

quò rapior? Fratres, ignoscite matri.
whither am-I-seized [hurried]? Brothers, pardon a mother.

Manus deficiunt ad coepta. Fatemur
(My) hands fail to the undertakings. We confess

illum meruisse cur pereat, auctor mortis
him to-have-deserved why he may-perish, the author of death

displicet mihi. Ergo feret impunè; que
displeases me. Therefore shall-he-bear with-impunity; and

vivus, et victor, et tumidus successu ipso,
alive, and conqueror, and swollen [proud] with success itself,

habebit regnum Calydonis? Vos-jacebitis [235
shall-he-have the kingdom of Calydon? Shall-you-lie

exiguus cinis (*sing.*) que gelidæ umbræ? Equidem
little ashes and cold shades? Truly

haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat, que
I 'will not 'suffer (it). The wicked (Meleager) may-he-perish, and

trahat que spem patris, que
may-he-draw both the hope of (his) father (Æneus), and

regni, que ruinam patriæ. Ubi est
of the kingdom, and the ruin of the country. Where is (my)

materna mens? ubi sunt pia jura parentum? et
maternal mind? where are the pious rights of parents? and

labores, quos sustinui, bis quinque mensûm? [240
the labours, which I sustained, twice five months?

O utinam arsisses infans primis
O would-that thou-mightest-have-been-burned an infant in the first

ignibus: que ego passa-forem id! vixisti
fires: and I might-have-suffered that! thou-hast-lived

nostro munere: nunc moriêre tuo merito.
by our [my] gift: now thou shalt-die by thy-own desert [fault].

Cape præmia facti, que redde animam bis
Take the rewards of the deed, and return (thy) life twice

datam, primûm partu, mox stipite
given, first at-birth, soon [a second-time] the stump

rapto: vel adde me fraternis sepulcris. Et [245
being-seized: or add me to fraternal tombs. Both

cupio, et nequeo. Quid agam? Modò
I wish, and I am-unable. What shall-I-act? Now [sometimes]

vulnera fratrum sunt ante oculos mihi,
the wounds of (my) brothers are before the eyes to me,

et imago tantæ cædis; nunc pietas,
and the picture of so-great slaughter; now piety [affection],

que materna nomina frangunt. Me miseram!
and maternal names break [vanquish]. Me wretched!

fratres, vincetis malè; sed vincite, dummodò
O brothers, y^e will-conquer badly; but conquer, so-that

ipsa sequar vos, que solatia quæ dedero
myself will-follow you, and the consolations which I shall have-given

250] vobis." Dixit, que aversâ,
to you." She said, and being-turned-away,

conjecit funereum torrem trementi dextrâ
she cast the fatal brand with trembling right-hand

in medios ignes. Ille stipes aut dedit aut visus-est
into the middle fires. That stump either gave or seemed

dedisse gemitus, et correptus ab invitis ignibus
to-have-given groans, and being-seized by unwilling fires

arsit. Meleagros inscius atque absens uritur ab illâ
burnt. Meleager ignorant and absent is-burnt by that

255] flammâ, et sentit viscera torreri cæcis
flame, and feels (his) bowels to-be-scorched by blind

ignibus, ac superat magnos dolores
[hidden] fires, but he overcomes the great pains

virtute. Tamen mœret, quòd cadat ignavo
by valour. Yet he grieves, because he may-fall by an inactive

leto, et sine sanguine; et dicit vulnera Ancæi
death, and without blood; and he says the wounds of Anceus

felicia: que vocat grandævum patrem,
(to be) fortunate: and he calls-on his aged father,

260] que fratrem, que pias sorores, que
and brother, and pious [affectionate] sisters, and

sociam tori, cum gemitu, supremo
the partner of (his) bed, with a groan, with last

ore; et forsitan matrem. Quo
mouth [voice]; and perhaps (he called on his) mother. Both

ignis que dolor crescunt, que iterum languescunt:
the fire and the pain increase, and again grow-languid:

simul uterque extinctus-est, que paulatim
as-soon-as each was-extinguished, and by little-and-little

spiritus abiit in leves auras, paulatim cana
the spirit departed into light airs, by little-and-little the grayish

favilla (*sing.*) pruna velante. Alta Calydon
embers [turned] into a live-coal by covering-up. Lofty Calydon

265] jacet: que juvenes que senes lugent; que
lies [low]: both youths and old-men mourn; both

vulgus que proceres gemunt, que Calydonides
the commonalty and the nobles groan, and the Calydonian

Eveninæ matres scissæ capillos planguntur.
Evenian mothers cut (as to) locks are beaten [bewail].

Genitor fusus humi fœdat canitiem
The father poured [stretched] on-the-ground pollutes (his) hoariness

que seniles vultus pulvere, que increpat spatiosum
and aged looks with dust, and chides (his) spacious

ævum. Nam manus conscia sibi
[extended] age. For the hand conscious to itself

diri facti, exegit pœnas de matre, [270]
of the dread deed, exacted punishments from the mother,

ferro acto per viscera. Si deus
the iron [sword] being-driven through the bowels. If the gods

dedisset mihi ora sonantia centum linguis,
might-have-given to me mouths sounding with a-hundred tongues,

que capax ingenium, que totum Heliconā,
and a capacious ability, and the whole Helicon,

persequer non tristia dicta miserarum
I would-pursue not the sad sayings of the wretched

sorum. Inmemores decoris, tundunt liventia
sisters. Unmindful of grace, they strike (their) livid

pectora; que dum corpus manet, [275]
breasts; and while the body (of Meleager) remains,

que foveat que refoveat corpus: dant
both they cherish and re-cherish the body: they give

oscula ipsi, dant oscula posito lecto. Post
kisses to it, they give kisses to the placed beds. After

cinerem (*sing.*) versant haustos cineres
the ashes they pour the drawn [taken-up] ashes

ad pectora; que affusæ tumulo
to (their) breasts; and poured-near [stretched near] to the tomb

jacent; que complexæ nomina signata
they lie; and having-embraced the names marked

saxo, fundunt lacrimas in nomina. [280]
to the stone, they pour tears into the names.

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. VIII. 618—724.)

DE PHILEMONE ET BAUCIDE.
CONCERNING PHILEMON AND BAUCIS.

Ait sic: "Potentia cœli est
'He (Lelex) 'speaks thus: "The power of heaven is
immensa, que habet non finem: et quidquid
immense, and has not a limit: and whatsoever
Superi voluêre, peractum-est. Que quò
the Gods-above have-willed, has-been-accomplished. And that you-'may
minùs dubites; est in Phrygiis collibus
the less 'be-in-doubt; there-is among the Phrygian hills
quercus contermina tiliæ, circumdata modico
an oak contiguous to a lime-tree, enclosed by a moderate
5] muro. Ipse vidi locum: nam Pittheus
[low] wall. 'I myself 'have-seen the place: for Pittheus
misit me in Pelopeïa arva, quondam regnata
sent me into | the Pelopian fields, [Phrygia,] formerly ruled[subject]
suo parenti. Haud procul hinc est stagnum;
to his father [Pelops]. Not far from-here is a swamp;
olim habitabilis tellus; nunc
at-that-time (it was) a habitable land; at-present (it is)
undæ celebres mergis que palustribus
a collection-of-waters [a lake] abounding-in divers and | fenny
felicis. Jupiter venit
coots [i. e. water-fowls that delight in fens]. Jupiter came
huc, mortali specie, que cum parente
hither, in a mortal [human] shape, and along-with (his) father
Atlantiades caducifer
(also came) the descendant-of-Atlas [Mercury] the bearing-a-herald's-staff
10] alis positus. Adiêre mille domos,
(his) wings being-put-off. They went-to thousands-of houses,
petentes locum que requiem: seræ clausêre
seeking a place [lodging] and repose: (but) bars closed
mille domos. Tamen una recepit,
the thousands-of houses. Yet one (house) received (them),

parva quidem, que tecta stipulis et palustri
small indeed, and covered [thatched] with straw and swampy

cannâ: sed Baucis pia anus, que Philemon
reed: but Baucis a pious old-woman, and Philemon

parili ætate, juncti-sunt illâ
in an equal age, were-joined (in matrimony) under that (roof)

juvenilibus annis, consenuêre illâ
in (their) youthful years, grew-old-together in that (homely)

casâ: que fatendo paupertatem effecêre [15
cottage: and by owning (their) poverty made (it)

levem nec ferendam iniquâ mente.
light [easy] and-not to-be-borne with a discontented mind.

Nec refert ne requiras illic
[It 'does not 'matter [it matters not] whether you-may-'ask there

dominos, famulos; tota domus
'for the masters, (or for) the servants; the whole house [family]

sunt duo: îdem que parent que jubent.
are (but) two: the same both obey and command.

Ergo ubi cœlicollæ tetigêre
Therefore when the dwelling-in-heaven [heavenly guests] reached

parvos penates; que [20
(these) petty household-deities [this homely habitation]; and

intrârunt humiles postes vertice sub-
entered-in-through the low posts [doors] the head being-low-

misso; senex jussit relevare membra
ered [stooping]; the old-man bade (them) to-ease their limbs

sedili posito: quo sedula Baucis superinjecit
a seat being-offered: 'over which busy Baucis 'threw

rude textum. Inde dimovit tepidum cinerem (*sing.*)
a coarse texture. Then she removed the warm ashes

foco: et suscitât hesternos ignes; que
from the fire-place: and she stirs-up the yesterday's fires; and

nutrit foliis et sicco cortice; et pro- [25
nourishes (them) with leaves and dry bark; and leads-

ducit ad flammas anili animâ: que
forth [blows] (them) into flames with (her) old-womanish breath: and

detulit tecto multifidas faces que arida ramalia,
she brought-from the roof finely-split faggots and dry brush-wood,

et minuit, que admovit parvo
and 'broke (them) 'in-pieces, and 'put (them) 'under a small

aëno Que truncat olus (*sing.*)
brazen-vessel [kettle]. And she cuts-off [strips] the vegetables

quod suus conjux collegerat riguo horto,
which her husband had-gathered in (his) well-watered garden,

foliis. Ille levat sordida
from [of] the leaves. He (Philemon) takes-down a rusty [dingy]

terga suis, pendentio nigro tigno, bicorni
chine of bacon, hanging on a black [sooty] beam, with a two-pronged

30] fureâ: que resecat exiguam partem de
fork: and cuts-off a scanty part from

tergore diu servato; que domat sectam
the body long-since laid-up; and 'boils the sliced (part)

ferventibus undis (*pl.*). Interea fallunt
'soft in boiling-hot water. Meantime they while-away

medias horas sermonibus: que prohibent
the intermediate hours in (various) discourses: and prevent

moram sentiri. Fagineus alveus erat
the delay to-be-felt. A beechen bathing-tub was

35] illïc, suspensus clavo ab curvâ ansâ: is
there, suspended on a peg by a crooked handle: that

impletur tepidis aquis (*pl.*); que accipit artus
is-filled with warm water; and receives the limbs

fovendos. In medio est torus de
to-be-warmed. In the middle (of the room) is a bed of

mollibus ulvis (*pl.*) impositus lecto, spondâ que
soft sedge laid-upon a couch, (with a) frame and

pedibus salignis. Velant hunc vestibus,
feet of willow-wood. They cover this with garments,

40] quas consuerant sternere nisi festo
which they had-been-wont to-spread-out only on a festival

tempore: sed et hæc vestis erat que vilis que
time [occasion]: but even this coverlet was both paltry and

vetus, non indignanda saligno lecto. Dei
old, not unsuitable for a willow bed. The gods

accubuêre. Anus
laid-themselves-down-upon (it). The old-woman 'having (her gown)

succincta que tremens ponit mensam.
'tucked-up and trembling 'sets a table 'before (them).

Sed tertius pes erat impar;
But (its) third foot was unequal (to the remaining two feet);

testa fecit parem. Quæ postquam sub-
a shell made (it) equal. Which after having-been-put

dita sustulit clivum; virentes [45
under (the foot) removed the unevenness (of the table); green

mentæ tersêre acquatam. Bicolor bacca
mint wiped the levelled (table). The double-coloured fruit

sinceræ Minervæ ponitur hîc, que autumnalia
of pure Minerva is-placed on-this, and autumnal

cornu condita in liquidâ fæce, que intuba,
cornel-cherries preserved | in liquid brine [pickle], and endive,

et radix, et massa coacti lactis; que ova, leviter
and radish, and a mass of curdled milk; and eggs, | lightly

versata favillâ (sing.) non acri; [50
turned [gently roasted] in the glowing embers not (very) hot;

omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cælatus crater
all (these) in earthen-vessels. After these (things) a graven bowl

eâdem argillâ sistitur; que pocula fabricata
(made) from the same white-clay is-set-out; and cups made

fago, quâ cava sunt illita
from beech-wood, in-which the hollow (parts) [insides] are smeared

flaventibus ceris. Mora est parva; foci (pl.)
with yellow wax. Delay there-is little; the fire-place

misêre calentes epulas: nec vina longæ
furnished the glowing dishes: 'and | wines 'not of long [great]

senectæ referuntur rursus; que [55
old-age [i. e. almost new wines] are-returned again; and

seducta paulùm dant secundis
having-been withdrawn a little they give (place) to the second

mensis. Hîc est nux, hîc carica
tables [course]. Here there-is hard-shelled-fruit [nuts], here dried-figs

mixta rugosis palmis, que pruna, et redolentia
mixed with wrinkled dates, and plumbs, and fragrant

mala in patulis canistris, et uvæ collectæ de
apples in wide baskets, and grapes gathered from

purpureis vitibus. Candidus favus est in
the purple vines. A glistening-white honey-comb is in

60] medio. Boni vultus accessêre super
the midst. Good [friendly] looks were-added above

omnia: nec voluntas iners que
all: 'and a will 'not inactive and

pauper. Interea quoties vident haustum cratera
mean. Meanwhile as-often-as they see the drained bowl

repleri suâ sponte, que vina succrescere
to-be-filled-again by its-own accord, and the wines to-grow-up

per se, attoniti novitate
through themselves, having-been-thunderstruck by the strange-appearance

pavent, que supinis manibus,
they tremble-with-fear, and [with upturned hands, [i. e. with open

65] que Baucis que timidus Phile-
hands turned upwards,] both Baucis and faint-hearted Phile-

mon concipiunt preces et orant veniam
mon resort-to [utter] prayers and beg pardon for (their homely)

dapibus que nullis paratibus. Erat unicus
feast and no [want of] preparations. There-was an only

anser, custodia minimæ villæ, quem
goose, the guardian of (this) least [little] country-seat, which

domini parabant mactare dīs
(its) masters [owners] were-preparing to-sacrifice to the gods (their)

hospitibus. Ille celer pennâ fatigat
guests. He swift by (aid of his) wing wearies (them)

tardos ætate; que eludit diu: que
tardy through age; and eludes (them) a-long-while: and

tandem visus-est confugissa ad deos
at-length was-seen to-have-fled-for-refuge to the gods

70] ipsos. Superi vetuêre necari,
themselves. The celestial-deities forbade (it) to-be-killed,

que dixerunt, "Sumus Dî, que impia
and said, "We are Gods, and (this) impious

vicinia luet meritas pœnas. Dabitur
neighbourhood shall-pay [suffer] merited punishments. It shall-be-granted

vobis esse immunibus hujus mali: modò relinquite
to you to-be freed of this calamity: only leave

vestra tecta, ac comitate nostros gradus,
your roofs [habitation], and accompany our steps,

et ite simul in ardua montis.' Parent, [75
and go at-once to the steep (places) of the mountain.' They obey,

et dīs præeuntibus ambo levant membra
and the gods going-before both support (their) limbs

baculis; que tardi senilibus annis, nitun-
with staves; and tardy from senile years, they press-

tur ponere vestigia longo clivo.
forward to-put (their) footsteps on the long ascending-height.

Tantum aberant summo, quantum missa
So-much they were-distant-from the summit, as far-as a sent [shot]

sagitta potest ire semel: flexêre oculos,
arrow is-able to-go at-a-single (shot): they turned (their) eyes,

et prospiciunt cætera mersa
and they behold the other (things) [*i. e.* all the country round] sunk

palude: sua tecta tantum manere. [80
in a morass: (and) their-own roofs [house] only to-remain.

Que dum mirantur ea; dum
And while they are-amazed-at those (things); (and) while

deflent fata suorum, illa vetus casa etiam
they mourn the fates of their (friends), that old cottage even

parva duobus dominis, vertitur in templum:
small for two masters [owners], is-changed into a temple:

columnæ subiêre furcas:
columns came-into-the-place-of the fork-shaped-props [the gable of

stramina flavescunt, que tellus
the house]; the straw-coverings become-gold-coloured, and the ground

adoperta marmore, que cælatae fores, que [85
paved-over with marble, and sculptured gates, and

aurata tecta videntur. Tum Saturnius
gilded roofs [ceilings] are-seen. Then the son-of-Saturn

edidit talia placido ore:
[Jupiter] uttered such (things as follow) | with calm mouth:

• Dicite, juste senex, et femina digna
[with gentle accent]: 'Say, just old-man, and woman worthy-of

justo conjugē, quid optetis?' Philemon
(*sc*) just a spouse, what you-may-desire?' Philemon

locutus pauca cum Baucide, aperit
 having-spoken a few (words) with Baucis, makes-knows (their,
 commune iudicium Superis: 'Poscimus
 common [joint] decision to the Gods-above: 'We wish

90] esse sacerdotes, que tueri vestra
 to-be (your) priests, and to-have-the-care-of your
 delubra: et quoniam egimus concordēs annos;
 temples: and since-now we have-lived harmonious years;

eadem hora auferat duos:
 'let the same hour 'bear-off the two: [i. e. the same hour
 nec unquam videam busta (pl.) meæ
 of death:] neither ever may-I-see the tomb of my

conjugis, neu sim tumutandus ab illâ.' Fides
 wife, nor may-I-be [live] to-be-buried after her.' A promise

sequitur vota: fuere tutela tem-
 [grant] attends (their) wishes: they were guardians of the tem-
 pli, donec vita data-est: soluti annis
 ple, as-long-as life was-granted: loosed [enervated] by years

95] que ævo, cùm fortè starent ante
 and age, when by-chance they might-stand [stood] before
 sacros gradus, que narrarunt casus loci;
 the sacred steps, and might-relate [related] the events of the place;

Baucis conspexit Philemona frondere,
 Baucis beheld Philemon to-become-leafy, (and) the (now)
 senior Philemon Baucida frondere. Que jam
 older Philemon (beheld) Baucis to-become-leafy. And now

cacumine crescente super geminos vultus, dum
 a tree-top growing-up above (their) two faces, while-yet
 licuit, reddebant mutua dicta;
 it-was-allowed, { they were-returning mutual sayings; [they mutually

100] que dixêre, simul, 'Vale,
 exchanged discourses;] and they said, at-once, 'Farewell,

O conjux!' frutex simul textit
 O spouse!' | a bush [or trunk of a tree] at-once covered (their)

abditā ora.
 hidden mouths [i. e. at once the bark closed upon their lips].

Incola Tyaneius adhuc ostendit illic vicinos
 The inhabitant of-Tyana still shows there the neighbouring

truncos de gemino corpore. Senes
 truunks [trees] (formed) from (their) double body [two bodies]. Old-men

non vani narravêre hæc mihi {nec erat
 not empty (talkers) related these (things) to me (neither was-there

 cur vellent fallere). Equidem
 (any reason) why they should-wish to-deceive (me). Indeed

 vidi serta pendentia super ramos, [105
 'I (myself) 'saw the garlands hanging upon the boughs,

que ponens recentia, dixi, 'Pii sunt cura
 and putting fresh (ones to them), I said, 'The Good are a care

 diis, et coluntur qui coluêre.'"
 to the gods, and they are-honoured who have-honoured (them).'"

LIBER NONUS.

BOOK

THE NINTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. IX. 134—272)

MORS HERCULIS.
THE DEATH OF HERCULES.

MORA medii temporis fuit longa:
THE delay of the middle time has-been long [a long
 que acta magni Herculis,
interval of time succeeded]: and the deeds of the great Hercules,
 que odium novercæ implêrant terras.
and the hatred of (his) step-mother [Juno] had-filled the lands
 Victor ab Œchaliâ
[the whole earth]. The conqueror (on his way) from Œchalia
 parabat sacra vota Cenæo Jovi, cùm
was-preparing the sacrifices vowed (by him) to Cenæan Jove, when
 loquax fama, quæ gaudet addere falsa veris,
babbling fame, which delights to-add false to true (things),
 5] et crescit è minima
and increases from | the least (report) [the smallest beginning]
 per sua mendacia, præcçssit ad tuas auras,
by its-own lies, | went-before [came] to thy ears,
 Deïanira, Amphitryoniaden teneri
Dejanira, (that) the son-of-Amphitryon was-possessed with a
 ardore Ioles. Amans credit: and
burning-love of Iole. The loving (Dejanira) believes (it): and
 perterrita famâ novæ Veneris,
thoroughly-frightened by the report of a new Love [mistress],

primò indulisit lacrimis; que miseranda
at-first gave-vent to tears; and the to-be-pitied (one)

diffudit suum dolorem flendo: mot deinde ait,
poured-out her grief by weeping: soon thereupon she says,

“ Quid autem flemus? Pellex lætabitur
“ Why however do-we-weep? The kept-mistress will-be-gladdeued

istis lacrimis. Quæ quoniam adventat [10
by these tears. Who since-now she comes-near

properandum est, que aliquid novandum,
making-haste is (to me), and something new-is-to-be-done

dum licet, et altera
[must be devised], while-that it-is-permitted, and the other (one

nondum tenet nostros thalamos. Conquerar, an
not-yet possesses our [my] bridal-chambers. Shall-I-complain, or

sileam? Ne repetam Calydonā, morer?
must-I-be-silent? Whether shall-I-return-to Calydon, (or) must-I-remain

Exedam tectis, an sic,
(here)? Must-I-depart from (these) roofs, or thus, (if I may do)

nihil amplius, obstem? Quid si memor,
nothing more, oppose (their entrance)? What if remembering,

Meleagre, me esse tuam sororem, [15
Meleager, | me to-be [that I am] thy sister,

paro forte facinus; que testor pellice
I prepare a strong [desperate] deed; and show the concubine

jugulatâ, quantum feminens dolor que injuria
being-murdered, how-much a woman's grief and wrong

possit? ” Animus abit in varios
may-be-capable-of? ” (Her) mind | goes-away into various

cursus; prætulit omnibus
courses [wavers amidst various resolves]; she preferred to all

mittere illi vestem imbutam
(other resolves) to-send to him the garment dyed in the

Nessee sanguine, quæ reddat vires defecto
Nesseean blood, which may-give-back strength to enfeebled

amori: que nescia quid tradat ipsa [20
love: and not-knowing what | she may-give-up 'she herself

tradit suos luctus
'hands-over her-own woes [i. e. the cause of her grief] to the

ignaro Lichæ: que miserrima mandat
 unconscious Lichas: and the most-wretched (one) enjoins (him)

blandis verbis, ut det illa dona viro.
 with flattering words, that he may-give that gift to (her) husband,

inscius heros capit, que induitur humeris
 The unwitting hero takes (it), and puts-on (his) shoulder:

virus Lernææ Echidnæ.
 the poison [*i.e.* the poisoned garment] of the Lernæan hydra.

Dabat tura et precantia verba
 He was-offering incense and | supplicating words [prayers] | with

25] primis flammis;
 the first flames [*i.e.* in the beginning of the sacrifice];

que fundebat vina paterâ in marmoreas aras:
 and was-pouring wines from a goblet upon the marble altars:

illa vis mali incaluit; que resoluta
 that power of evil [poison] grew-warm; and dispersed

flammis abiit latè diffusa
 by flames [*i.e.* by the heat of the body] went widely spread

per Herculeos artus. Dum potuit, repressit
 through the Herculean limbs. While he could, he suppressed

gemitum solitâ virtute. Postquam
 (his) groaning with (his) wonted fortitude. After-that (his)

patientia victa-est malis, repulit
 patience was-conquered by (his) miseries, he pushed-away

30] aras, que implevit nemorosum Æten
 the altars, and filled the woody Æta with

suis vocibus. Nec mora; conatur
 his cries. Nor (is there any) delay; he endeavours

scindere letiferam vestem; illa quâ trahitur,
 to-tear-away the death-bringing garment; that wherever it-is-drawn-off,

trahit cutem; que fœdum relatu, aut
 draws the skin (with it); and horrible to-be-related, either

frustrâ tentata revelli,
 | (it) 'having vainly 'been-attempted to-be-torn-off, [when he vainly en-
 deavoured to pluck it off,] hæret membris, aut detegit
 sticks to (his) limbs [body], or bares

35] laceros artus et grandia ossa. Ipse
 (his) mangled joints and huge bones. The very

cruor stridet ceu quondam candeus lamina
blood hisses as sometimes (does) a glowing metal-plate

tincta in gelido lacu, que coquitur
dipped in a cold water-tank, and is-boiled [seethes]

ardente veneno. Nec est modus: avidæ
by the burning poison. Nor is (there) a limit: the greedy

flammæ sorbent præcordia, que cæruleus sudor
flames suck-up (his) vitals, and the dark-blue sweat

fluit de toto corpore, que ambusti nervi
flows from (his) whole body, and (his) burnt sinews

sonant; que medullis (pl.) liquefactis [40
crackle; and (his) marrow being-melted

cæcâ tabe, tollens palmas ad sidera
by the hidden venom, 'he, raising (his) open-hands toward the stars,

exclamat, 'Saturnia pascere nostris
'cries-out, 'O daughter-of-Saturn, feed upon our [my]

eladibus: pascere: et ab alto, crudelis,
calamities: feed: and from (on) high, O cruel (one),

specta hanc pestem, que satia ferum cor: vel
behold this plague, and sate (thy) savage heart: or

si miserandus et hosti, (enim tibi sum
if (I am) to-be-pitied even to [by] a foe, (for to thee I am

hostis,) aufer animam ægram diris cru- [45
a foe,) take-away a spirit distressed by dire tor-

ciatibus, que invisam que natam laboribus. Mors
tures, and odious and created for toils. Death

erit mihi munus: decet novercam dare
will-be to me a boon: it-befits a step-mother to-bestow

hæc dona. Ergo domui Busirin foedantem
these gifts. (So) then I mastered Busiris defiling

templa peregrino cruore, que eripui sævo
the temples with foreign gore, and took-from cruel

Antæo alimenta parentis; nec movit
Antæus the nourishments of (his) mother [Earth]; nor startled

me triplex form Iberi pastoris, nec tua [50
me the threefold form of the Iberian herdsman, nor thy

triplex forma, Cerbere. Ne pressistis, manus,
threefold form, O Cerberus. Whether grasped-you, O hands

cornua validi tauri? Elis habet vestrum
the horns of the mighty bull? Elis has [retains] your

opus: Stympthalides undæ que Parthenium
exploit: the Stympthalian waves and the Parthenian

nemus vestrum. Baltheus cælatus
grove (retain) your (exploit). The belt embroidered

55] Thermodontiaco auro relatus vestrâ
with Thermodontian gold (was) brought-back by your

virtute, que poma, non custodita ab
valour, and [also] the apples, not (well) guarded by

insomni dracone: nec mihi potuêre Centauri
the sleepless dragon: nor to me could the Centaurs

resistere, nec mî aper, vastator Arcadiæ:
make-resistance, nor to me the wild-boar, waster of Arcadia:

nec profuit Hydræ crescere que resumere
nor was-it-of-use to the Hydra to-grow and to-recover

geminas vires (*pl.*) per damnum. Quid? cùm
double strength by (his own) loss. What? when

60] vidi equos Thracis, pingues
I saw the steeds of the Thracian [Diomedes], fat

humano sanguine, que præsepia plena laceris
from human blood, and the stalls filled with mangled

corporibus, que dejeci visa, que peremi
bodies, and overthrew (them, when) seen, and slew

dominum que ipsos? Nemeæa moles
(their) master and themselves? The Nemean bulk [monster]

jacet elisa his lacertis. Hâc cervice tuli
lies crushed by these arms. With this neck I bore-up

cælum. Sæva conjux Jovis defessa-est
heaven. The cruel spouse of Jove has-been-wearied-out

65] jubendo. Sum indefessus agendo.
with enjoining (tasks). I am unwearied in doing (them).

Sed nova pestis adest, cui potest resisti,
But a new plague is-here, to which | it-can be-resisted [resistance

nec virtute, nec telis que armis.
can be made], neither by valour, nor by missiles and weapons.

Edax ignis errat imis pulmonibus,
A consuming fire roams [spreads] in (my) nethermost lungs,

que pascitur per omnes artus. At Eurystheus
and feeds through all (my) limbs. But Eurystheus

valet: et sunt qui possint credere deos
prevails: and (yet) there are who can believe gods

esse? 'Dixit, que graditur saucius per altum
to-be [exist]?' He said, and strides wounded in lofty

Æten haud aliter, quàm si tigris gerat [70
Æta not otherwise, than (as) if a tiger bear

venabula fixa in corpore que auctor facti
spears fixed in (his) body and the author of the deed

refugerit. Sæpè videres edentem
has-fled-back [escaped]. Often mightest-thou-see (him) giving-out

gemitus, sæpè frementem, sæpè retentantem
groans, often roaring, often striving-over-and-over

refringere totas vestes (pl.), que sternentem
to tear-off (his) whole robe, and prostrating

trabes, que irascentem montibus, aut [75
trees, and raging in the mountains, or

tendentem brachia patrio cœlo. Ecce,
stretching (his) arms to (his) paternal heaven. Lo,

adspicit Lichan trepidum et latitantem in cavata
he beholds Lichas trembling and skulking in a hollowed

rupe; que ut dolor collegerat omnem rabiem,
rock; and as (his) pain had-gathered all (his) rage,

dixit, 'Ne, Licha, tulisti tu feralia
he said. 'Whether, O Lichas, broughtest thou (this) deadly

dona (pl.)? Ne tu eris auctor meæ necis?'
gift? Whether 'wilt thou 'be author of my death?'

Ille, pallidus, tremit que pavet, et timidè dicit [80
He, pale, trembles and fears, and timidly speaks

excusantia verba. Alcides corripit
apologising words. The grandson-of-Alcæus [Hercules] seizes

dicentem que parantem adhibere manus
(him, while) speaking and preparing to-put (his) hands

genibus; et, fortiùs tormento,
to the knees (of Hercules); and, more-powerfully than a hurling-engine,

mittit rotatum que ter que quater in Euboicas
launches (him) whirled both thrice and four-times into the Eubœan

undas. Ille induruit, pendens per
waves. He stiffened, (while) hanging [floating] through

85] aërias auras : que ut ferunt
the airy breezes : and as they bring (the statement) [state]

imbres concrescere gelidis ventis,
the rains [rain-drops] to-combine by the freezing winds, (and)

nives fieri inde, nivibus quòque
snows to-be-produced thence, (and) the snows [snow-flakes] also

rotatis mole corpus
being-whirled-around by (their own) bulk [weight], the body [mass]

adstringi, et glomerari spissâ grandine ; sic
to-be-bound-hard, and to-be-rolled-up in thick-falling hail ; thus

prior ætas edidit illum, missum per inane
a former age showed him, having-been-sent through void (space)

validis lacertis, que exsanguem metu, nec
by strong arms, and bloodless [pale] with fear, neither

90] habentem quidquam humoris, versum
having anything of moisture [vital fluid], turned

in rigidos silices. Nunc quòque in alto
into rigid flint-stones [a rock]. Now also in the deep

Euboïco gurgite brevis scopulus eminet, et
Eubœan gulf a short [low] rock stands-forth, and

servat vestigia humanæ formæ ; quem,
retains the traces of a human form ; which (rock),

quasi sensurum, nautæ verentur calcare, que
as-if about-to-feel (it), sailors fear to-tread-on, and

appellant Lichan. At tu, inclyta proles Jovis,
call (it) Lichas. But thou, O renowned offspring of Jove,

95] arboribus, quas ardua Cete gesserat, cæsis,
the trees, which steep Cete had-borne, being cut

que structis in pyram, jubes
(down by thee), and built into a pyre, commandest (him, i. e.

satum Poeante ferre arcum que
Philoctetes) begotten by Pœas to-bring (thy) bow and

capacem pharetram, que sagittas visuras iterum
capacious quiver, and the arrows about-to-visit again

Trojana regna ; quo ministro
the Trojan realms ; by whom (as) attendant [i. e. Philoctetes]

flamma subdita-est; que dum agger com- [100
 flame was-put-beneath; and while the heap is-

prenditur avidis ignibus, sternis summam
 caught by the hungry fires, thou spreadest the top-most

congeriem silvæ Nemæo vellere,
 pile of the forest [timber] with the Nemæan (lion's) skin,

et, cervice impositâ clavæ, recumbis
 and, (thy) neck being-laid-on to (thy) club, thou reclinest

haud alio vultu, quàm si jaceres conviva
 with not-any other look, than if thou shouldst-lie (as) a guest

redimitus sertis inter pocula plena meri.
 encircled with wreaths among goblets full of pure-wine.

Que jam flamma, valens et diffusea in omne latus,
 And now the flame, strong and diffused | to every side

sonabat, que petebat securos artus [105
 [every where], did-crackle, and did-assail (his) fearless limbs

que suum contemptorem. Dei timuêre pro
 and (its) own despiser. The Gods feared for

vindice terræ. Quos, (enim sensit,)
 the champion of the earth. Whom, (for he perceived (their

Saturnius Jupiter ita alloquitur læto ore :
 thoughts,) Saturnian Jove thus addresses with joyful mouth

‘Iste timor est nostra voluptas, O
 [speech]: ‘That fear (of yours) is our delight, O

Superi, que libens grator mihi [110
 (ye) Gods-above, and pleased I congratulate myself with (my)

toto pectore, quòd dicor que rector que pater
 whole breast [heart], that I am-called both ruler and father

memoris populi, et mea progenies quòque
 of a mindful [grateful] people, and (that) my progeny also

est tuta vestro favore. Nam, quàmquam datis
 is guarded by your favour. Now, although you grant

ho ipsius immanibus actis, tamen
 this (thing) to his-own vast achievements, still

obligor ipse. Sed enim, ne fida
 I am-obligated (to you) myself. But indeed, lest (your) faithful

pectora paveant vano metu, temnite Cætæas
 breasts be-alarmèd with idle fear, disregard-ye the Cætæan

- 115] *flammæ.* *Qui* *vicit* *omnia,*
 flames. 'He, who has-vanquished all (things),
vincet *ignes* *quos* *cernitis,* *nec,* *nisi*
 'will-vanquish the fires which you see, nor, save
maternâ parte *sentiet* *potentem Vulcanum.*
 In (his) maternal part shall-he-feel the mighty Vulcan.
Quod *traxit a me est æternum et expers atque*
 What (he) drew from me is eternal and exempt and
immune *necis,* *que domabile nullâ flammâ.* *Que*
 free of death, and conquerable by no flame. And
id, *defunctum terrâ,* *accipiam* *cœlestibus*
 that (part), having-done-with earth, I will-receive in the heavenly
 120] *oris,* *que confido* *meum factum fore*
 regions, and I trust (that) my act will-be
lætabile cunctis dīs. *Si quis tamen, si fortè*
 joyous to all the gods. If any-one however, if by-chance
quis erit doliturus Hercule *deo,*
 any-one shall-be going-to-grieve in Hercules (becoming) a deity,
nolet *præmia data (esse),* *sed sciet*
 he will-not-wish honours to-have-been-given (him), but he will-know
meruisse dari, *que* *invitus, probabit.'*
 (that they) deserved to-be-given, and (though) unwilling, will-approve.'
Dei assensêre; quòque regia conjux visa-
 The gods assented; also the royal spouse [Juno] was-
 125] *est* *tulisse* *cetera dicta Jove*
 seen [appeared] to-have-borne the other words of Jove
vultu non duro, *ultima* *tamen*
 with a look not hard [sullen], the last (words) however
duro vultu, *que indoluisse* *se nota-*
 with a sullen look, and to-have-grieved (that) herself was-
tam (esse). *Interea Mulciber* *abstulerat quod-*
 marked. Meanwhile Mulciber [Vulcan] had-taken-away what-
cunque erat *flammæ populabile: nec remansit*
 ever was for the flame destructible: neither remained
cognoscenda *effigies* *Herculis,*
 (there) a to-be-known [recognizable] figure of (former) Hercules,
 130] *nec habet quidquam ductum ab* *imagine*
 nor has-he any-thing drawn from the likeness

matris, que servat vestigia Jovis
 of (his) mother [Alemena], and he retains traces of Jove

tantùm. Que ut serpens novus, senectâ
 alone. And as a serpent new [newly shed], (his) old-age

positâ cum pelle, solet luxuriare que nitere
 being-dropped with (his) skin, is-wont to-swell-up and to-glisten

recenti squamâ; sic, ubi Tirynthius
 in (his) fresh scale [skin]; so, when the Tirynthian (hero)

exiit mortales artus, viget meliore
 has-thrown-off (his) mortal joints [limbs], he grows in the better

parte sui, que cœpit videri major et fieri [135
 portion of himself, and begins to-seem larger and to-become

verendus augustâ gravitate. Quem, raptum
 to-be-revered with majestic dignity. Whom, torn-away

inter cava nubila, omnipotens pater quad-
 among the hollow clouds, the all-powerful father in a four-

jugo curru intulit radiantibus astris.
 yoked [four-horse] chariot conveyed to the radiant stars.

LIBER DECIMUS.

BOOK

THE TENTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. X. 1—77.)

ORPHEUS ET EURYDICE.

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE.

INDE, velatus croceo
 FROM-THENCE [*i.e.* a previous wedding], veiled [*s*-hrouded] in an orange
 amictu, Hymenæus digreditur per immensum
 robe, Hymenæus moves-off through the measureless
 aëra, que tendit ad oras Ciconum, et nequid-
 air, and aims for the shores of the Cicones, and in-
 quàm vocatur Orpheâ voce. Ille
 vain is-called-to [invited] by the Orphean [Orpheus's] voice He
 adfuit quidem; sed attulit nec sol-
 [Hymenæus] was-there indeed; but he brought neither the cus-
 lennia verba, nec lætos vultus, nec felix
 tomary words [greeting], nor joyous looks, nor a happy
 5] omen. Fax quòque, quam tenuit, fuit
 omen. The torch also, which he held, was
 usque stridula lacrimoso fumo, que
 constantly hissing with tearful [tear-causing] smoke, and
 invenit nullos ignes motibus. Exitus
 found [gained] no fires [blazing] by motions [waving]. The issue
 gravior auspicio; nam dum
 (was) heavier [more grave] (than) the auspice [foreboding]; for while
 nova nupta vagatur per herbas,
 the new married [the bride] roves through the grass [meadows].

comitata turbâ Naiadum, dente serpentis
 accompanied by a throng of Naiads, the tooth of a serpent

recepta in talum, occidit. Quam post- [10
 being-received on (her) heel, (she) died. Whom after-

quàm Rhodopeius vates deflevit satis
 that the Rhodopeian [Thracian] bard bewailed enough [to his fill]

ad auras superas; ne non tentaret
 to the breezes above; lest 'he-might not 'touch [assail]

et umbras, ausus-est descendere
 also the (infernal) shades, he dared to-climb-down [descend]

ad Styga Tænariâ portâ: que per leves
 to the Styx by the Tænarian gate: and (passing) among the light

populos que simulacra functa sepuleris,
 peoples [phantoms] and the | images having-done-with (their) graves

adiit Persephonen, que [15
 [spectres], he came-to Persephone, and (to Pluto)

dominum tenentem inamœna regna
 the master holding [possessing] the unpleasing [dreary] realms

umbrarum; que nervis pulsus
 of the shades; and the nerves [harp-strings] being-beaten (in

ad carmina, sic ait: 'O numina
 tune) to the verses, thus he says [sings]: 'O deities

mundi positi sub terrâ, in quem
 of the world placed [lying] beneath the earth, (and) into which

decidimus, quidquid creamur mortale:
 | (all) we fall-back, whatever we are-created mortal (i. e. all

si licet, et sinitis
 we return, whoever are born to die): if it-is-lawful, and you suffer (me)

loqui vera, ambagibus falsi
 to-speak true (things), the windings [wily shifts] of a lying

oris positus, descendi hûc non ut viderem [20
 mouth being-pat (aside), I came-down hither not that I might-see

opaca Tartara (*pl.*), nec uti vincirem terna guttura
 the shadowy Tartarus, nor that I might-bind the three throats

Medusæi monstri villosa colubris: caussa
 of the Medusæan monster shaggy with adders: the cause

viæ conjux, in quam vipera calcata
 of (my) way [journey] (is) a wife, into whom a viper trodden-on

diffudit verenum, que abstulit crescentes annos.
spread poison, and took-away (her) growing years.

Volui posse pati: nec negobo me tentâsse.
I wished to-be-able to-beat (it): nor will-I-deny (that) I tried.

25] Amor vicit. Hic deus est bene notus in
(But) Love conquered. This god is well known in

superâ orâ; an sit hîc et,
the upper region [the world]; whether he be (so) here too,

dubito: sed tamen auguror esse hîc et;
I doubt: but yet I conjecture (that he) is (so) here too;

que si fama veteris rapinæ
and if the fame [report] of (your) old [former] seizure [abduction]

est non mentita, Amor junxit vos quòque. Per hæc
is not feigned, Love united you also. By these

loca plena timoris, per hoc ingens Chaos, que
places full of fear, by this mighty Chaos, and

30] silentia (*pl.*) vasti regni, oro,
(by) the stillness of (this) desolate realm, I pray (you),

retexite properata fila Eurydices.
reweave [renew] the hastened [untimely] threads-of-life of Eurydice.

Omnia debemur vobis;
'We all (things) 'are-owed [*i. e.* all we mortals belong] to you;

que, morati paulum, properamus seriùs aut
and, having-tarried a little, we hasten later or

citiùs ad unam sedem. Hûc tendimus
more-quickly to one seat [mansion]. Hither 'stretch [march]

omnes, hæc est ultima domus: que
'we all, this is (our) last house [final home]: and

vos tenetis longissima regna (*pl.*) humani
you hold the longest [most lasting] mastery of the human

35] generis. Hæc quòque, cùm matura
race. This (woman) too, when ripe (in age)

peregerit justos annos,
she shall-have-driven-through [completed] (her) | just years

erit vestri juris.
[full term of life], will-be (the subject) of your right [law].

Poscimus usum pro munere. Quòd,
We [I] ask (her) possession for (as) a boon. Whereas

ei fata negant veniam pro conjuge,
if the fates deny (me this) pardon [license] for (my) spouse,

mihi est certum nolle redire
(then) for me it is a sure [settled] (thing) | not-to-wish to-go-back

Gaudete leto duorum!'
[i.e. I will not revisit earth]. Rejoice-ye in the death of the two!'

Exsanguēs animæ flebant dicentem
The bloodless spirits kept-weeping-for (him while) | speaking

talia, que moventem nervos ad
such (things) [singing thus], and stirring the harp-strings to

verba; nec Tantalus captavit refugam [40
the words; nor 'did Tantalus 'catch-at the back-flying

undam; que Ixionis orbis stupuit;
[receding] wave; and Ixion's circle [wheel] stood-still (in

nec volucres carpsêre jecur;
amaze); nor 'did the birds 'pluck the liver (of Tityos);

que Belides vacârunt urnis; que
and the daughters-of-Belus were-idle with (their) water-pots; and

sedisti in saxo, Sisyphe. Fama est tum
thou satst quiet on (thy) rock, O Sisyphus. Report is (that) then

primùm genas Eumenidum, victarum
first the cheeks of the Eumenides [Furies], subdued

carmine, maduisse lacrimis; nec sustinet [45
by the lay, grew-wet with tears; nor bears [can]

regia conjux, nec qui
the royal yoke-fellow [the monarch's spouse], nor [yet] (he) who

regit ima, negare oranti;
sways the lowest (places) [the world below], | to-say-nay to (him) praying

que vocant Eurydicen.
[i.e. reject his prayer]; and they call [summon] Eurydice.

Illa erat inter recentes umbras, et
She was among the fresh [newly-arrived] shades, and

incessit passu tardo de vulnere. Rho-
she walked-on with step slow from the wound. The Rho-

dopeius heros accipit hanc, et
dopeian [Thracian] hero receives this (one) [her], and

simul hanc legem ne flectat retro [50
at-the-same-time this law [condition] 'that he turn 'not back

lumina donec exierit Avernas
 (his) lights [eyes] until he have-gone-out-from [left] the Avernian
 valles: aut dona (*pl.*) futura
 vales: or [else] the boon (was) going-to-be [would be]
 irrita. Trames acclivis, arduus,
 unconfirmed [of no avail]. A path ascending, steep,
 obscurus, densus opacâ caligine, car-
 gloomy, (and) close [filled] with thick darkness, is picked-
 pitur per muta silentia (*pl.*).
 up-step-by-step [taken] (by them) in speechless silence.
 Nec procul abfuerant margine
 Nor [and not] far had-they-been-from [got from] the margin
 55] summæ terræ hîc
 of the top-most earth [of earth's surface] (when) here
 amans, metuens ne deficeret,
 the loving (husband), fearing lest she should-fail [escape] (him),
 que avidus videndi, flexit oculos; pro-
 and desirous of seeing (her), turned-back (his) eyes; and straight-
 tinûs illa relapsa-est; que infelix intendens
 way she fell-back; and the hapless (woman) stretching-unto
 brachia, que captans prendi et prendere
 (him her) arms, and striving to-be-caught (by) and to-catch
 arripit nîl nisi cedentes auras: que
 (him) grasps naught if-not [except] the yielding breezes [air]: and
 60] jam moriens iterum questa-est non quidquàm
 'she now dying again 'complained not any-thing
 de suo conjuge: (enim quid quereretur nisi
 about [of] her husband: (for what could-she-complain-of except
 se amatam?) Que dixit
 (that) she (was) loved (by him?) And (she) spoke
 supremum vale, quod ille jam vix
 the last be-thou-strong [farewell], which he now scarce
 acciperat auribus: que revoluta-est rursus
 :could-receive (in his) ears [could hear]: and she | was-rolled back-again
 eòdem. Orpheus stupuit
 [was returned] to-the-same-place [Hades]. Orpheus was-struck-senseless
 geminâ nece conjugis, non aliter quàm
 by the double [second] death of his spouse, not otherwise than

qui timidus vidit tria colla
 the man) who fearful [alarmed] beheld the three necks
 canis, medio portante catenas; [65
 of the dog [Cerberus], the middle (neck) bearing chains;
 quem pavor reliquit non antè quàm
 whom [i. e. the man] terror forsook not before that
 prior natura, saxo oborto per corpus;
 (his) former nature (did), a stone having-sprung-up over (his) body;
 que Olenos, qui traxit in se
 and (than was) Olenus, who drew [took] on himself (Lethæa's)
 crimen que voluit videri esse nocens: que
 charge [crime] and wished to-appear to-be the guilty (one): and
 tu, O infelix Lethæa, confisa tuæ
 (than wast) thou, O hapless Lethæa, having-trusted-to thy
 figuræ; quondam junctissima corpora, [70
 form [beauty]; (ye two) once most-united persons,
 nunc lapides, quos humida Ide sustinet.
 now only stones, which moist [spring-abounding] Ida bears.
 Portitor arcuerat orantem que
 The ferryman [Charon] had-debarred (him, while) praying and
 frustrâ volentem transire iterum. Septem
 vainly wishing to-go-across (the Styx) again. Seven
 diebus, tamen, sedit ripâ squalidus sine
 days, however, he sat on the bank soiled-and-untended without
 munere Cereris. Cura que dolor animi
 [the gift of Ceres [bread]. Anxiety and grief of mind
 que lacrimæ fuere alimenta. Ques- [75
 and tears were (his) nourishments. 'He, having-com-
 tus deos Erebi esse crudeles,
 plained [complaining] (that) the gods of Erebus are pitiless,
 recipit se in altam Rhodopen, que Hæmon
 'takes-back himself into the lofty Rhodope, and Hæmus
 pulsum Aquilonibus.
 beaten by the North-winds.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. X. 162—166, 174—219.)

HYACINTHUS MUTATUS IN FLOREM.

HYACINTHUS CHANGED INTO A FLOWER.

Phœbus posuisset te quòque in æthere,
Phœbus would-have-placed thee also in the sky,

Amyclide, si tristia fata
C offspring-of-Amyclas [Hyacinthus], if the sad [afflictive] fates

dedissent spatium ponendi.
might-have-given [had given] space [time] of placing (thee here).

Quà licet, tamen, est æternus: quoties
As-far-as it-is-permitted, however, thou art immortal: as-often-as

ver repellit hiemem que Aries succedit
spring drives-back winter and (the sign) Aries succeeds

aquoso Piscis, toties tu oreris, que flores
to watery [rainy] Piscis, so-often thou risest, and flowers (rise)

5] in viridi cespite. . . .
on the green turf. . . .

Que jam Titan erat ferè medius venientis
And now Titan [the Sun] was about midway of the coming

et actæ noctis, que distabat
and of the driven-off [banished] night, and stood-apart-from

utrimque pari spatio; levant corpora
both-sides by an equal space; they lighten (their) bodies

veste, et splendescunt succo pinguis
from raiment, and become-shining with the juice of the fat

olivi, que ineunt certamina lati disci. Quem,
olive, and go-into contests of the broad quoit. Which,

10] libratum antè, Phœbus misit in aërias
being-poised previously, Phœbus launched into the airy

auras et pondere disjecit nubes
winds and with (its) weight cast-asunder [parted] the clouds

oppositas: longo tempore pòst pondus recidit
placed-against (it): a long time after the weight fell-back

in solidam terram, et exhibuit artem junctam
to the firm earth, and held-forth [showed] skill united

cum viribus (*pl.*). Protinus Tænarides,
with force. Immediately the born-at-Tænarus [*Hyacinthus*],

imprudens, que actus cupidine lusus, properabat
thoughtless, and urged by eagerness for the sport, made-haste

tollere orbem: at dura tellus sub- [15
to-raise the circle [quoit]: but the hard earth cast-

jecit illum, repperussum in aëra,
from-beneath [lifted] it, being-struck-back [rebounding] into air,

in tuos vultus, Hyacinthe. Deus ipse expal-
to thy face, O *Hyacinthus*. The god himself turned-very-

luit, æquè ac, puer: que excipit
pale, equally as (thou dost), O boy: and he takes-up

collapsos artus: et modò
(thy) | having-sunk-together joints [sinking limbs]: and at-times

refovet te, modò siccatur tristitia
warms-again [revives] thee, at-times wipes-dry (thy) woful

vulnera; nunc sustinet fugientem
wounds; now holds-from-beneath [keeps up] (thy) flying

animam herbis admotis. Artes [20
life with herbs moved-to [applied to] (thee). (His) arts

prosunt nîl: vulnus erat
are-for (him) nothing [*i. e.* skill avails not]: the wound was

inmedicabile. Ut, si quis infringat violas, ve
incurable. As, if any-one breaks-off violets, or

papavera in riguo horto, que lilia hærentia
poppies in a watered garden, and lilies clinging

fulvis virgis; illa mareida demittant [25
to the yellow boughs; these flagging must-send-down [droop]

subitò gravatum caput, nec sustineant se que
suddenly the burdened head, nor can-support themselves and

spectent terram cacumine, sic jacet
must-view the earth with (their) top [head], so lies

moriens vultus, et cervix, defecta vigore,
(his) dying face, and the neck, forsaken by (its) strength,

est ipsa oneri sibi, que recumbit humero.
is itself for a burden to itself, and lies-back [droops] on the shoulder.

Ait Phœbus: 'Æbalide, tu
(Then) saith Phœbus: 'O offspring-of-Æbalus [*Hyacinthus*], thou

laberis fraudate primâ juventâ: que
 art-sinking-away, cheated-out-of (thy) first youth: and

video tuum vulnus, mea crimina (*pl.*). Tu es
 I behold thy wound, my fault. Thou art

dolor que meum facimus. Mea dextera
 (my) grief and my great-transgression. My right (hand)

30] est inscribenda tuo leto. Ego sum
 is to-be-written-on [charged] for thy death. I am

tibi auctor funeris. Tamen quæ mea culpa?
 to thee causer of decease. Yet what (is) my crime?

Nisi si lusisse potest vocari culpa,
 Unless if to-have-sported is-able to-be-called [can be called] a crime,

nisi et amâsse potest vocari culpa.
 unless also to-have-loved is-able to-be-called [can be called] a crime.

Atque utinam liceret red-
 And O for-that [O would that] it-might-be-permitted (me) to-give-

dere animam pro te ve tecum! Sed
 back [render up] (my) life for thee or with-thee! But

35] quoniam tenemur lege fatali, eris
 since we are-held-fast by the law of-fate, thou shalt-be

semper mecum, que hærebis in memori
 always with-me, and shalt-cling [remain] in (my) mindful

ore. Lyra pulsa manu te,
 mouth. The harp smitten by the hand (shall sound of) thee,

nostra carmina sonabunt te, que novus flos
 our lays shall-sound-of thee, and (as) a new flower

imitabere nostros gemitus scripto.
 thou shalt-represent our groans | in a (thing) written [by an in-

Et illud tempus erit, quo fortissimus
 scription]. Also that time shall-be, in which a most-valiant

heros addat se in hunc florem, que
 hero must-add [must put] himself into this flower, and

40] legatur eodem folio.' Sed dum
 be-read on the same leaf (with thee). But while

talia memorantur vero ore Apollinis,
 such (things) are-mentioned by the truthful mouth of Apollo,

ecce, cruor qui, fusus humi, signaverat
 lo, the gore which being-shed on the ground, had marked [stained]

herbas, desinit esse cruor, que oritur flos
the grass, leaves-off [ceases] to-be gore, and rises a flower

nitentior Tyrio ostro, que capit formam
more-glittering than Tyrian purple, and takes the form [look]

quam lilia: si esset non purpureus
which lilies (take): if there-might-be [were] not a purple

color huic, argenteus in illis. [45
hue in this [the hyacinth], a silvery (hue) in those [the

Hoc est non satis Phœba, (enim ille
lilies]. This (thing) is not enough for Phœbus, (for he

fuit auctor honoris,) ipse inscribit foliis
was author of the honour,) 'he himself 'writes-on the leaves

suos gemitus; et flos habet 'AI, AI,' inscrip-
his-own groan; and the flower has 'AI, AI,' written-

tum: que funesta litera ducta-est.
on (it): and (that) death-mourning letter [writing] was-traced

Nec pudet Sparten genuisse Hyacin-
{thereon). Nor does-it-shame Sparta to-have-produced Hyacin-

thon; que honor durat in hoc ævi; que
thus; and (his) homage lasts unto this (point) of time; and

Hyacinthia redeunt annua celebranda
the Hyacinthian (holidays) come-back [return] yearly to-be-solemnized

more priorum pompâ [50
in the manner of former (men) [the ancients] with pageantry

prælatâ.

borne-in-front [preceding].

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

BOOK

THE ELEVENTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. XI. 85—145.)

OPTATUM MIDÆ.

THE WISH OF MIDAS.

NEC est hoc satis Baccho :

NOR is this [*i.e.* the murder of Orpheus] enough for Bacchus :deserit quòque ipsos agros ; que cum
he forsakes also the very fields (of Thrace) ; and withmeliore choro petit vineta sui Timoli
a little train seeks the vineyards of his-own Timolus [Tmolus]que Pactolon : quàmvis illo tempore erat non
and the Pactolus : although at that time it was notaureus, nec invidiosus caris arenis
golden (in its bed), nor enviable with precious sands.Hunc assueta cohors, Satyri que Bacchæ
This [Bacchus] the wonted retinue, the Satyrs and Bacchantes5] frequentant. At Silenus abest. Phryges
constantly-visit. But Silenus is-absent. The Phrygianruricolæ cepère titubantem que annis
country-dwellers [rustics] caught (him) staggering both with yearsque mero, que duxêre vinctum coro-
and with wine, and led (him) bound with (his own) gar-nis ad regem Midan : cui Thracius Orpheus cum
lands to king Midas : to whom Thracian Orpheus withCecropia Eumolpo tradiderat orgies.
Cecropian [Athenian] Eumolpus had-given-over [imparted] the orgies.

Qui simul agnovit socium que comitem
Who [the king] as-soon-as he recognized (his) partner and companion

sacrorum, egit festum genialiter [10
of [in] the sacred-rites, he made a feast merrily

adventu hospitis per bis quinque dies
on the arrival of (his) guest through twice five days

et noctes junctas ordine. Et
and (as many) | nights joined in-order [successive nights]. And

jam undecimus Lucifer coëgerat sublime
now the eleventh Lucifer had-closed the lofty

agmen stellarum, cùm lætus rex venit in
marching-band of stars, when the joyous king comes into

Lydos agros, et reddit Silenum juveni
the Lydian grounds, and gives-back Silenus to (his) young

alumno. Huic deus, gaudens [15
pupil. To this [i. e. the king] the god, rejoicing at (his)

altore recepto, fecit gratum
foster-father being-taken-back [recovered], made [gave] the pleasant

sed inutile arbitrium muneris optandi.
but unuseful choice | of a gift to-be-wished [of wishing a

Ille, usurus malè donis (*pl.*), ait, ‘Efficere,
gift]. He, about-to-use ill the gift, says, ‘Cause-thou,

quidquid contigero corpore, vertatur
(that) whatever I shall-have-touched with (my) body, be-turned

in fulvum aurum.’ Liber annuit
into yellow gold.’ Liber [Bacchus] nodded-to [agreed to]

optatis, que solvit munera (*pl.*) noci-
the (things) wished, and paid (him) the gift going-

tura, et indoluit quòd non petisset [20
to-harm (him), and grieved that ‘he | might-not ‘have-asked

meliora (*pl.*). Berecynthius
[had not asked] a better (one). The Berecynthian [Phrygian]

heros abit lætus, que gaudet malo: que
hero goes-off joyous, and delights in (his) bane: and

tangendo singula tentat fidem
by touching | (things) one-by-one [all things] tests the truth

polliciti. Que, vix credens
of the | (thing) promised [promise]. And ‘he, scarce believing (it)

sibi, detraxit non altâ
 to himself [*i. e.* trusting his own eyes], 'pulled-from a not high [low]
 ilice virgam virentem fronde: virga
 oak a bough flourishing [green] in leaf: the bough
 25] facta-est aurea. Tollit humo
 was-made [became] golden. He raises from the ground
 saxum: saxum quòque palluit auro. Contigit
 a stone: the stone too grew-pale with gold. He touched
 et glebam: gleba fit massa potenti
 also a clod: the clod becomes a lump-of-metal by the powerful
 contactu. Decerpsit arentes aristas Cereris:
 touch. He plucked-off dry ears of Ceres [corn]:
 messis erat aurea. Tenet pomum dentum
 the crop was golden. He holds an apple taken-from
 arbore: putes Hes-
 a tree: thou canst-think [wouldst suppose] the daughters-of-Hes-
 perides donâsse. Si admovit
 perus to-have-given (it to him). If he moved-to [applied]
 30] digitos altis postibus: postes videntur
 (his) fingers to the lofty door-posts: the door-posts are-seen
 radiare. Etiam cùm laverat palmas
 [appear] to-beam. Also when he had-washed (his) hands
 liquidis undis, unda fluens palmis
 in liquid waves [water], the water flowing from (his) hands
 posset eludere Danaën. Ipse, fingens
 might-be-able to-deceive Danaë. 'He himself, forming [imagining]
 omnia aurea, vix capit spes animo.
 all (things) golden, scarce 'contains (his) hopes in (his) mind.
 35] Ministri posuère mensas (*pl.*) exstructas
 The attendants set the table piled up
 dapibus, nec egentes tostæ finges,
 with dainties, nor wanting [bare] of parched grain, for (him)
 gaudenti. Tum verò, sive ille con-
 rejoicing. Then in-truth [indeed], or-if [whether] he had-
 tigerat suâ dextrâ Cerealia munera,
 touched with his right (hand) the Cereal bounties [bread],
 dona Cerealia rigeabant; ve si parabat
 the gifts of-Ceres kept-stiffening; or if he was-preparing

convellere dapes avido dente, dente
to-tear-up [devour] the victuals with greedy tooth, the tooth

admoto, fulva lamina nitebat dapes.
being-applied, a yellow plate (of gold) was-shining (as) dishes.

Miscuerat auctorem dona [40]
(If) he had-mingled | the author of the gift [Bacchus, *i. e.*

puris undis (*pl.*), videres fusile aurum
wine] with pure water, thou mightst-see melted gold

fluitare per rictus. Attoni-
to-flow-often [trickle] through (his) grinnings [open jaws]. Thunder-

tus novitate mali, que dives, que
struck by the strangeness of the affliction, and rich, and

miser, optat effugere opes: et
wretched [at once], he wishes to-flee-from [escape] (his) riches: and

odit quæ modò voverat. Nulla copia
hates (the things) which lately he had-prayed-for. No plenty

relevat famem: arida sitis urit guttur, [45]
eases (his) hunger: dry thirst burns (his) throat,

et, meritis, torquetur at invisio
and 'he, having-deserved (it), 'is-twisted [tortured] by the loathed

auro. Que inquit, tollens cœlum manus et
gold. And he says, raising to heaven (his) hands and

splendida brachia, 'Da veniam, Lenæe pater.
shining arms, 'Grant thou pardon, O Lenæan father.

Peccavimus: sed miserere, preco, que
We [I] have-sinned: but pity thou (me), I pray, and

eripe specioso damno.' Mite
snatch-away [rescue] (me) from (this) fine-looking mischief.' Gracious

numen deûm: Bacchus restituit
(is) the will of the gods: Bacchus replaced [reinstated] (him)

fatentem pecâsse, que solvit pactam [50]
confessing to-have-sinned, and he loosed [undid] (his) pledged

fidem, data munera (*pl.*): 'Neve mancas
faith, the granted boon: 'Or-that-not [and lest] thou stay

circumlitus auro malè optato, vade,'
smeared-round [washed over] with gold ill chosen, go-thou,'

ait, 'ad amnem vicinum magnis Sardibus (*pl.*),
saith-he, 'to the river near to mighty Sardis,

que obuius labentibus undis, carpe
 and | opposite to the gliding waves [going up stream], take
 viam per jugum ripæ donec venias ad
 (thy) way along the ridge of the bank until thou come to
 55] ortus fluminis, que subde
 the risings [fountain] of the stream, and put-under [subject]
 tuum caput spumifero fonti, quâ exit
 thy head to the froth-bearing [foamy] spring, where (it) goes-out
 plurimus, que elue simul corpus,
 [issues] most [fullest], and wash-off at-the-same-time (thy) body,
 simul crimen.' Rex succedit
 (and) at-the-same-time (thy) guilt.' The king plunged-into
 jussæ aquæ. Aurea vis tinxit flumen,
 the appointed water. The golden abundance dyed the stream,
 et cessit de humano corpore in amnem. Nunc
 and passed from the human body into the river. Now
 60] quòque jam arva pallentia auro
 also at-this-very-time the fields brightening with gold
 madidis glebis, rigent percepto
 in (their) moist clods, are-stiff from the received [implanted]
 semine veteris venæ.
 seed of the ancient vein [of gold].

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. XI. 146—193.)

JUDICIUM MIDÆ.
THE JUDGMENT OF MIDAS.

Ille, perosue opes, colebat silvas
 He [Midas], thoroughly-hating riches, 'delighted (only) 'in the woods
 et rura (pl.), que Pana habitantem semper in
 and the country, and Pan dwelling always in
 montanis antris. Sed ingenium mansit pingue;
 mountain caves. But (his) wit remained fat [dull];
 que præcordia stolidæ
 and the parts-near-the-heart [thinking organs] of (his) doltish
 mentis erant rursum, ut antè, nocitura domino.
 mind were again, as before, going-to-do-harm to their owner

Nunc Tmolus, prospiciens freta, riget
For (Mount) Tmolus, looking-forth on the seas, stiffens

latè, arduus alto adscensu: 5]
[stands upright] far-and-wide, steep in (its) lofty ascent:

que extensus utròque clivo, finitur
and being-outstretched each-way with a slope, is-ended [limited]

hinc Sardibus (pl.), illinc
hence [on this side] by Sardis, thence [on that side]

parvis Hypæpis (pl.). Dum Pan ibi jactat sua
by small Hypæpa. Whilst Pan there throws-out his

carmina teneris Nymphis, et modulatur
verses to the tender [young] Nymphs, and measures

leve carmen ceratâ arundine, ausus
a light lay on (his) wax-joined reed [pipe], he daring

contemnere cantus Apollineos præ 10
to-slight the chantings [warbles] of-Apollo compared-with

se, venit ad impar certamen sub
himself [i. e. his own], came to the unequal strife under

Tmolo judice. Senior judex
Tmolus [i. e. the god of it] (as) judge. The older [elderly] judge

consedit suo monte, et liberat auras
has-sat-down on his mountain, and frees (his) ears

arboribus: cærulea coma cingitur tantùm
from the trees: (his) dark-green hair is-wreathed only

quercu, et glaudes pendent circùm
with oak [an oak-leaf chaplet], and acorns hang around

cava tempora. Que is spectans
(his) hollow times [temples, as beating time]. And he looking-at

deum pecoris dixit, 'In judice est nulla 15
the god of sheep said, 'In the judge is no

mora.' Ille insonat agrestibus
delay.' He [Pan] sounds-on [plays on] the rustic

calamis (pl.): que barbarico
reed [pipe]: and with a barbaric [foreign, un-Greek-like]

carmine delenit Midan (nam fortè aderat
song softens-down Midas (for he by-chance was-present

canenti). Post hunc sacer Tmolus
to (him) singing). After this (one) [him] divine Tmolus

retorsit ora (*pl.*) ad os Phœbi :
 twisted-back [turned] (his) face to the face of Phœbus [Apollo] :

20] sua silva secuta-est vultum. Ille,
 his forest followed (his) look. He [Apollo],

vinctus flavus caput Parnaside lauro,
 being-bout 1 [as t.] (his) auburn head with Parnassian laurel,

verrit humum pallâ saturatâ Tyrio murice :
 swept the ground with a cloak steeped in Tyrian purple :

que a lævâ sustinet lyram distinctam
 and with (his) left (hand) he holds-up the lyre divided [studded]

gemmis et dentibus Indis : altera
 with gems and | teeth of-India [ivory] : the other

manus tenuit plectrum. Status ipse
 hand held the bow. (His) standing [posture] itself

fuit artificis. Tum docto
 has-been [was] (that) of an artist. Then with instructed [skillful]

pollice sollicitat stamina : dulcedine
 thumb he puts-in-motion [touches] the strings : by the sweetness

25] quorum Tmolus captus, jubet
 of which Tmolus having-been-captivated, he commands

Pana submittere cannas citharæ.
 Pan to-put-below [submit] the reeds [pipe] to the harp.

Judicium que sententia sancti montis
 (This) judgment and decision of the sacred mountain [*i. e.* its

placêt (*sing.*) omnibus : tamens
 god] are-pleasing to all (hearers) : yet 'it [the opinion]

arguitur atque vocatur injusta sermone Midæ
 'is-blamed and is-called unrighteous by the speech of Midas

unius. Nec Delius patitur stolidas
 alone. Nor 'does the Delian [Apollo] 'suffer (his) stupid

30] aures retinere humanam figuram : sed
 ears to-hold-back [keep] a human shape : but

trahit in spatium, que implet
 draws [extends] (them) in space [lengthwise], and fills (them)

albentibus villis ; que facit illas instabiles, et
 with whitish hairs ; and makes them unsteady, and

dat posse moveri.
 ! grants (them) to-be-able to be-moved [makes them movable].

Cetera sunt hominis; damnatur
The other (members) are (those) of a man; he is-condemned

in unam partem, que induitur
[for one part [in one point], and is-clothed-in [puts on]

aures lentè gradientis aselli.
the ears of a slowly stepping little-ass.

Ille quidem cupit celare, que tentat
He indeed desires to-conceal (his misfortune), and strives

velare purpureis tiaris tempora onerata
to-cover with purple turbans (his) temples laden

turpi pudore: sed famulus solitus resequare [35
with foul disgrace: but a domestic accustomed to-clip

longos capillos (*pl.*) ferro viderat hoc.
(his) long hair with iron [shears] had-seen this (thing).

Cùm qui cupiens effere
[When which (man) [and when he] longing to-bring-out [reveal] (it)

sub auras (*pl.*), nec auderet prodere
[under the air [in public], neither might-dare [dared] to-give-forth [dis-

dedecus visum, nec tamen posset
close] the disgrace seen (by him), nor yet might-be-able

reticere secedit, que
[could] to-hush-back [to say nothing of] (it), he goes-aside, and

effodit humum, et parvâ voce refert [40
digs-out the ground, and in a small [low] voice relates (to it)

quales aures domini adspexerit,
what-sort-of ears of (his) master (he) may-have-looked-at [has seen],

que immurmurat terræ haustæ: que
and mutters (it) to the earth drawn (up): and

obruit indicium voce tellure regestâ,
overwhelms the information of his voice with earth carried-back

et tacitus discedit opertis
[heaped on again], and silent goes-apart from the covered

scrobibus (*pl.*). Lucus creber tremulis arundinibus
ditch. A grove thick-set with quivering reeds

coëpit surgere ibi; et, ut primum maturuit [45
began to-rise-up there; and, as first it ripened

pleno anno, prodidit agricolam:
with full age, it gave forth [betrayed] the field-tiller [i. e. word

nam motus leni
 sowing barter]: for 'it [*i. e.* the reed-grove] being-stirred by a gentle
 Austro refert obruta verba, que
 South-wind 'brings-back [reports] the buried words, and
 coärguit aures domini.
 unites-reason-against [proves the charge on] the ears of (its) owner.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. XI. 410—414, 474—572.)

NAUFRAGIUM CEÿCIS.
 THE SHIPWRECK OF CEÿX.

Interea Ceÿx turbatus anxia
 Meanwhile Ceÿx being-troubled (as to his) apprehensive
 pectora (*pl.*) que prodigiis sui fratris
 breast [heart] both by the miraculous-fortunes of his brother
 que secutis fratrem, parat ire
 and by (those) having-come-after (his) brother, makes-ready to-go
 ad deum Clarium, ut consulat sacras
 to the god of-Claros [Apollo], that he may-question the holy
 sortes solatia (*pl.*) hominum: nam profanus
 lots [oracles], the solace of men: for ungodly
 Phorbas cum Phlegyis faciebat templa (*pl.*)
 Phorbas with the Phlegyæ did-make the temple
 5] Delphica invia.
 at-Delphi pathless [unapproachable]. : : :

Exierant portubus (*pl.*); et aura
 They had-gone-out-of the harbour; and the breeze
 moverat rudentes; navita obvertit lateri
 had-stirred the ropes; the sailor turns-to the (ship's) side
 pendentes ramos: que locat cornua
 the hanging oars [*i. e.* lays them level]: and plants the horns
 in summâ arbore, que deducit
 [yard-arms] on the highest tree-trunk [the mast-top], and draws-
 cit tota carbasa malo, que accipit
 down [unfurls] all the canvas from the mast, and catches
 venientes auras. Aut minùs aut certè non
 the coming breezes. Either less or certainly not

ampliùs medium æquor secabatur [10
more (than) mid sea was-being-cut by the (ship's)

puppe; que utraque tellus erat longè; cùm
stern; and each land [shore] was far-off; when

mare sub noctem cœpit albescere tumidis
the sea near night began to-whiten with swollen

fluctibus, e^t præceps Euris
waves, and the head-foremost [rushing] East-wind (began)

spirare valentius. 'Demittite ardua cornua
to-breathe more-strongly. 'Let-ye-down [lower] the high yard-arms

jamdudum, et subnectite totum velum antennis,
right-away, and undertie [furl] all sail on the sail-yards,'

clamat rector. Hic jubet: adversæ [15
cries the pilot. | This (one) [he] orders: opposing

procellæ impediunt jussa; nec fragor
gusts hinder (his) orders; nor 'does the crash

æquoris sinit ullam vocem audiri. Tamen
of the sea 'allow any voice to-be-heard. Yet

sponte alii properant subducere
by-their-own-choice other (men) [some] hasten to-draw-under

remos; pars munire
(cover) [to haul in] the oars; a part (hasten) to-secure (the ship's)

latus; pars negare vela ventis. Hic
side; a part to-refuse the sails to the winds. This (man)

egerit fluctus, que refundit æquor in
bears-out [bails out] the waves, and pours-back the sea into

æquor: hic rapit antennas. Dum quæ [20
the sea: this (one) tears-down the sail-yards. | While which

geruntur sine lege,
(things) [and while these things] are-being-done without law [order],

asper hiems crescit, que feroces venti gerunt
the rough winter [storm] increases, and fierce winds wage

bella ex omni parte, que miscent indig-
wars from every part [quarter], and mix-up [embroil] the wrath

nantia freta. Rector ipse pavet, nec ipse
ful seas. The pilot himself is frightened, 'and himself

fatetur se scire qui sit status,
admits himself 'not to-know what may-be the state (of things),

25] nec quid ve jubeat ve velit: moles
 nor what he either must-order or desire: the mass

mali est tanta que tanto potentior arte?
 of mischief is so-great and by-so-much mightier (than) skill?

Quippe viri sonant clamore, rudentes
 For the men make-noise by outcry, the ropes

stridore, gravis unda incursu
 by creaking, the heavy wave by the running-in [fast influx]

undarum, æther tonitribus. Pontus
 of (other) waves, the sky by thunder-peals. The deep

erigitur fluctibus, que videtur æquare
 is-uptified by the flowings [billows], and seems to-equal

cœlum, et tangere inductas
 heaven (in height), and to-touch the being-brought-on [overspreading]

30] nubes adspergine. Et modò cùm verrit
 clouds with spray. And now when it has-turned-up

fulvas arenas ex imo est concolor
 the yellow sands from the lowest (part) [the bottom] is of-like-hue

illis, modò nigrior Stygiâ nudâ: inter-
 with them, now blacker (than) the Stygian wave: between-

dum sternitur, que albet sonantibus
 whiles [at times] it is-levelled, and is-white with crackling

spumis (pl.). Quòque Trachinia puppis ipsa
 foam. Also the Trachinian stern [ship] itself

agitur his vicibus: et nunc sublimis videtur,
 is-driven-on by these changes: and now aloft seems,

35] veluti de vertice montis, despicere in
 as-if from the top of a mountain, to-look-down into

valles que imum Acheronta: nunc suspicere
 the vales and nethermost Acheron: now to-look-up-to

summum cœlum de inferno gurgite, ubi curvum
 highest heaven from the infernal gulf, when an arched

æquor circumstetit demissam.
 sea [surge] has-stood-round [enclosed] (it) being-let-down (into the

Sæpe, icta latus fluctu,
 'rough). 'It often, being-struck (as to its) side by a wave,

dating entem fragorem: nec sonat leviùs, pulsata,
 'gives a mighty crash: nor resounds lighter, being-smitten,

quàm cùm olim ferreus aries ve ballista [40
than when sometimes an iron battering-ram or ballista

concutit laceras arces. Que ut feri leones,
shakes the shattered towers. And as wild lions,

viribus (*pl.*) sumptis incursu, solent ire
strength being-gained by the onset, are-wont to-go

pectore in arma que tela prætenta; sic,
with the breast on arms and missiles held-before (them); so,

ubi unda commiserat se
when the wave had-'set itself 'on [had been spurred up]

coörtis ventis, ibat arma (*pl.*)
by the risen winds, it kept-moving-upon the armour [tackling]

ratis, que erat altior illis (*pl.*) multo. [45
of the craft, and was loftier (than) that by-much.

Que jam cunei labant, que rima, spoliata
And now the benches give-way, and a crevice, being-despoiled in [of]

tegmine ceræ, patet, que præbet viam
the covering of wax, opens, and holds-out a passage

letalibus undis. Ecce, largi imbres cadunt
for the deadly waves. So, huge rain-showers fall

resolutis nubibus; que credas
from the loosened clouds; and thou canst-believe [wouldst

totum cœlum descendere in fretum, que
think] all heaven to-be-plunging into the sea, and

tumefactum pontum scandere in plagas
the swollen main to-be-climbing to the coasts

cœli. Vela madent nimbis; et [50
of heaven. The sails are-wet with storm-floods; and

æquoreæ aquæ miscentur undis cœlestibus.
the sea waters are-mingled with waves from heaven.

Æther caret ignibus; que cæca nox
The sky is-without (its) fires [stars]; and blind night

premitur que tenebris (*pl.*) hiemis que
is-overwhelmed both by the darkness of the tempest and

suis. Tamen fulmina discutunt has (*pl.*);
by its-own. Yet the lightnings dash-apart [scatter] this

que micantia præbent lumen: undæ
darkness); and fla-bing furnish light: the waves

55] ardescunt fulmineis ignibus. Jam quòque
grow-ablaze by the lightning fires. Now also

fluctus dat saltus intra cava texta (*pl.*)
the billow gives leaps within the hollow netted (planks)

carinæ: et ut miles, præstantior
[framework] of the keel [ship]: and as a soldier, more-excellent

omni numero, cùm sæpe
(than) all the number (of his comrades), when often

assiluit mœnibus defensæ urbis, tandem
he has-leaped-at the works of a defended city, at-last

potitur spe, que accensus amore
is-master in [of] his hope, and being-enflamed by the love

laudis, inter mille viros, tamen unus
of praise, (though) among a thousand men, still alone

60] occupat murum; sic ubi celsi fluctus
takes-possession-of the wall; so when the tall billows

pulsârunt ardua latera, insurgens
have-battered the (ship's) steep sides, the rising-against [gathering]

impetus decimæ undæ ruit vastiùs: nec
onset of the tenth surge rushes more-wildly (on): nor

absistit oppugulare fessam carinam,
stands-off [ceases] to-fight-against the wearied [wave-worn] hulk,

priùs quàm descendat velut in mœnia
sooner than it may-descend [falls] as-it-were upon the walls

captæ navis. Pars maris, igitur,
of the captured [injured] vessel. Part of the sea, then,

65] tentabat adhuc invadere pinum;
was-striving hitherto [as-yet] to-march-into the pine [ship];

pars erat intus. Omnes trepidant haud
part was (already) within. They all haste-tremblingly not

segniùs quàm urbs solet trepidare, aliis
slower than a city uses to-haste, other (men) [some]

fodientibus murum extra, atque aliis
(of its besiegers) mining the wall without, and others

tenentibus intus. Ars deficit,
possessing (it) within. (Their) skill makes-off-from [fails] (them),

que animi cadunt: que totidem fluctus veniunt.
and (their) spirits fall: and as-'many waves 'as come,

totidem mortes videntur ruere atque irrum-
just-so-many deaths seem to-rush-on and to-break-

pere. Hic tenet non lacrimas: hic [70
in. This (one) restrains not tears this (one)

stupet: ille vocat beatos, quos
is-dumb-struck: that (one) calls (those men) blessed, whom

funera maneat; hic adorat numen votis,
funerals may-await; this (one) prays-to a deity with vows,

que tollens irrita brachia ad cœlum, quod videt
and raising idle arms to the sky, which (he) sees

non, poscit opem: illi que fratres que parens
not, asks aid: to that (one) both brothers and parent

subeunt; huic domus
go-from-beneath [rise] (in memory); to this (one) home (rises)

cum pignoribus, et cuique
with (his) pledges (of love), and to each-one (that thing rises)

quod relictum-est. Alcyone movet Ceyca: [75
which has-been-left-behind. Alcyone disturbs Ceÿx:

nulla nisi Alcyone est in ore Ceÿcis:
no (woman) but Alcyone is in the mouth of Ceÿx:

et cùm desideret unam, tamen gaudet
and while he must-miss (her) alone, yet rejoices (that she)

abesse. Vellet quòque respicere ad
is-away-from (him). He would-like also to-look-back at

oras patriæ, que vertere ultimos
the shores of (his) father- (land), and to-turn (his) last

vultus in domum: verùm nescit ubi sit:
looks towards home: but he knows-not where it may-be:

pontus fervet tantâ vertigine, et omne [80
the deep boils with so-great a whirling, and all

cœlum latet umbrâ inductâ è
the sky lies-hidden in the shade brought-upon (it) from

piceis nubibus, que imago noctis est
the pitch-black clouds, and the picture of night is

duplicata. Arbor frangitur
doubled [i. e. made twice darker]. The tree [mast] is-broken

incursu nimborum turbinis: regimen
by the onset of the stormy whirlwind: the government [rudder]

et frangitur: que superstes unda, animosa
also is-broken: and an overstanding [a towering] wave, proud

spoliis, que sinuata despicit undas,
in (its) booty, and curved (over) looks-down-on the (other) waves,

85] velut victrix (*fem.*). Nec præcipi-
as-if (itself) a conqueror. And (it) being-pitched-

tata. cadit leviùs quàm si quis everteret
headlong. falls not more-lightly than if any-one should-out-turn

Athon ve Pindum, revulsos e
[overthrow] Athos or Pindus, plucked-back [wrenched] from

suâ sede, totos in apertum æquor;
their base, whole [bodily] upon the opened [outspread] plain;

que mergit ratem in ima
and (it) [the wave] sinks the vessel to the lowest (part) [to the

pariter pondere et ictu. Cum
bottom] equally by the weight and by the shock. Together-with

quâ magna pars virorum, pressa
which (ship) a large part of the men, being-sunk

gravi gurgite, neque reddita
in the heavy [oppressive] flood, nor and not given-back [re-

90] in aëra, functa-est suo fato: alii
stored] to air, finished with their fate: other (men)

tenent partes et trunca membra carinæ.
cling-to the parts and mutilated limbs [pieces] of the keel [ship].

Ceÿx ipse tenet fragmina navigii manu
Ceÿx himself holds the fragments of the vessel in the hand

quâ solebat sceptrâ (*pl.*): que, heu!
(in) which he used (to hold) the sceptre; and, alas!

frustrâ invocat socerum que patrem. Sed
in-vain calls-on (his) father-in-law and (on his) father. But

conjug, Alcyone, est plurima in ore
(his) wife, Alcyone, is most in the mouth (of him)

95] nantis. Que meminit que refert illam:
swimming. 'He both 'remembers and mentions that (one)

optat ut fluctus agant sua corpora (*pl.*)
[her]: he wishes that the billows may-drive his body

ante oculos illius, et exanimis
before the eyes of that one [her], and (that) 'he out of-life [lifeless]

tumuletur amicis manibus. Dum natat,
'may-be-entombed by friendly hands. While he keeps-swimming,

quoties fluctus sinit hiscere, nominat
as-often-as the surge suffers (him) to-open-his mouth, he names

Alcyonen, que immurmurat ipsis undis.
Alcyone, and murmurs-to the very waves (her name).

Ecce, super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum
Lo, above the midway billows a black arch of waters

frangitur et obruit mersum [100
is-broken [breaks] and rushes-on [overwhelms] (his) sunken

caput ruptâ undâ. Illâ nocte
head with (its) ruptured wave. On that night (his father)

Lucifer fuit obscurus, nec quem posses
Lucifer was dim, 'and (one) whom thou-'wouldst 'not 'be-able

cognoscere: et quoniam non licuit
to-perceive [couldst not recognize]: and since it 'was not 'permitted

excedere cœlo, textit ora (pl.) densis
(him) to-go-away-from the sky, he covered (his) face with thick

nubibus.
clouds.

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. XI. 573—649.)

ANTRUM SOMNI. THE CAVE OF SLEEP.

Interea Æolis, ignara tantorum
Meanwhile the daughter-of-Æolus, unknowing of so-great

malorum, dinumerat noctes: et festinat jam
disasters, counts-apart the nights: and hastens now

vestes quas ille induat: jam quas ipsa
the garments which he must-put-on: now (those) which 'she herself

gerat ubi ille venerit: que promittit sibi
'must-wear when he shall-have-come: and she promises to herself

inanes reditus (pl.). Illa
(his) vain return [i. e. she vainly expects him]. That (woman)

quidem ferebat pia tura (pl.) omnibus
[she] indeed kept-carrying holy incense to all

- 6] Superis; tamen ante cunctos cole-
 the Gods-above; yet before (them) all she kept-
 bat templa (*pl.*) Junonis: que veniebat ad
 attending the temple of Juno: and kept-coming to
 aras (*pl.*) pro viro qui erat nullus: que
 (her) altar for a husband who was none [dead]: and
 optabat ut suus conjux foret sospes,
 kept-desiring that her yoke-fellow [spouse] might-be safe,
 que ut rediret; que præferret nullam
 and that he might-come-back; and (that) he might-prefer no
 sibi. At de tot votis hoc solum
 (woman) to herself. But from so-many wishes this (last wish) only
 10] poterat contingere illi. At
 was-able to-reach to her [*i.e.* could come true]. But
 dea non ultrà sustinet rogari pro
 the goddess no farther bears to-be-entreated | for (him)
 functo morte; que ut arceat
 having-finished-with death [for the dead]; and that she may-keep
 aris (*pl.*) manus funestas,
 from (her) altar hands deathful [made unclean by death],
 dixit, 'Iri, fidissima nuncia meæ vocis,
 she said, 'O Iris, most-faithful messenger of my voice [words],
 vise velociter soporiferam aulam Somni;
 visit-thou swiftly the sleep-bearing [drowsy] court of Sleep;
 que jube imagine Ceÿcis exstincti
 and bid (him that) in the likeness of Ceÿx quenched-out (of
 15] mittat ad Alcynonen somnia
 life) [perished] he send to Alcyone dreams
 narrantia veros casius.' Dixerat: Iris induitur
 relating the true events.' She had-spoken: Iris is-dressed-in
 velamina mille colorum, et signans
 [puts on] robes of a thousand hues, and 'she marking
 cœlum arcuato curvamine, petit regis
 the sky with an arched bend [a rainbow], 'seeks the king's
 tecta (*pl.*) jussi, latentia sub rube. Prope Cimmerios
 dwelling (as) ordered, lurking under a rock. Near the Cimmerians
 est spelunca longo recessu, cavus mons,
 there-is a grotto with a long [deep] retreat, a hollow mountain

domus et penetralia ignavi Somni, quò [20]
the home and inmost-abode of inactive Somnus, whither

oriens ve medius ve cadens Phœbus nunquam
rising or midway or falling [setting] Phœbus never

potest adire radiis. Nebulæ mixtæ
is-able to-go-to [approach] with (his) beams. Mists mixed

caligine que crepuscula (*pl.*) dubiæ lucis
with darkness and twilight of doubtful light

exhalantur humo. Ibi non vigil ales
are-breathed-forth from the ground. There not the watchful winged

cristati oris evocat Auroram
(one) [bird] of crested face [head] calls-forth the Dawn

cantibus: nec ve solliciti canes [25]
with (its) singings [crowings]: nor 'do either anxious dogs

ve anser sagacior canibus, rumpunt
or the goose more-quick-of-sense than dogs, ^{break}

silentia (*pl.*) voce. Non fera, non
the stillness with (their) voice. Not a wild (beast), not

pecudes, non rami moti flamine, ve
sheep, not boughs stirred by the blowing (of the wind), or

convicia humanæ linguæ, reddunt sonum.
the clamours of the human tongue, give-back a sound.

Muta quies habitat: tamen ab imo
Dumb repose dwells (there): yet from | the lowest

saxo rivus aquæ Lethes [30]
rock [base of the rock] the stream of the water of Lethe

exit; per quem unda labens murmure
goes-out; along which the wave gliding with a rippling-sound

invitat somnos crepitantibus lapillis.
allures slumbers with (its) rustling little-stones [pebbles].

Ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent,
Before the doors of the cave fruitful poppies flourish,

que innumeræ herbæ; de lacte quarum
and countless herbs; from the milk [juice] of which

humida nox legit soporem, et spargit per
moist night gathers deep-sleep, and sprinkles (it) over

opacas terras. Totâ domo nulla [35]
the darkened earth. In the whole mansion (is) no

janua, quæ reddat stridorem verso
 door, which can-give-back a creaking with (its) turned

cardine, nullus custos in limine. At in
 hinge, no watchman (is) at the threshold. But in

medio antro est torus ebено, sublimis,
 the middle-of the cave is a couch or ebony, raised-high,

plumens, unicolor, tectus pullo velamine:
 stuffed-with-feathers, one-coloured, covered with a brown covering:

quò deus ipse cubat membris solutis
 on which the god himself lies with limbs relaxed

languore. Passim circa hunc [40
 by languor. Every-where [all] around this (one) [him]

totidem vana somma jacent, imitantia varias formas,
 as-many idle visions lie, resembling diverse shapes,

quot messis gerit aristas, silva
 how-many [as many as] the harvest bears ears, the forest (bears)

frondes, litus ejectas arenas. Quò simul
 leaves, the shore (bears) cast-up sands. Whither as-soon-as

virgo intravit que manibus dimovit
 the virgin went-in and with (her) hands moved-apart

somnia obstantia sacra domus
 the visions | standing-against (her) [in her way] the sacred mansion

reluxit fulgore vestis, que deus, [45
 shone-again with the brightness of (her) robe, and the god,

vix tollens oculos jacentes gravitate,
 scarce lifting (his) eyes lying [drooping] with heaviness,

que relabens iterum que iterum, que percutiens
 and falling-back again and again, and striking

summa pectora (pl.) nutanti mento,
 the highest-of (his) breast with (his) nodding chin,

tandem excussit se sibi: que levatus
 at-last shook-forth [roused] himself to himself: and being-raised

cubito, scitatur quid veniat
 [leaning] on (his) elbow, wants-to-know (for) what she may-come

(enim cognovit). At illa: 'Somne, [50
 (for he knew (her). But she (says): 'O Sleep,

quies rerum, Somne, placidissime
 (thou) rest of (all) things [the world], O Sleep, gentlest

deorum, pax animi, quem cura fugit,
of the gods, peace of the mind, whom care flees-from,

qui mulces corpora fessa duris ministeriis, que
who soothest bodies wearied with hard services, and

reparas labori; jube somnia, quæ
refittest (them) for toil; command-thou (that) visions, which

æquant veras formas imitamine, adeant Alcyonen
equal the real shapes in counterfeit, go-to Alcyone

Herculeum Trachina, sub imagine regis,
in the Herculean Trachin, under the figure of the king

que fingant simulacra naufraga. [55]
[Ceÿx], and form pictures of a shipwreck.

Juno imperat hoc.' Postquam Iris peregit
Juno enjoins this (thing).' After-that Iris drove-through

mandata, abit :
[finished] the (things) committed (to her) [the message], she goes-off;

enim neque poterat ulterius tolerare
[for neither was-she-able [for she could not] further endure

vim soporis; que ut sensit somnum labi
the power of drowsiness; and as she has-felt sleep to-be-gliding

in artus, effugit, et remeat
into (her) limbs, she flees-forth, and goes-back (along)

arcus (pl.) per quos venerat modò. [60]
the bow along which she had-come just-before.

At e populo suorum mille natorum
But from the tribe of his thousand torn (to him) [sons]

pater excitat Morphea, artificem que simulatorem
the father wakes-up Morpheus, the artist and counterfeiter

figuræ. Non alter exprimit sollertiùs
of form. Not (any) other expresses more-skilfully

illo jussos incessus (pl.), et vultum et
(than) he the desired gait, and the look and

sonum loquendi. Adjicit cuique et
tone [manner] of speaking. He adds-to each (one) both

vestes et consuetissima verba. Sed hic [65]
(his) clothes and most-customary words. But this (other

imitatur homines solos; at alter fit
one) personates human-beings alone; but (still) another (one) becomes

fera, **fit** **volucris,** **fit**
 a wild (beast), becomes a winged (animal) [bird], becomes
serpens **longo corpore.** **Superi**
 a creeping (thing) [serpent] with long body. The Gods-above
hunc **Icelon,** **mortale**
 (name) this (the former one) Icelos [*Gr.*, Resembling], the mortal
vulgus nominat **Phobetora.**
 crowd names (the latter one) Phobeter [*Gr.*, Frightener].
Est etiam tertius diversæ artis,
 There-is also a third (one) of turned-aside [different] art,
Phantasos. **Ille fallaciter transit in**
 Phantasos [*Gr.*, Seemer]. He deceptively goes-over [changes] into
 70] **humum, que saxum, que undam, que trabem,**
 soil, and rock, and wave, and beam [tree],
que omnia quæ vacant animâ. Hi
 and all (things) which are-void in [of.] soul. These (three)
solent ostendere suos vultus
 are-wont | to-show their looks [*i. e.* to present themselves]
regibus que ducibus nocte: alii pererrant
 to kings and to leaders by night: other (ones) rove-among
populos que plebem. Senior Somnus præterit
 nations and the populace. Elder [ancient] Sleep goes-past
hos que eligit e cunctis fratribus
 these (spectres), and picks-out from all the brothers
Morphea solum, qui peragat edita
 Morpheus alone, who must-carry-through the (things) given-out
 75] **Thaumautidos; et, solu-**
 [commands] of the child-of-Thaumas [*Iris*]; and 'he, being-dis-
tus rursus molli languore, que deposuit
 solved again in soft languor, both 'put-down [reclined]
caput que recondidit alto
 the head and 'hid (it) 'back [buried] (it) in the | lofty (thing)
strato.
 spread [couch].

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. XI. 650—709.)

SOMNIUM ALCYONES.

VISION *CF* ALCYONE.

Ille volat per tenebras (*pl.*), alis
 He [Morpheus] flies through the darkness, with wings
 facientibus nullos strepitus; que pervenit in
 making no noises; and comes-through to
 Hæmoniam urbem intra breve tempus
 the Hæmonian [Thessalian] city [Trachin] within a short time
 moræ: que pennis positis e corpore
 of delay; and the wings being-laid (aside) from (his) body
 abit in faciem Ceyces: que
 | he goes-off into [he assumes] the aspect of Ceÿx: and
 figurâ sumptâ, stetit luridus, similis
 (that) form being-taken (on), he stood ghastly, like-to (one)
 exanimi, sine ullis vestibus, ante torum [5
 lifeless, without any vestments, before the bed
 miseræ conjugis. Barba viri videtur
 of (his) wretched spouse. The beard of the man seems
 uda, que unda gravis fluere
 (to be) moist, and the wave heavy (with brine) to-flow
 madidis capillis (*pl.*). Tum, incumbens
 from (his) wet hair. Then 'he, leaning-upon
 lecto, ait hæc, fletu profuso
 [over] the bed, 'says these (things), weeping [tears] being-poured-forth
 super ora (*pl.*): 'Agnoscis Ceyca, miser-
 over (his) face: 'Knowest-thou (thy) Ceÿx, O most-
 rima conjux? An mea facies mutata-est
 wretched spouse? Whether 'has my aspect 'been-changed
 nece? Respice; nosces: que [10
 by death? Look-behind (thee); thou wilt-know (me); and
 invenies umbram conjugis pro
 wilt-come-upon [find] the shade of (thy) spouse for [instead of]
 tuo conjuge. Tua vota, Alcyone. tulerunt nil
 thy spouse. Thy vows, O Alcyone, have-brought nothing

opis nobis. Occidimus :
 of aid to us. We have-fallen-upon (death *the fallen*):
 noli promittere me tibi falsò. Nubilus
 wish-not to-promise me to thyself falsely. the cloudy [cloud-

Auster deprendit navim
 oring[ing] South-wind has-caught-down-on [seized] the ship

in Ægæo æquore, et solvit, jactatam
 on the Ægæan level [sea], and shattered (it), being-tossed

15] ingenti flamine: que fluctus implêrunt
 by a mighty blast; and the waves have-filled-in

nostra ora (*pl.*), clamantia tuum nomen frustrà.
 [stopped] our mouth, calling-on thy name in-vain.

Non ambiguus auctor nuntiat hæc
 Not an uncertain author [informant] announces these (things)

tibi: audis ista non vagis rumoribus:
 to thee: thou hearest those (things) not by waudering reports:

ego ipse præsens naufragus edo
 I myself being-before (thee) a shipwrecked (man) give out [utter]

mea fata (*pl.*) tibi. Age, surge, da lacrimas, indue
 my fate to thee. Come, arise, give tears, put-on

20] lugubria: nec mitte me indeploratum
 mourning (garments): nor | send me [let me go] unwept-for

sub inania Tartara (*pl.*). Morpheus adjicit
 beneath void [ghostly] Tartarus. Morpheus throws-to

his vocem, quæ illa crederet esse
 [adds to] these (words) a voice, which she could-believe to-be (the

conjugis. Quòque visus-est fundere
 voice) of (her) spouse. Also he has-seemed to shed

veros fletus: que manus habebat gestum
 real weepings [tears]: and (his) hand had the bearing

Ceycis. Alcyone lacrimans ingemit,
 [motion] of Ceyx. Alcyone weeping groans-at (it),

25] que motat lacertos per somnum: que
 and often-moves (her) arms in (her) sleep: and

petens corpus, amplectitur auras (*pl.*);
 seeking [grasping at] (his) body, embraces air;

que exclamat, 'Mane! Quò rapis te?
 and cries-out, 'Stay! Whither tearest-thou thyself (away)?

Ibimus unà.' Turbata
 We will-go in-one (way) [together]. 'She being-disordered
 suâ voce que specie viri, excutit
 by her-own voice and by the appearance of (her) husband, 'shakes-off
 soporem: et primò circumspicit si sit illic,
 sleep: and first looks-around (to see) if he be there,
 qui modò visus-erat: nam ministri, moti
 who just-now had-seemed (to be): for the servants, being-startled
 voce, intulerant lumen. Postquàm [30
 by (her) voice, had-brought-in a light. After-that
 invenit non usquam, percutit
 she comes-on [finds] (him) not any-where, she beats
 ora (pl.) manu: que laniat vestes a
 (her) face with (her) hand: and rends the clothes from
 pectore: que ferit pectora (pl.) ipsa. Nec
 (her) breast: and smites (her) breast itself. Nor
 curans solvere crines (pl.) scindit:
 caring to-unbind (her) hair she 'tears (it) 'out.
 et altrici roganti quæ
 and to (her) foster-mother entreating (to know) what (may be)
 caussa luctûs, ait: 'Aleyone est nulla,
 the cause of (her) grief, she says: 'Aleyone is none [lost],
 est nulla; occidit unà cum suo Ceÿce. [35
 is none [lost]; she has-fallen together with her Ceÿx.
 Tollite solantia verba. In-
 Raise-and-bear-off [away with] (your) comforting words. He has-
 teriit naufragus. Vidi, que agnovi, que cupiens
 perished in-shipwreck. I saw, and I knew (him), and desiring
 retinere, tetendi manus ad disce-
 to-hold-back [keep] (him), I stretched (my) hands to (him) going-
 dentem. Umbra fuit: sed et tamen
 apart [departing]. A shade it has-been: but even yet (it
 manifesta que vera umbra mei veri. Si
 was) the manifest and real shade of my husband. If
 quæris, ille habebat non quidem vultus [40
 thou askest, he had not indeed the looks
 adsuetos: nec nitebat ore, quo
 wonted-to (him): nor 'was (he) 'bright with the face, with which

prius. Infelix vidi pallentem, quæ
 (he was bright) before. 'I unhappy 'saw (him) pale, and
 nudum, et capillo adhuc humente. Ecce,
 naked, and with hair hitherto [still] wet. Lo,
 miserabilis stetit hoc ipso loco: et quærit
 the wretched (one) stood on this very spot; and she searches
 si qua vestigia supersint. 'Erat hoc,
 if any footsteps be-over-and-above [be left]. 'It was this (thing),
 45] hoc, quod timebam divinante animo: et
 this, which I kept-fearing in (my) presaging mind: and
 quod rogabam ne, fugiens me,
 (for) which I kept-begging 'that, fleeing-from me, thou-'wouldst
 sequerere ventos. At certè, quoniam abi-
 'not 'follow the winds. But surely, since thou | wast-
 has periturus, vellem,
 going-off about-to-go-through (life) [doomed to die], I could-wish
 duxisses me quòque. Fuit
 (that) thou mightst-have-led [hadst taken] me also. It 'has [had]
 utile mihi ire tecum; enim neque
 'been a good (thing) for me to-go with-thee; for (then) neither
 egissem quicquam de tempore
 should-I-have-driven [led] any-thing from the time
 vitæ non simul, nec
 of (my) life | not together-with (thee) [away from thee], nor
 50] mors discreta-fuisset.
 'would (my) death 'have-been-sifted-apart [severed from] (thine).
 Nunc absens pereo, quòque
 Now (though) away (from thee) I perish, 'I too (though)
 absens jactor fluctibus: et pontus habet
 away 'am-tossed on the billows: and the sea has
 te sine me. Mens mihi sit
 thee without me. | The mind to me [my mind] must-be
 crudelior pelago ipso, si nitar ducere
 more-cruel (than) the sea itself, if I can-strive to lead
 vitam longiùs, et pugnare superesse tanto
 life longer, and struggle to-be-above [survive] so-great
 dolori. Sed neque pugnabo: nec relinquam te,
 a sorrow. But neither will-I-struggle: nor will-I-leave thee.

miserande: et nunc veniam [55
 O (thou) to-be-pitied [O wretched one]: and now I will-come
 saltem comes tibi: que in sepulcro, si
 at-least (as) a companion to thee: and in the grave, if
 urna non, tamen litera junget
 the coffin (shall join us) not, yet the letter [epitaph] shall-join
 nos: si tangam non ossa meis ossibus,
 us: if I shall-touch not (thy) bones with my bones,
 at nomen nomine.' Dolor prohibet
 yet (I shall touch thy) name with (my) name.' Grief holds-alooof
 plura; que plangiore inter-
 [hinders] more (words); and beating (of the breast) comes-
 venit omni verbo, et gemitus trahuntur
 between [interrupts] every word, and groans are-drawn
 a attonito corde. [80
 from (her) stunned heart.

FAB. VI. (Metam. Lib. XI. 710—748.)

CEÿX ET ALCYONE MUTATI IN AVES.
 CEÿX AND ALCYONE CHANGED INTO BIRDS.

Erat mane: egreditur tectis
 It was early-morn: she goes-forth from the covered (places)
 ad litus (*pl.*), et mœsta repetit illum locum
 [house] to the sea-shore, and sorrowful returns-to that place
 de quo spectârat euntem. Que dum
 from which she had-beheld (him) going (off). And while
 moratur ibi, que dum dicit, 'Hinc solvit
 she lingers there, and while she says, 'From-here he loosed
 retinacula; hoc litore discedens dedit
 the hold-backs [cables]; on this shore 'he departing 'gave
 oscula mihi,' que dum reminiscitur
 kisses to me,' and while she calls-back-in-mind [remembers]
 acta notata
 the | (things) done (there) [events] having-been-marked by (her)
 oculis, que prospicit fretum; tuetur [5
 yes, and looks-forth-on the sea; she beholds

nescio quid quasi corpus in
 | I know-not what [something] as-if a (human) body in
 liquidâ aquâ, distante spatio; quæ
 the liquid water, at a standing-apart [distant] space; and
 primò erat dubium quid illud
 in-the-first (place) it was doubtful what (thing) that (thing)
 esset. Postquàm unda appulit
 might-be. After-that the wave 'drove (it) 'to (the shore)
 paulum; et quamvis aberat, tamen liquebat
 a little; and although (it) was-way-off, yet it grew-clear
 esse corpus, ignorans quis foret,
 (that it) was a body, 'she, not-knowing who he might-be
 10] mota-est omine, quia naufragis,
 'was-startled by the omen, because (he was) a shipwrecked
 et tanquam daret lacrimam
 (man), and as-if she would-give [were giving] a tear
 ignoto, inquit, 'Heu! miser,
 to an unknown (man), she says, 'Alas! (thou) wretched (one),
 quisquis es, et si qui conjux est
 whoever thou art, and (wretched she) if any spouse is
 tibi.' Corpus, actum fluctibus, fit
 to thee.' The body, driven by the waves, becomes
 propiùs. Quod, quo magis illa
 nearer. Which (body), by what [how much] more she
 tuetur, hoc minùs et minùs mentis est.
 gazes-at, by this [so much] less and less of sense is (to her).
 Cernit jam que jam
 She perceives (it) | now and now [every moment] (to have been)
 admotum propinquæ terræ, jam quod
 brought-towards the adjacent land, now (to be) what
 15] posset cognoscere. 'Est ille,' exclam-
 she might-be-able to recognize. 'It is he,' she cries-
 mat: et unà lacerat ora (pl.), comas (pl.),
 out: and at-once tears (her) face, hair,
 vestem: que tendens trementes manus Ceÿci, ait,
 robe: and stretching trembling hands to Ceÿx, says,
 'Redis sic me, carissime conjux, sic
 Returnest-thou thus to me, O dearest spouse, thus O (thou)

miserande? Moles, facta manu,
to-be-pitied [wretched one]? A pile [pier], made by the hand,

adjacet undis, quæ frangit primas iras (pl.)
lies-near-to the waves, which (pier) breaks the first wrath

æquoris, et præclassat incursus [20
of the sea, and wearies-out-beforehand the inroads

aquarum. Insilit huc: que fuit
of the waters. She leaps-on hither [this pier]: and it was

mirum potuisse, volabat; que
a wonderful (thing); (that she) was-able [could], she flew-along; and

miserabilis ales percussus levem aëra
(as) a wretched bird beating the light air

pennis modò natis, stringebat
with wings just born [sprung out], she skimmed

summas undas. Que dum volat,
the highest [the surface of the] waves. And while she flies,

ora (pl.), crepitantia tenui rostro, dedêre
(her) mouth, twittering with a slender beak, gave

sonum similem mœsto, que plenum querelæ. [25
a sound like to a sad (one), and full of complaint.

Verò ut tetigit corpus mutum et sine sanguine,
But as she touched the body dumb and without blood,

complexa dilectos artus recentibus alis,
'she, embracing the beloved limbs with (her) fresh-made wings,

nequequam dedit frigida oscula duro
vainly 'gave (him) cold kisses with (her) hard

rostro. Populus dubitabat Ceyx senserit
bill. The people doubted (whether) Ceyx may-have-felt

hoc, an visus-sit tollere vultum
this (act), (or) whether he may-have-appeared to-raise (his) face

motibus undæ: at ille senserat: [30
by the motions of the wave: but he had-felt (it):

et tandem, Superis miserantibus, ambo
and at-last, the Gods-above pitying (them), 'they both

mutantur alite. Tunc quòque amor
'are-changed with a bird [into birds]. Then also (their) love

mansit ebnoxius isdem fatis (pl.), nec
remained subject to the same destiny (as before), nor

conjugiale fœdus solutum-est in alitibus.
 'was the marriage covenant 'dissolved in the winged (ones)

35] Coëunt, que fiunt parentes;
 [birds]. They go-together [unite], and become parents;

que per placidos dies, hiberno tempore, Alcyone
 and during the calm days, in winter time, Alcyone

incubat septem nidis pendentibus æquore.
 lies-on [broods over] seven nests hanging on the level [the

Tum via maris tuta;
 expanse of water]. Then the passage of the sea (is) safe;

Æolus custodit ventos, et arcet egressu:
 Æolus guards the winds, and keeps (them) from going-forth:

que præstat æquor nepo-
 and makes-stand-before [presents] a (calm) sea to his grand-

tibus.

children [i. e. the young of Alcyone].

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

BOOK

THE TWELFTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. XII. 39—63.)

DOMUS FAMÆ
THE ABODE OF FAME.

EST locus in medio orbe que
 THERE-IS a place in the middle | circle [of the world] and
 inter terras que fretum que cœlestes plagas,
 between the land and the sea and the heavenly regions,
 confinia triplicis mundi: unde quod
 the confines of a threefold world: whence whatever [all that]
 usquam est quàmvis absit regionibus,
 any-where there-is however it may-be-distant in regions,
 inspicitur, que omnis vox penetrat ad cavas aures.
 is-seen, and every voice pierces to the hollow ears.
 Fama tenet, que legit domum sibi in
 Fame holds (it), and chooses an abode for herself upon
 summâ arce: que addidit tectis (*pl.*) [5
 the extreme height: and has-added-to (her) house
 innumeros aditus ac mille foramina, et inclusit
 numberless avenues and a thousand openings, and has shut-up
 limina nullis portis. Patet nocte que
 the thresholds with no doors. It stands-open night and
 die: tota est ex sonanti ære: tota
 day: the whole (house) is (made) of sounding brass: the whole
 fremit, que refert voces: que iterat
 murmurs, and brings-back [echoes] the voices: and repeats

quod audit. Est nulla quies intus, que silentia
 what it hears. There-is no rest within, and silence

10] nullâ parte. Tamen nec est clamor,
 in no part. 'And yet 'not is (there) a shouting,

sed murmura parvæ vocis: qualia solent
 but the murmurs of a small [low] voice: such-as are-wont

esse de undis pelagi, si quis
 to-be [to come] from the waves of the sea, if any-one

audiat procul, ve qualum sonum
 may-hear [stands listening] at-a-distance, or 'such a sound

extrema tonitrua reddunt, cùm Jupiter
 'as the most-distant thunders give-back, when Jupiter

increpuit atras nubes. Turba tenent
 chided the pitch-black clouds. A crowd keeps-possession-of

atria: que leve vulgus veneunt, que
 [fills] the halls: and the fickle vulgar come, and

15] eunt: que millia commenta rumorum mista
 go: and a thousand devised rumours mixed

veris vagantur passim, que confusa verba
 with true roam hither-and-thither, and confused words

volutant. E quibus hi implent
 roll-out [gradually spread] (them). Of which these [some] fill

valuas aures sermonibus: hi ferunt
 the empty ears with speeches: these [some] convey

narrata aliò: que mensura ficti
 the (things) told elsewhere: and the measure [size] of the fiction

20] crescit, et novus auctor adjicit aliquid
 grows, and (each) new author adds something

auditis. Illic
 | to the (things) heard [to what he himself has heard]. There

Credulitas est, illic temerarius Error, que vana
 Credulity is [stands], there rash Mistake, and empty

Lætitia, que consternati Timores, que repens
 Joy, and dismayed Fears, and creeping

Seditio, que Susurri dubio auctore. Ipsa
 Sedition, and Whispers from a doubtful author. 'She herself

videt quod rerum geratur
 observes | what of things is-done [what affairs are transacted]

in cœlo, que pelago, et tellure, que inquit in
 in heaven, and sea, and earth, and examines into
 totum orbem. [25]
 the whole world.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. XII. 64—145.)

MORS CYGNI.
THE DEATH OF OYGNUS.

Hæc fecerat notum Graias rates
 She [Fame] had-made (it) known (that) the Grecian rafts
 adventare cum forti milite: neque hostis
 [ships] arrive with a strong army: 'and the enemy
 inexpectatus adest in armis. Troës prohibent
 'not unlooked-for is-present in arms. The 'Trojans keep-off
 aditus (*pl.*), que tuentur littus: et,
 [oppose] (their) approach, and defend the shores: and
 Protesilaë, cadis primûs fataliter Hectoreâ
 'thou, O Protesilaus, 'fallest the first fatally by Hectorean
 hastâ: que prælia commissa stant Danaïs
 spear: and the fights being-commenced | stand to the Greeks
 magno: que Hector [5]
 at a great [high] (price) [*i. e.* cost the Greeks dear]: and Hector
 nec cognitus fortis animæ, nec Phryges
 (then) not known (as) a brave soul, nor Phrygians
 senserunt exiguo sanguine
 have-felt | by a little blood [at a small expense of blood]
 quod Achæia dextera posset.
 what Grecian right (hands) [prowess] might-be-able [could do].
 Et jam Sigæa littora rudebant: jam
 And now the Sigeian shores did-redit (with blood): now
 Cygnus, Neptunia proles, dederat mille
 Cygnus, Nepturian offspring [Neptune's son], gave a thousand
 viros leto jam Achilles instabat [10]
 men [warriors] to death: now Achilles was-standing-up
 curru, que sternebat tota agmina ictu
 in (*his*) chariot, and scattering whole bands by the stroke

Peliacæ cuspidis, que quærens per acies
of (his) Pelian spear, and 'seeking through the lines

aut Cygnum aut Hectora concreditur Cygno :
either 'for Cygnus or Hector he encounters Cygnus :

Hector dilatus-est in decimum annum. Tum
Hector was-put-off [reserved] to the tenth year. Then

exhortatus equos pressos canentia colla
having-cheered (his) horses pressed (as to their) white necks

15] jugo, direxit currum in hostem ;
with the yoke, he directed (his) chariot against the enemy ;

que concutiens vibrantia tela (pl.) suis lacertis,
and shaking (his) quivering spear with his arms,

dixit, 'Quisquis es, O juvenis, habeto
he said, 'Whoever you be, O youth, have

solamen mortis, quod sis jugulatus
(this) comfort of [in] (thy) death, that thou art slain

ab Hæmonio Achille.' Hactenus Æacides.
by the Hæmonian Achilles.' Thus-far the descendant-of-Æacus

Gravis hasta secuta-est vocem.
[Achilles]. (His) heavy spear followed (his) voice.

Sed quamquam nullus error fuit in certâ
But although no missing was in the tried [faithful]

20] hastâ, tamen profecit nîl acumine
spear, yet it effected nothing by the sharpness

emissi ferri : que ut tantummodo
of (its) discharged iron : and so-that 'it only

contudit pectus (pl.) hebeti ictu. 'Nate
'bruised the breast with a blunt stroke. 'O born

deâ,' inquit ille, ('nam præ-
by a goddess' [son of a goddess], says he, ('for we have-

novimus te famâ,) quid miraris vulnus
foreknown thee by fame,) why dost-thou-wonder a wound

abesse a nobis?' (enim mira-
to-be-away from us?' [that I remain unhurt?] (for he did-won-

batur.) 'Non hæc capis, quam cernis, fulva
der.) 'Not this helmet, which you see, tawny

25] equinis jubis, nec cava parma, onus
with horse-manes, nor the hollow shield, the load

sinistræ, sunt auxilio mihi :
 of (my) left (arm), are for assistance to me :

decor quæsitus-est ab istis. Mars quodque
 ornament (only) has-been-sought by these. Mars too

solet capere arma ob hoc. Omne officium
 is-wont to-take arms for this (reason). All service

tegminis removebitur, tamen abibo
 of the covering [protection] will-be-taken-away, yet I shall go-off

indistrictus. Est aliquid non satum-esse
 unhurt. It is something not to-have-been-begotten

Nereïde, sed qui temperat que [30
 by a Nereid, but (by this one) who rules both

Nerea et natas et totum æquor.
 Nereus and (his) daughters and the whole surfacc-of-the-sea.

Dixit: et misit in Æaciden
 He spoke: and let-go [hurled] at the descendant-of-Æacus [Achilles]

telum hæsurum curvamine
 (his) spear (that was) about-to-stick in the bending [boss]

clypei, quod rupit et æs et proxima
 of the shield, which broke-through both the brass and the next

novena terga bovum, tamen
 nine backs [hides] of oxen [folds of ox-hide], but-at-last

moratum-est decimo orbe. Heros
 it was-impeded by the tenth circle [fold] (of the hide). The hero

executit, hoc, que rursus torsit trementia
 'shakes it 'off, and again he hurled the quivering

tela (pl.) forti manu: rursus corpus [35
 spear with (his) strong hand: again (his) body

fuit sine vulnere, que sinceram, nec tertia
 was without a wound, and sound [uninjured], nor the third

cuspi valuit destringere Cygnum apertum et præ-
 spear availed to-graze Cygnus uncovered and ex-

bentem se. Exarsit haud
 posing himself. He [Achilles] became-inflamed (with rage) not

secus, quàm taurus aperto Circo cùm petit
 otherwise, than a bull in the public Circus when he rushes-upon

puniesas vestes, sua irritamina, terribili
 [butts] the scarlet vestments, his-own incentives, with (his) terrible

- 40] cornu, que sentit vulnera elusa. Tamen
 horn, and perceives the wounds eluded. At-length-however
 considerat num ferrum hastæ excide-
 ne examines whether the iron of the spear may-have-fallen-
 rit. Hærebat ligno. 'Ergo,' ait,
 off. It was-sticking to the wood [shaft]. 'Therefore,' says-he,
 'mea manus est debilis, que effudit in uno
 'my hand is weak, and has-spent on one (man)
 vires (*pl.*) quas habuit antè. Nam certè
 the strength which it had (boasted of) before. For undoubtedly
- 45] valuit, vel cùm primùm dejeci Syrnasia
 it had-strength, or when first I overthrew the Syrnasian
 mœnia; vel cùm implevi que Tenedon que Eetioneas
 walls: or when I filled both Tenedor and Eetionean
 Thebas suo sanguine; vel cùm Cæcyus
 Thebes with their-own blood; or when the Cæcyus
 fluxit purpureus populari cæde, Telephus bis
 flowed purple with native slaughter, Telephus twice
 sensit opus mea hastæ. Hic quòque mea
 felt the effect of my spear. Here too my
 dextera valuit, que valet, tot
 right (hand) was-strong, and (still) is-strong, so-many
 cæcis, quorum et feci et video
 having-been-slain, of whom 'I both 'made and see
- 50] acervos per littus.' Dixit, et, veluti
 the heaps along the shores.' He said, and, as-if
 malè crederet actis antè,
 he 'would ill 'trust to (his) deeds previously (performed),
 minit hastam in adversum Menœten de Lyciâ
 he hurled (his) spear at adverse Menœtes of the Lycian
 plebe: que rupit simul loricam que
 throng: and tore-asunder at-once the coat-of-mail and
 subjecta pectora (*pl.*). Quo plangente gravem
 the under-lying breast. Who beating the heavy
- 55] terram moribundo vertice extrahit illud
 earth with (his) dying head draws-out that
 idem telum de calido vulnere, atque ait: 'Hæc
 same spear from the reeking wound, and says: 'This

est manus, hæc hasta, quâ modò
is the hand, this (is) the spear, with which just-now

vicimus. Utar îdem
we [I] conquered. I will-make-use-of the same (hand and spear)

in hoc: precor idem exitus sit in
against this (one): I pray the same issue may-be in-regard-to

hoc' Que sic fatus, petit Cygnum, nec
him. And thus having-said, he lets-fly-at Cygnus, nor

fraxinus errat: que non evitata
'does the ashen-spear 'miss (its mark): and not avoided

sonuit in sinistro humero. Inde repulsa-est, [60
it sounded on (his) left shoulder. Thence it was-repelled,

velut à muro que solidâ caute. Tamen
as-if from a wall and [or] solid erag [rock]. Yet

Achilles viderat Cygnum signatum sanguine,
Achilles had-observed Cygnus marked [stained] with blood,

quâ ictus-erat, et gavisus-fuerat
where he had-been-bit, and [but] he had-congratulated (himself)

frustrâ. Nullum vulnus erat: ille erat sanguis
in-vain. No wound there-was: it was the blood

Menoætæ. Tum verò fremebundus desilit
of Menoetes. Then indeed grumbling he leaps-down

præceps ab alto curru, et potens secu- [65
headlong from (his) lofty chariot, and attacking (his) care-

rum hostem cominus nitido ense,
less foe in-close-combat with (his) shining sword,

cernit parmam que galeam cavari
he perceives that (his) round-shield and helmet are-pierced

gladio, et ferrum quòque lædi in
by (his) sword, and (that) the iron-weapon also is-blunted upon

duro corpore. Haud tulit ulteriùs: que
the callous body. He 'did not 'bear further: and

pulsat adversa ora (pl.) viri ter [70
he strikes the adverse face of the hero thrice

quater educto clypeo cava tempora
four with (his) up-drawn shield (and his) hollow temples

capulo: que sequens instat cedentem:
with the hilt: and pursuing he presses-upon the yielding

que turbat que ruit: que negat
 (hero): and confounds and 'rushes (him) 'down: and denies
 requiam attonito. Pavor occupat illum:
 repose to the thunderstruck (hero). Horror seizes-on him:
 que tenebræ natant ante oculos: que lapis
 and mists float before (his) eyes: and a stone
 medio arvo obstitit ferenti
 in the midst (of the) plain withstood (to him) drawing
 aversos passus retrò. Super quam
 (his) averse steps backwards. Over which (rock)
 75] Achilles multâ violentia vertit Cygnum
 Achilles with much violence turned Cygnus
 impulsam corpore resupino, que adflexit
 precipitated with (his) body bent-back, and dashed (him)
 terræ. Tum premens præcordia
 to the earth. Then pressing-down (his) vitals
 clypeo que duris genibus, trahit vincla
 with (his) shield and hardy knees, he draws the straps
 gelæ, quæ subdita pressa mento
 of (his) helmet, which lying-under (his) pinched chin
 eliduit farieces (pl.) et eripiunt respira-
 squeezed-on (his) throat and shut-up (his) wind-
 80] men que iter animæ. Parabat
 pipe and the passage of (his) breath. He was-preparing
 spoliare victum: videt arma relictæ:
 to-despoil his vanquished (foe): he sees (his) armour left:
 deus æquoris contulit corpus in albam
 the god of the sea transformed (his) body into a white
 volucrem, cujus nomen modò habebat.
 bird, whose name 'he did lately 'bear.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. XII. 580—628.)

ACHILLES CÆSUS À PARIDE.
 ACHILLES SLAIN BY PARIS.

At deus qui temperat æquoreas undas
 But the god who tempers [rules] the sea-waves
 cuspidè, dolet patriâ mente
 with (his) point [trident], 'grieves in (his) paternal mind [heart]
 corpus nati versum in Stheneleïda volucrem :
 'for the body of (his) son changed into the Stheneleïan bird :
 que perosus sævum Achillem, exercet
 and having greatly-hated the raging Achilles, he keeps-busy
 memores iras (*pl.*) plùs quàm
 [disturbs himself with] mindful [vindictive] anger more than
 civiliter. Que jam bello tracto
 as a-citizen [becomes a citizen]. And now the war being-drawn-out
 per duo quinquennia, compellat intonsum
 [protracted] through two five-years, he accosts the unshorn
 Sminthea talibus dictis : 'O longa [5
 Smintheus [Apollo] | with such words [as follows] : 'O by-far
 gratissime mihi de natis fratris, qui
 the most-dear to me out-of the sons of (my) brother, 'thou who
 mecum posuisti irrita mœnia Trojæ,
 together-with-me 'hast-laid the ineffectual walls [bulwarks] of Troy,
 ecquid ingemis, ubi adspicis has arces
 whether dost-thou-groan, when thou-lookst-upon these citadels
 jam jam cæsuras ? aut ecquid doles tot
 just-now about-to-fall ? or whether dost-thou-grieve-for so-many
 millia cæsa defendentia muros ? ecquid
 thousands slain (while) defending the walls ? (or) whether
 ne persequar omnes, [10
 I-'will not 'follow-up [set-forth] all (the reasons),
 umbra Hectoris tracti circum sua Per-
 'does the shade of Hector dragged around his-own Per-
 gama subit, quùm tamen ille ferox
 gamus 'come-up (before thy mind), since yet that savage

Achilles, populator nostris operis,
 Achilles, the destroyer of | our work [i. e. the city of Troy],
 que cruentior bello ipso, adhuc vivit?
 and more-bloodthirsty (than) war itself, still lives?

Det se mihi: faxo sentiat
 May-he present himself to me: I shall-make (that) he may-feel

15] quid possim triplici cuspile.
 what I may-be-able (to do) with (my) | triple point [trident].

Et quoniam non datur concurrere cominus
 And because it-'is not 'allowed (to me) to-engage in-close-fight

hosti; perde necopinum
 with an enemy; do-thou-dispatch (him) unawares [while off his guard]

occultâ sagittâ.' Annuit: atque
 with a covered [secret] arrow.' He nodded (his assent): and

Delius indulgens pariter que suo animo
 the Delian (god) indulging alike both his-own mind [passion]

que patruī, velatus nebulâ
 and (that) of (his) paternal-uncle [Neptune], veiled in a cloud

pervenit in Iliacum agmen, que in
 comes within the Trojan train [line of march], and in

mediâ cæde virorum cernit Parin
 the midst (of the) slaughter of men singles-out Paris

spargentem tela rara per ignotos Achivos:
 scattering shafts here-and-there among the ignoble Greeks:

20] que fassus deum, ait: 'Quid
 and having-confessed (that he was) a god, he says: 'Why

perdis spicula sanguine plebis? Si
 dost-thou-spend (thy) darts on the blood of the vulgar? If

est tibi qua cura tuorum, vertere in
 | there is to thee [you have] any care of thine, turn on

Æaciden, que ulciscere cæsos
 the descendant-of-Æacus [Achilles], and avenge (thy) slaughtered
 fratres.' Dixit: et ostendens Peliden sternentem
 brothers.' He said: and showing the son-of-Peleus stretching-out

Troïca corpora ferro,
 [prostrating] the Trojan bodies [ranks] with (his) iron [sword],

25] obvertit arcus in illum; que direxit certa
 he bends (his) bow at him; and he directed the unerring

spicula letiferâ dextrâ. Hoc fuit
 shafts with death-bringing right [hand]. This was (a thing on account of)

quod senex Priamus posset gaudere post
 which the aged Priam might rejoice after (the death of)

Hectora. Igitur, Achille, ille victor tantorum
 Hector. 'Thou then, O Achilles, the conqueror of such-great

victus-es à timido raptore Graiæ maritæ.' At
 ('heroes'), 'art-conquered by the dastard ravisher of a Grecian wife.' But

si fuerat tibi cadendum femineo Marte; [30
 if it had-been 'necessary to thee 'to-fall | in a feminine war

malles cecidisse
 [by the hand of a woman]; thou wouldst-rather have-fallen | by the

Thermodontiacâ bipenni. Jam
 Thermodontic two-edged-axe [i. e. by Penthesilia's battle-axe]. Now

ille Æacides, timor Phrygum, decus
 had that Achilles, the fear [terror] of the Phrygians, the honour

et tutela Pelasgi nominis, caput insuperabile
 and safeguard of the Pelasgian name, a head impregnable

bello, arserat; idem deus armârat, que
 in war, 'burned (in the pyre); the same god had-armed, and

idem cremârat. Jam est cinis (*sing.*); et de
 the same had-consumed (him). Now he is ashes; and of

Achille tam magno nescio quid restat, [35
 Achilles a (man) so great I know-not what remains,

quod non bene compleat parvam urnam. At
 what 'can not well 'fill-up a little urn. But-yet

gloria, quæ compleat totum orbem, vivit. Hæc
 (his) fame, which may-fill-up the whole earth, does-live. This

mensura respondet illi viro: et hæc est
 measure answers | to that man [to the hero]; and this is

par tibi, Pelide, nec sentit
 equal to thee, O son-of-Peleus [Achilles], 'and (is) 'not sensible-of

inania Tartara. Etiam ipse clypeus, ut
 an empty Tartarus [i. e. dies not]. Even (his) very shield, that

posses cognoscere cujus fuerit, movet bella, [40
 thou mightst know whose it was, causes (new) wars,

que arma feruntur de arma. Non Tydidea
 and arms are-borne for arms. Not-even the son-of-Tydeus

audet possere ea, non Ajax Oileos,
 [Diomedes] dares to-claim them, not-even Ajax the son-of-Oileus,

non minor Atrides, non
 not-even the lesser son-of-Atreus [Menelaus], not-even (Agamemnon)

major bello et ævo, non alii: fiducia
 the greater (both) in war and age, not-even others; the hope

45] tantæ laudis fuit soli creato
 of so-much glory was to (him) alone [i.e. Ajax] being-begotten

Telamone que Laërta. Tantalides
 by Telamon and Laërtes. The descendant-of-Tantales [Agamemnon]

removit onus que invidiam à se:
 diverted the burden and odium (of a decision) from himself:

que jussit Argolicos duces considerare mediis
 and he ordered the Grecian chiefs to-sit in the midst

castris (pl.): et trajecit arbitrium litis in
 (of the) camp: and transferred the judgment of the case on

omnes.

all (of them).

LIBER TERTIUS DECIMUS.

BOOK

THE THIRTEENTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. XIII. 1—398.)

CERTAMEN DE ARMIS ACHILLIS.
CONTEST CONCERNING THE ARMS OF ACHILLES.

SPEECH OF AJAX.

DUCES consedêre, et, coronâ vulgi stante,
THE CHIEFS were-seated, and, a circle of the vulgar standing

Ajax dominus septemplices clypei surgit ad
(round), Ajax the lord of the sevenfold shield rises-up to
hos. Que ut erat impatiens iræ, respexit
these. And as he was impatient of [in] (his) wrath, he viewed

Sigeïa litora, que classem in litore, torvo
the Segean shores, and the fleet on the shore, with a stern
vultu; que intendens manus, inquit: "Prô [5
look; and stretching-out (his) hands, he cries: "O

Jupiter! agimus caussam ante rates; et
Jupiter! do-we-plead (our) cause (here) before (these) ships; and

Ulixes confertur mecum? At dubitavit non cedere
'shall Ulysses 'be-compared with-me? Yet he scrupled not to-yield

Hectoreis flammis, quas ego sustinui; quas
tc Hectorean flames, which I sustained; (and) which

fugavi à hâc classe. Est igitur tutius,
I put-to-flight [repelled] from this fleet. It is therefore safer,

contendere fictis verbis, quàm pugnare manu.
to-contend with artful words, than to-fight with the fist.

- 10] Sed nec est promptum mihi dicere,
 But neither | is-it easy to me to-speak [is my talentspeaking],
 nec isti facere: que quantum ego valeo
 | nor to this [him] to-do [nor his to act]: and as-much-as I can-do
 feroci Marte, que in acie, tantum iste valet
 in fierce war, and on the battle-field, so-much this [he] can
 loquendo. Nec reor tamen, Pelasgi, mea facta
 in speaking. Neither do-I think however, Pelasgians, (that my deeds
 memoranda-esse vobis; enim vidistis: Ulixes
 need-to-be-recounted to you; for you have-seen [them]: Ulysses
 narret sua, quæ gerit sine teste, quorum
 may-relate his (deeds), which he performed without a witness, of which
- 15] nox sola conscia-est. Fateor præmia (*pl.*) peti
 the night alone was-conscious. I own the prize I have-demanded
 magna: sed æmulus demit honorem.
 (to be) great: but (such) a rival takes-away the honour (of it).
 Licèt hoc sit ingens, est non superbum
 Although this (prize) may-be vast, (yet) it is not brave
 tenuisse Ajaci, quidquid Ulixes speravit. Iste
 to-have-gained (it) of Ajax, whatever Ulysses expected. He
 jam nunc tulit pretium hujus certaminis, quòd
 even now has-got the reward of this contention, in which
 quùm victus-erit, feretur certâsse
 when he shall-have-been-conquered, he shall-be-said to-have-vic'd
- 20] mecum. Atque, si virtus esset dubitabilis in me,
 with-me. And-even, if prowess might-be doubtful in me,
 ego essem potens nobilitate, creatus Telamone, qui,
 I would-be powerful by high-birth, begotten by Telamon, who,
 sub forti Hercule, cepit Trojana mœnia: que
 under the valiant Hercules, captured the Trojan walls: and
 intravit Colcha littora Pagasæâ carinâ. Æacus
 entered the Colchian shores in the Pagasæan keel [ship]. Æacus
- 25] est pater huic, qui reddit jura silentibus
 is father to him, who gives-forth laws to the silent (places)
 illic, ubi grave saxum urget Sisyphon Æoliden.
 there, where a heavy rock urges Sisyphus the son-of-Æolus.
 Summus Jupiter agnoscit Æacon, que fatetur
 The supreme Jupiter owns Æacus, and confesses (him)

esse suam prolem. Sic Ajax tertius à Jove.
to-be his-own offspring. Thus Ajax (is) the third from Jupiter.

Nec tamen, Archivi, hæc series prosit in
Nor yet, ye Greeks, 'may this lineage 'avail (me) in (my)
causam; si est non communis mihi
cause; if 'it [this lineage] 'is not common to me with
magno Achilles. Erat frater:
great Achilles. He was (my) brother [*i. e. sc. patruelis*, cousin-

[30]

peto fraterna. Quid cretus
german]: I (only) ask fraternal (things). Why does-'he sprung

Sisyphio sanguine, que simillimus illi
from Sisyphian blood, and most-like to him [Sisyphus]

furtis et fraude, inserit nomina alinæ gentis
in thefts and fraud, 'graft the names of a foreign race

Æacides? An arma
'on the descendants-of Æacus? Whether 'must the arms (of Achilles)

neganda mihi, quòd veni prior in arma, que sub
be-denied to me, because I came the first in arms, and under

nullo indice? que ille videbitur potior, qui [35
no discoverer? and 'shall that (man) be deemed preferable, who

cepit ultima, que detrectavit militiam ficto
took up (arms) the last, and declined military-service by pretended

furore; donec Naupliades, sollertior
madness; until the son-of-Nauplius [Palamedos], more-ingenuous

isto, et inutilior sibi, retexit commenta
than he, and more-useless to himself, disclosed the deep-devices of (his)

timidi animi, que traxit ad vitata arma.
cowardly soul, and 'dragged (him) 'forth to avoided arms.

Sumat nunc optima, qui
| He may-take now [Let him now take] the best (arms), who
noluit sumere ulla; nos, qui obtulimus [40
has-been-unwilling to-take any; 'may we, who exposed

nos ad prima pericula,
| ourselves to the first dangers [*i. e. ourselves first to dangers for*

simus inhonorati, et orbi patruelibus donis?
you], 'be unhonoured, and deprived-of (our) cousin's gifts?

Atque utinam ille furor esset aut verus, aut
And I wish that that madness might-be either true, or (so)

creditus; nec hortator scelerum unquam
 believed; nor 'had (this) counsellor of crimes ever
 venisset comes hîc ad Phrygiar arces! Non
 'come (as) a companion hither to the Phrygian towers! Not-even
 45] Lemnos, Pœantia proles, haberet
 Lemnos, Pœantian offspring [Philoctetes], might-possess
 te expositum cum nostro crimine: qui nunc,
 thee exposed with [through] our guilt: who now,
 ut memorant, abditus silvestribus antris,
 as 'they [people] say, concealed in sylvan caves,
 moves saxa gemitu, que precaris Laërtiadæ,
 movest rocks by groaning, and thou wishest the son-of-Laërtes
 quæ meruit: quæ precaris non vana, si
 'Ulysses], what he deserved: what thou wishest (is) not vain, if
 sunt dî. Et nunc ille, juratus nobis
 there are gods. And now he [Philoctetes], having-sworn with us
 50] in eadem arma. heu! una pars ducum, quo
 to the self-same arms, alas! one part of our chiefs, in whom
 sagittæ Herculis utuntur successore, fractus que
 the arrows of Hercules have (an) inheritor, broken both
 morbo que fame, que velatur que alitur avibus;
 by disease and famine, 'is both 'clothed and fed by birds;
 que exercet spicula debita Trojanis fati
 and employs the shafts due to the Trojan fates
 petendo volucres. Tamen ille vivit, quia
 in shooting (these) birds. Yet he (still) lives, because
 55] non comitatus Ulixen. Infelix Palamedes
 not having-accompanied Ulysses. The unhappy Palamedes
 et vellet relictus-esse: viveret: aut
 too might-wish to-have-been-left-behind: he would-be-living: or-at-least
 certè haberet letum sine crimine.
 he-'would-certainly obtain [have obtained] death without a crime:
 quem iste, nimium memor male convicti
 whom he [Ulysses], too mindful of (his) ill discovered
 furoris finxit prodere rem Danaum, que
 madness feigned to-betray the interest of the Greeks, and
 probavit fictum crimen, et ostendit aurum,
 proved (his) feigned charge, and he shows the gold,

quod jam præfoderat. Ergo [60
which already he had-buried-before (in his tent). Therefore

subdixit vires Achivis, aut exsilio, aut
he drew-away the forces from the Greeks, either by banishment, or

nece. Sic Ulixes pugnat, sic metuendus-est. Qui,
by death. Thus Ulysses fights, thus he must-be-dreaded. Who,

licèt eloquio vincat quòque fidum Nestora,
although in eloquence he overmatches also faithful Nestor,

tamen haud efficiat ut rear Nestora desertum
yet never will-he-make that I can-think (that) Nestor deserted

esse nullum crimen: qui, quùm tardus vulnere
was no crime: who, when slow through the wound

equi, que fessus senilibus annis, imploraret
of (his) steed, and spent with old years [age], had-implored

Ulixen, proditus-est à socio. Tydides [65
Ulysses, was-betrayed by (his) companion. The son-of-Tydeus

bene scit, hæc crimina non fingi mihi,
well knows, (that) these crimes | I-'have not 'formed to me

qui corripuit vocatum sæpe
[I have not imagined], who secretly-chid (him) called often

nomine; que exprobravit fugam trepido amici.
by name; and he reproached flight to (his) trembling friend.

Superi adspiciunt mortalia
The gods-above survey mortal (things) [the affairs of men]

justis oculis. En! eget auxilio, qui [70
with just eyes. Lo! 'he (himself) 'wants aid, who

non tulit: que ut reliquit, sic linquendus-erat.
'did not 'bring (it): and as he left, so he was-doomed-to-be-left.

Ipsè dixerat legem sibi.
He had-pronounced the law to himself [such law he had made for

Conclamat socios. Adsum;
himself]. He calls-out (his) companions. I am-present [I come];

que video trementem, que pallentem metu, et
and I see (him) trembling, and growing-pale with fear, and

trepidantem futurâ morte. Opposui molem
shuddering at the future death. I opposed the bulk

clypei, que texi jacentem; que servavi [75
of (my) shield, and covered (him) lying-prostrate; and saved

inertem animam (hoc est minimum laudis). Si
 sluggish soul (that is the least of (my) praise). I'

perstas certare. redeamus ad illum locum :
 thou persist to vie, let-us-return | to that place [to the

redde hostes (*pl.*), que tuum vulnus, que
 same spot]: restore the foe, and thy wound, and

solitum timorem : que late post clypeum : et con-
 wonted fear : and skulk behind (my) shield : and con-

tende mecum sub illo. At postquam eripui,
 tend with-me under it. But after-that I seized (him, he)

80] cui vulnera non dederant vires
 to-whom (his) wounds 'had not 'given strength (while)

stanti, fugit tardatus nullo vulnere. Hector
 standing [to stand], he flies retarded by no wound. Hector

adest, que ducit deos secum in
 is-present [comes on], and leads the gods along-with-himself into

prœlia : que quâ ruit, non tu tantum terroris,
 the fights : and where he rushes-on, not thou only art-afraid,

Ulixes ; sed etiam fortes : ille trahit tantum
 O Ulysses ; but even the brave : he draws [brings] so-great

timoris. Ego eminus fudi hunc resupinum
 terror. I in-close-fight laid him flat-on-his-back

85] ingenti pondere ovantem
 with a huge weight [load of rock] (while) triumphing

successu sanguineæ cædis. Ego unus
 in the success of bloody slaughter. I the only (one)

sustinui hunc poscentem cum quo concurreret :
 withstood him demanding (some one) with whom he might-fight :

que vos, Achivi, vovistis meam sortem, et vestræ preces
 and ye, O Greeks, vowed my lot, and your prayers

valuère. Si quæritis fortunam hujus pugnae,
 prevailed. If you wish-to-know the chance [issue] of this fight,

90] non superatus-sum ab illo. Ecce Troës
 I-'was not 'overcome by him. (But) Lo! the Trojans

ferunt que ignes (*pl.*) que ferrum que Jovem in
 bring both fire and sword as-well-as Jove against

Danaas classes (*pl.*) : ubi facundus Ulixes
 the Grecian fleet : where (is) the eloquent Ulysses

nunc? Nunc ego protexi meo pectore mille
 now? For-indeed I (then) covered with my breast a thousand
 puppes, spem vestri reditus. Date
 ships [plur.] the hope of your return. Grant (at least)

arma pro tot navibus. Quod si liceat mihi
 the arms for so-many ships. Because | If it-is-allowed to me
 dicere vera (pl.), major honos
 to-speak (if I may so speak), the truth, a greater honour

queritur istis, quam mihi: que nostra gloria
 is-sought for them, than me: and (both) our glory

est conjuncta, atque Ajax armis, non
 is conjoined, and Ajax (is-sought for) the arms, not

arma petuntur Ajaci. Itaque conferat his
 the arms are-sought for Ajaci. May Itaque 'compare with these

Rheum, que imbellum Dolona, que Helenum
 Rheum, and cowardlike (feeble) Dolon, and Helenus

Priamiden, captum cum raptâ Pallade.
 the son of Priam, captured with the plundered Pallas (i.e. the

Nihil gestum-est luce, nihil
 Nothing was-done by the light [day], nothing (while)

Diomedes remoto est. Si semel datis lata
 Diomedes was-distant. If once [ever] you give these

arma tam vilibus meritis; dividite, et para
 arms to such mean services; divide them, and may the part

Diomedis sit major in illis. Quò tamen hæc
 of Diomedes be the greater among them. Why however these

Itaco? qui clâm, qui semper gerit rem
 (arise, for Itaco? who secretly, who ever transacts an affair

inermis; et decipit incautum hostem furtis? Ipse
 unarmed; and deceives the unwary enemy by stealth? The very

nitor geles, radiantis ab claro auro, prodet
 splendour of the helmet, radiating from bright gold, will-betray

insidis que manifestabit latentem.
 (sle)crafty-devices and will-deceive (him while, lying-concealed).

Sed neque Dulichius vertex sub
 But neither will Dulichian crown (i.e. Ulysses' head) under

casside Achillis feret tanta pondera: nec
 the helmet of Achilles 'bear such-great weights: nor-also

Pelias hasta posset esse non onerosa que gravis
the Pelian spear can be 'but burdensome and heavy

imbellibus lacertis: nec clypeus, cælatus
to (such) unwarlike arms: nor 'will the shield, embossed

110] imagine vasti mundi, conveniet sinistrae
with the image of the immense world, 'beseem a left

timidæ que natæ ad furta. Improbe, quid
(hand) (so) cowardly and born to stealths. O wicked (one), why

petis munus debilitaturum te? quod, si error
dost-thou-beg a gift (that) would-weaken thee? which, if the error

Achivi populi donaverit tibi, erit cur
of the Grecian people should-bestow on thee, there will-be a-cause-why

spolieris, non cur metuaris ab hoste.
thou mayst-be-despoiled, not why thou mayst-be-feared by the enemy.

115] Et fuga, quâ solâ, timidissime vincis
And flight, in which alone, 'thou most-cowardly (one) 'dost-excel

cunctos, futura-est tarda tibi, trahenti tanta
all (men), would-be slow to thee, dragging such-great

gestamina. Adde, quòd iste tuus clypeus, tam
accoutrements. Add, that this thy shield, (that) so

rarò proelia passus, est integer: novus successor
rarely battles tried, is (quite) entire: a new successor

habendus-est nostro, qui patet mille plagis
must-be-had to ours, which lies-open through a thousand strokes

ferendo tela. Denique quid opus est
by bearing [resisting] missiles. In-fine what need is-there

120] verbis? spectemur agendo: arma
for words? may-we-be-tried in acting: 'may the arms

virì mittantur in medios hostes (pl.):
of the man [hero] 'be-thrown into the midst (of the) enemy:

jubete peti inde, et ornate
order (them) to-be-fetched thence, and adorn the (one)

referentem relatis."

'bringing (them) 'back with the recovered (arms)."

SPEECH OF ULYSSES.

SATUS Telamone finierat; que
 [THE BEGOTTEN by [The son of] Telamon [Ajax] had-ended; and
 murmur vulgi secutum-erat ultima:
 a murmuring of the crowd had-followed (his) last (words):
 donec Laërtius heros adstitit, atque sustulit
 until the Laërtian hero [Ulysses] stood-up, and-then raised-up
 oculos, movatos paulùm tellure, [125
 his eyes, having-been-fixed a-little (while) on the ground,
 ad procures, que resolvit ora (pl.) expectato
 to the chiefs, and opened (his) mouth in expected
 sono: neque gratia abest facundis dictis.
 sound: nor 'is grace 'wanting | to (his) eloquent words
 “Si mea vota, Pelasgi, cum vestris
 [to his eloquence]. “If my vows, O Greeks, together-with yours
 valuissent, heres tanti certaminis
 had-prevailed, the heir of so-great a subject-of-contest [*i. e.* prize]
 non foret ambiguus: que tu, Achille, [130
 'would not 'be doubtful: and thou, O Achilles,
 tuis armis, nos potiremur te. Quem
 (wouldst enjoy) thy arms, (and) we would-enjoy thee. Whom
 quoniam fata non æqua negârunt mihi
 since the fates | not equal [unequal] have-denied to me
 que vobis, (que simul tersit lumina veluti
 and to you, (and 'he quick wiped (his) lights [eyes], just-as-if
 lacrimantia manu,) quis meliùs succedat
 (he were) crying, with (his) hand,) who better can-succeed
 magno Achilli, quàm per quem magnus
 the great Achilles, than (he) through whom the great
 Achilles successit Danaïs? Modò ne
 Achilles marched-on with the Greeks? Only may-'it not
 prosit huic, quòd videtur esse hebes, ut [135
 'avail him, that he seems to-be stupid, as (surely)
 est: neve noceat mihi, quòd ingenium semper
 he is: nor may-it-hurt me, that (my) genius alway
 profuit vobis, Achivi: que hæc mea facundia, s.
 availed you, O Greeks: and 'may this mine eloquence, | it

est qua, quæ nunc loquitur pro
 there is [if I have] any, which now speaks [pleads] for (its)
 domino, sæpe locuta-est pro vobis, careat
 master, (and) often has-spoken for you, 'stand-alooft

invidiâ: que nec quis recuset sua
 from envy: and 'may not any (one) reject [disown] his-own
 bona. Nam vix voco genus, et proavos, et
 gifts [talents]. For 'I scarcely 'call descent, and ancestors, and

140] ea quæ ipsi non fecimus, nostra.
 those (things) which 'we ourselves 'have not 'done, ours.

Sed enim, quia Ajax retulit esse pronepos
 But forsooth, because Ajax asserted (that he) was the great-grandson

Jovis, Jupiter est anctor quoque nostri sanguinis,
 of Jove, Jupiter is the founder also of our blood,

que distamus totidem gradus ab illo. Nam Laërtes
 and we-are-distant just-so-many steps from him. For Laërtes

est pater mihi, Arcesius illi, Jupiter huic: neque
 is father to me, Arcesius to him, Jupiter to this: nor (was)

145] quisquam in his damnatus et exsul. Cylle-
 any-one among them condemned and an exile. Cylle-

nus quòque, altera nobilitas, est addita nobis
 nius [Mercury] too, another celebrity, is added | to us

per matrem. Deus est in utroque
 [to our race] through (my) mother. A god is in each

parente. Sed neque peto proposita arma,
 parent. But 'I neither 'claim | the proposed arms

quòd sum generosior materno
 [the arms in question], because I am more-noble by maternal

ortu, nec quòd est mihi pater insens
 origin, nor because | there is to me [I have] a father guiltless

fraterni sanguinis: expendite caussam meritis;
 of fraternal blood: weigh the cause by merits;

150] dummodo non sit meritum Ajacis, quòd
 provided-that it-'may not 'be a merit of Ajax, that

Telamon que Peleus fuerunt fratres: nec ordo
 Telamon and Peleus were brothers: nor 'may | rank

sanguinis, sed honor virtutis
 of blood [consanguinity], but the honour [reward] of virtue

queratur in istis spoliis. Aut si proximitas, que
'be-regarded in these spoils. Or if proximity, and

primus heres requiritur, Peleus est genitor,
the first [next] heir be-sought, Pelcus is the sire,

Pyrrhus est filius illi. Quis locus [155]
(and) Pyrrhus is the son to him. What place (is there then)

Ajaci? hæc ferantur Phthiam
to Ajax? 'may these (arms of Achilles) 'be-conveyed-to Phthias

ve Scyron. Nec est Teucer minùs isto
or Scyros. Nor is Teucer less than he [Ajax]

patruelis Achilli. Non ille tamen petit, nec, si
related to Achilles. Not-even he however claims, nor, if

petat, anferat arma. Ergo quoniam
he claim, can-he-bear-away the arms. Therefore since

nudum certamen habetur operum;
the pure [only] dispute 'is (about) 'performing of actions;

quidem feci plura quàm quæ sit in
I-'have indeed done [achieved] more than what | may-be in

promptu mihi comprehendere dictis: [160]
readiness to me [I can readily] to-comprise in words:

tamen ducar ordine rerum. Nereïa
yet I shall-be-led by the order of events. The Nereian

genitrix, præscia venturi leti,
mother [Thetis], prescient of the coming death (of Achilles),

dissimulat natum cultu:
disguises (her) son with a splendid-dress [i. e. a woman's apparel]

fallacia suntæ vestis deceperat omnes, in
the fallacy of the assumed attire had-deceived all, among

quibus Ajacem. Ego inserui femineis mercibus
whom (also) Ajax. I mixed with woman's wares

arma motura virilem animum. Neque [165]
the arms (that) would-move (his) manly soul. Nor

heros adhuc projecerat virgineos habitus (pl.),
'had the hero as-yet 'thrown-off (his) virgin- dress,

quùm dixi tenenti parmam que
when I said (to him) holding [as he held] the shield and

hastam, Nate deâ, Pergama (pl.) peritura
spear, O born by a goddess, Troy | being-about-to-perish

reservant se tibi. Quid
 | reserve themselves to thee [reserves itself to fall by thee]. Why

dubitat evertere ingentem Trojam? Que
 (then) dost-thou-hesitate to-overthrow the mighty Troy? And

injeci manum, que misi fortem ad fortia.
 I 'laid hand 'on (him), and sent-forth the brave to brave

170] Ergo opera illius sunt mea.
 (deeds). Therefore | the deeds of him [his feats] are mine.

Ego domui Telephon pugnantem hastâ:
 I vanquished Telephus fighting with the spear:

refeci, victum, que orantem. Est meum
 I recovered (him), vanquished, and begging (for life). It is mine

quòd Thebæ cecidêre. Credite me, me
 that Thebes did-fall. Believe-ye me (too), (that) I

cepisse Lesbon, Tenedon, que Chrysen, et Cillan, urbes
 took Lesbos, Tenedos, both Chryse, and Cilla, towns

175] Apollinis, et Syron: putate Lyrnesia
 of Apollo, and Syros: think-ye (too that) the Lyrnesian

moenia concussa meâ dextrâ procubuisse solo.
 walls shaken by my right (hand) lie-along the ground.

Qui ut taceam alios: nempe dedi,
 And so-as not-to-say-anything (about) other (things): truly I gave,

qui posset perdere sævum Hectora: inclytus
 who could destroy the cruel Hector: the illustrious

Hector jacet per me. Peto hæc arma, illis arma,
 Hector lies-conquered by me. I ask these arms, those arms,

quibus Achilles inventus-est: dideram
 by which Achilles was-found-out: I had-given [gave] (them to

180] vivo, reposco post fata.
 him) living, I 'demand (them) 'back after (his | ill) fates [death],

Ut dolor unius pervenit ad omnes
 So-soon-as the grief of one [Menelaus] reached to all (our)

Danaos, que mille carinæ complêrunt Euboïcâ
 Greeks, also a thousand keels [ships] filled the Euboïc

Aulida; flamina diu expectata, sunt nulla, aut
 Aulis; winds long expected, there-are none, or-else

contraria classe: que duræ sortes jubent
 contrary to the fleet: and | hard lots [fell oracles] bid

Agamemnona mactare immeritam natam savæ
 Agamemnon to-sacrifice (his) guiltless daughter to the raging

Dianæ. Genitor denegat hoc, que irascitur [185]
 Diana. The sire denies this, and is-enraged

divis ipsis: atque pater est tamen in
 against the gods themselves: and the father is still in

rege. Ego verbis verti mite ingenium
 the king. I by (my) words turned the gentle disposition

parentis ad publica commoda (pl.). Nunc
 of the parent for the public advantage [good]. Now

equidem fateor, que Atrides ignoscat
 truly I confess, and 'may Atrides 'pardon (me for)

fasso; tenui difficilem caussam sub
 having-confessed; I gained a hard cause under [before]

iniquo iudice. Tamen utilitas populi, [190]
 an unfair judge. Nevertheless the advantage of the people,

que frater, que summa dati sceptri
 and (his) brother [Menelaus], and the chief | of the given sceptre

movet hunc; ut penset
 [command conferred on him] moves [move] him; so-that he balances

laudem cum sanguine. Et mittor ad matrem,
 praise with blood. I-'am also 'sent to the mother,

quæ non hortanda-fuit, sed decipienda astu.
 who 'was not 'to-be-strongly-urged, but to-be-beguiled by adroitness.

Quò si Telamonius îsset,
 Whither [i. e. to whom] if the son-of-Telamon [Ajax] had-gone,

lintea essent etiamnum orba suis ventis. [195]
 linen-cloths [sails] would-be till-now deprived-of their winds.

Et mittor audax orator ad Iliacas arces:
 I-'am also sent a dauntless orator to the Trojan towers:

curia altæ Trojæ que visa-est et
 the council-house of lofty Troy | has-'been both 'seen and

intrata mihi: que illa erat adhuc
 entered to me [I both saw and entered]: and that was hitherto

plena viris. Interritus egi caussam,
 full of (honourable) men. 'I undaunted 'plead the cause,

quam communis Græcia mandârat mihi; que
 which all [entire) Greece committed to me; and

200] accusor Parin: reposco que prædam que
I accuse Paris: I demand-back both the plunder and

Helenam: et move Priamum, que Antenora junctum
Helen: and I move Priam, and Antenor (too) joined

Priamo. At Paris, et fratres, et qui sub
with Priam. But Paris, and (his) brothers, and (those) who under

illo rapuère, vix tenuère nefandus
him had-forcibly-carried-away (Helen), scarce held (their) wicked

manus, scis hoc, Menelaë, que illa fuit prima
hands, thou knowest this, O Menelaus, and that was the first

lux nostri pericli tecum. Mora est
light [day] of our danger with-thee. The delay is [would be]

longa referre quæ feci utiliter que consilio
long to-enumerate what I performed usefully both by (my) counsel

205] que manu tempore spatiosi
and (my) hand [valour] during the time of the prolonged

belli. Post primas acies, hostes (pl.) continuère
war. After the first encounters, the enemy kept

se diu moenibus urbis; nec
themselves a-long-while within the walls of the city; nor

fuit ulla copia aperti martis: pugnamus
was-there any opportunity of open fight: we fought

demum decimo anno. Quid facis interea,
at-length in the tenth year. What dost-thou meanwhile,

210] nôsti nil nisi proelia? Quis erat
'thou (who) 'learnedst nothing but battles? What (then) was

tuus usus? Nam si requiris mea
thy usefulness? For [namely] if [shouldst] thou inquire-into my

facta; insidior hostibus (pl.): cingo fosses
deeds; I lie-in-ambush for the enemy: | I surround the trenches

munimine: consolor socios, ut
by a fortification [I fortify the trenches]: I cheer (our) allies, that

ferant tædia longi belli placidâ mento: doceo,
they-bear the fatigues of a long war with calm mind: I show,

quo modo alendi-simus que armandi:
in what manner we must-be-supported and (how) we must-be-armed:

215] mittor, quò usus postulat. Ecce rex, deceptus
I am-sent, where need requires. Lo! the king. deprived

imagine somni, monitu Jovis,
 { by an image of sleep [by a dream], by the advice of Jove,
 jubet dimittere curam belli incepti. Ille potest
 orders (us) to-lay-aside care of the war begun. He is-able

defendere suam causam auctore.
 to-defend [he could defend] his cause by the author (of it).

Ajax non sinat hoc, que poscat Pergama
 Ajax 'may not 'permit it, and may-demand (that) Troy

delenda: que pugnet, quod potest.
 shall-be-razed: and he may-fight, (the only thing) that he can (do).

Cur non remoratur ituros? [220
 Why does-'he not 'keep-back (those who) would-march-away?

cur non cupit arma? que dat, quod
 why does-'he not 'take-up arms? and give (counsel), what

vaga turba sequatur? Hoc erat non nimium,
 the wandering multitude may-pursue? This was not too-much

nunquam loquenti nisi magna. Quid,
 (for him), never speaking but great (things). What (is this),

quod et ipse fugit? Vidi, que puduit videre,
 that 'he also himself 'took-to-flight? I saw, and was-ashamed to-see,

quum tu dares terga (*pl.*), que parares in-
 when thou didst-give (thy) back, and didst-prepare dis-

honesta vela. Nec mora: dixi: 'Quid [225
 honourable sails. Nor (is there) delay: I said: 'What

facitis? quæ dementia concitat vos, ô socii, dimittere
 do-you? what madness moves you, O comrades, to-quit

captam Trojam? ve quid fertis domum decimo
 captured Troy? or what do-you-carry home in the tenth

anno, nisi dedecus?' Talibus que aliis, in
 year, but shame?' With such and other (words), in

quæ dolor ipse fecerat disertum, reduxi aversos
 which grief itself had-made (me) eloquent, I brought-back the averse

de profugâ classe. Atrides
 (Greeks) from the fleeing fleet. The son-of-Atræus [Agamemnon]

convocat socios paventes terrore: nec [230
 calls-together (his) associates trembling with terror: nor

Telamoniades etiam nunc audet hiscere
 the offspring of-Telamon [Ajax] till now dares mutter

quidquam: et Thersites, haud impune etiam per
 anything: and-so-too Thersites, not unpunished as-yet by
 me, ausus-erat (*pass.*) incessere reges protervis
 me, had-dared to-attack the kings with scurrilous

dictis. Erigor, et exhortor
 words. I am-raised-up (before a public assembly), and I exhort (my)
 trepidos cives in hostes (*pl.*): que reposco
 trembling fellow-citizens against the foe: and I reclaim

235] amissam virtutem meâ voce. Ab hoc
 (their) lost courage by my voice. From that
 tempore, quodcunque iste potest videri fecisse fortiter,
 time, whatever he may seem to-have-acted bravely,
 est meum, qui [quem] retraxi dantem terga (*pl.*).
 is mine, whom I drew-from | giving (his) back [flight].

Denique quis de Danais ve laudat ve petit te?
 In-fine who of the Greeks either praises or sues-to thee?

At Tydides communicat sua acta mecum:
 But the son-of-Tydeus [Diomedes] | shares his acts with-me
 probat me: et semper
 [*i. e.* takes me as a partner in his acts]: he approves me: and always

240] confidit Ulixæ socio. Est aliquid
 confides in Ulysses (his) companion. It is something (that I)
 unum legi à Diomede de tot millibus
 alone was-singled-out by Diomedes from so-many thousands

Graiorum. Nec sors jubebat me ire: et tamen
 of Greeks. Nor 'did the lot 'order me to-go: and yet

sic spreto periculo que noctis que
 thus having-despised the danger both of the night and
 hostis, interim Dolona de Phrygiâ gente,
 of the enemy, I slay Dolon of Phrygian race,

ausum eadem quæ nos: non tamen
 having-dared the same (attempt) which we (dared): not however

245] antè quàm coëgi prodere cuncta, et
 before that I forced (him, to-discover all (things), and

edidici, quid perfida Troja pararet. Cognôram
 learned, what treacherous Troy might-design, I had-inquired-into

omnia, nec habebam quid specularer:
 all (things), nor did-I have anything (further that) I might-spy-out

et poteram jam reverti cum premissâ laude: laud
and I was-able now to-return with (my) premised praise: not

contentus eo, petii tentoria Rhesi, que peremi
contented with this, I sought the tents of Rhesus, and slew

ipsum que comites in suis castris (*pl.*). [250
(him) himself and (his) companions in his-own camp.

Atque ita victor que potibus votis ingredior
And thus a victor and having-obtained (my) vows I entered

captivo curru imitante lætos triumphos.
the captive chariot imitating [in the manner of] joyful triumphs.

Negate mihi arma cujus equos
Do-'you (then) deny to me the arms (of a man) whose steeds

hostis poposcerat pretium pro nocte:
the enemy had-desired-to-get (as) the price | for a night

que Ajax fuerit benignior.
[i. e. for one night's service]: and Ajax | may-have-been more generous

Quid referam
[i. e. be deemed more generous in his services than I]. Why need-I relate

agmina Sarpedonis Lycii devastata meo ferro?
the troops of Sarpedon the Lycian devastated by my sword?

Fudi cum multo sanguine Cœranon [255
I laid-prostrate [slew] with much blood Cœranos

Hippasiden, et Alastora, que Chromium, que
the son-of-Iphitus, as-well-as Alastor, and Chronius, and

Alcandrum, que Halium, que Noëmona, que Prytamin,
Alcander, and Halias, and Noëmon, and Prytanis,

que dedi exitio Thoöna cum Chersidamante, et
and I gave to destruction Thoöna together-with Chersidamas, and

Charopen, que Ennomon actum immitibus [260
Charopes, and Ennomos impelled by (his) relentless

fatis; que qui minùs celebres procubuère sub
fates; and (others) who (are) less renowned fell under

mœnibus urbis nostrâ manu. Sunt et mihi,
the walls of the city by our hand. There-are also to me

cives, vulnera pulchra loco ipso:
[I too have], O countrymen, wounds honourable by (their) place itself

nec credite vanis verbis. En adspicite,"
[i. e. in front]: and believe 'not empty words. Here see!"

que deducit vestem manu, et ait, "hæc
and he pulls-down (his) vest with (his) hand, and says, "these

265] sunt pectora semper exercita vestris rebus. At
are breasts ever employed in your affairs. But

Telamonius impendit nihil sanguinis in
the son-of-Telamon [Ajax] expended | nothing of [no] blood for

socios per tot annos: et habet corpus sine
(his) allies during so-many years: and has a body without

vulnere. Quid tamen hoc refert, si
a wound. What (purpose) however 'does this serve, if (you)

refert se tulisse arma pro Pelasgâ
he tells (that he) himself had-taken-up arms for the Pelasgian

classe contra que Jovem que Troas? que tulit,
fleet against both Jove and the Trojans? and he bore (arms),

270] confiteor: neque enim est meum malignè
I confess: nor indeed is-it mine enviously

detrectare bene facta: sed nec solus
to-detract-from | well (done) [brave] deeds: but may-'he not alone

occupet communia, atque reddat quòque aliquem
'lay-claim to common (feats), but restore too some

honorem vobis. Actorides
(share of) honour to you. The descendant-of-Actor [Patroclus]

tutus sub imagine Achilles, repulit Troas cum
safe under the appearance of Achilles, repelled the Trojans with

defensore ab carinis arsuris.
(their) defender from the keels [ships] (just ready) to-be-burned.

Putat etiam se solum ausum concurrere
He imagines too (that he) himself alone dared encounter

275] Hectoreo marti, oblitus
| in Hectorean battle [Hector in single combat], unmindful

que regis, que ducum, que mei; nonus
also of the king, and of the chiefs, and of me; (he was) the ninth

in officio, et prælatus munere sortis. Sed
in (that) duty, and preferred by favour of the lot. But

tamen, fortissime, quis fuit eventus vestræ
yet, O bravest (chief), what was the issue of your

nugnæ? Hector abit violatus nullo vulnere.
combat? Hector goes-off injured by no wound.

Miserum me, quanto dolore cogor [280]
 Ah. wretched me, with how-much grief am-I-constrained

meminisse illius temporis, quo Achilles
 to-have-recollected [to recollect] that time, in which Achilles

muris Graiûm procubuit! nec lacrimæ que
 the bulwark of the Greeks fell! not-even tears and

luctus que timor tardârunt me, quin referrem
 grief and fear stayed me, 'that I-'may 'not 'bear-back

corpus sublime humo his humeris. His,
 his body uplifted from the ground on these shoulders. On these,

inquam, humeris, ego tuli corpus Achillis,
 I say, (my very) shoulders, I bore-off the body of Achilles,

et simul arma, quæ nunc quòque labore
 and at-the-same-time (his) arms, which now 'I also 'strive

ferre. Sunt mihi vires, quæ [285]
 to-win. | There-are to me powers [I have the nerves], which

valeant in talia pondera: est animus
 may-suffice for such burdens: there is [I have] a soul

certè sensurus vestros honores. Scilicet
 certainly (that) would-be-sensible-of your honours. Forsooth

cærulea mater fuit idcirco ambitiosa
 the cerulean mother [Thetis] was (then) on-that-account ambitious

pro suo gnato, ut miles rudis et sine pectore
 for her son, that 'he a (mere) soldier stupid and without breast

indueret cœlestia dona, opus tantæ
 [genius], 'should-put-on the celestial gift, the work of so-much

artis? Enim neque norit cœlamina [290]
 art? Certainly he-'has not 'known the engravings

clypei, Oceanum, et terras (*pl.*), que
 of the shield, Oceanus, [the ocean], and the earth, and

sidera cum alto cœlo, que Pleiâdas, que
 the stars with the high heaven, and the Pleiades, and

Hyades, que Arcton immunem
 the Hyades, and the Bear free-from [*i. e.* not setting in]

æquoris, que diversas urbes, que nitidum ensem
 the sea, and differing cities, and the glittering sword

Orionis Postulat, ut capiat arma, quæ non
 of Orion. He insists, that he may-take arms, which he-'does not

- 295] intelligit. Quid? quòd arguit
 'understand. What (shall I say of this)? that he 'accuses
 me fugientem munera duri belli, serum
 me 'of shunning the services of toilsome war, (and) late
 accessisse incepto labori, nec sentit
 to-have joined the initiate toil, 'and does-'he 'not 'perceive
 se maledicere magnanimo Achilli?
 (that he) himself (in this) defames the great-souled Achilles?
 Si vocas crimen simulâsse, ambo simula-
 If thou callest (it) a crime to-have-dissembled, 'we both 'have-
 vimus: si mora est pro culpa; ego sum
 dissembled; if delay is [stand] for a fault; I am [was]
 300] maturior illo. Pia conjux detinuit
 earlier (than) he [Achilles]. A fond wife detained
 me: pia mater Achillen: que prima tempora
 me: a fond mother Achilles: and the first times
 data-sunt illis, cætera vobis. Haud timeo,
 were-given to them, the rest to you. I-'do not 'fear,
 si nequeam jam defendere crimen commune
 although I cannot now ward-off (that) crime common
 cum tanto viro. Ille tamen
 (to me) with (him) so-great a man. He [Achilles] (was) however
 deprensus ingenio Ulixis; at non Ulixes
 found-out-by the sagacity of Ulysses; but not Ulysses (by the
 305] Ajacis. Neve admiremur
 sagacity) of Ajax. 'And (that) we-'may 'not 'wonder-at
 eum fundere in me convicia stolidæ linguæ:
 him pouring-out on me the raillery of (his) silly tongue:
 objicit vobis quòque digna pudore. An
 he objects to us also (things) worthy-of shame. Or-indeed
 turpe mihi accusâsse Palamedem falso
 (is it) base for me to-have-charged Palamedes with a false
 crimine, decorum vobis damnâsse? Sed
 crime, (and) honourable for you to-have-condemned (him)? But
 neque Naupliades valuit defendere
 neither 'was the son-of-Nauplius [Palamedes] 'able to-defend
 310] facinus tantum que tam patens; nec vos
 villany so-great and so evident; nor 'did you

audistis crimina in illo : **vidis-**
 'Hear (only) the crimes in him [*i. e.* in his case]: (but) y.u have-
tis ; que objecta patebant pretio.
 seen (them); and (the crimes) charged were-exposed by the price

Nec merui esse reus, quòd Vul-
 [bribe]. Neither have-I-deserved to-be the defendant, because the Vul-
cania Lemnos habet Pœantiaden :
 canian Lemnos holds the son-of-Pœan [Philoctetes]: (Greeks)

defendite factum vestrûm, (enim con-
 defend | the act of you [your own act], (for you con-
sensistis,) nec negabo me suasisse ; ut [315
 sented,) nor shall-I-deny (that) I had-advised ; that

subtraheret se labori que belli que
 he should-'withdraw himself 'from the toil and the war and
viâ, que tentaret lenire feros dolores
 the way [voyage], and try to-assuage (his) cruel pains

reque. Paruit ; et vivit. Hæc sententia
 by rest. He obeyed ; and he lives. This opinion [advice]

est non tantûm fida, sed et felix ; quûm
 is [was] not only sincere, but also fortunate ; although

sit satis esse fidelem. Quem
 | it may-be enough [it suffices] (that) it was sincere. Whom

quoniam vates poscunt ad Pergama (pl.) [320
 since (our) prophets invoke in-order (that) Pergamus

delenda, ne mandate mihi ;
 [Troy] shall-be-razed, 'do not 'charge | to me [*i. e.* me to bring him] ;

Telamonius ibit meliùs, que molliet
 The son-of-Telamon will-go more-justly, and soften by (his)

eloquio virum furem morbis que irâ, aut
 eloquence the hero raging with maladies and resentment, or

callidus, producet aliquâ arte.
 taught-by-experience, will-'draw (him) 'thence by some art [wile].

Antè Simois fluet retrò, et Ide stabit sine
 Sooner 'shall the Simois 'flow backward, and Ida stand without

frondibus, et Achæia promittet auxilium Trojæ,
 (its) leaves, and Greece promise assistance to Troy,

quàm, meo pectore cessante pro [325
 than, my breast ceasing (to exert itself) in-behalf-of

vestris rebus, sollertia stolidi Ajacis prosit
 your interests, the skill of stupid Ajax can-benefit

Danaïs. Licèt, dure Philoctete, sis infestus
 the Greeks. Although 'thou, dire Philoctetes, 'mayst-be incensed

sociis, que regi, que mihi; licèt exsecrere,
 against the allies, and the king, and me; although thou shalt-curse,

que devoveas meum caput sine fine, que
 and mayst devote my head | without end [incessantly], and

330] cupias me fortè dari tibi dolenti,
 desire (that) I by-chance might-meet thee suffering-pain

que haurire nostrum cruorem; [que ut
 [in thy anguish], and to-draw our [my] blood; [and as

copia tui fiat mihi, sic nostri
 the power of thee may-be to me, so (may the power) of us (be)

tibi:] tamen aggrediar te, que nitar reducere
 to thee:] nevertheless I will-approach thee, and endeavour to-'bring

mecum: que tam potiar tuis sagittis,
 (thee) 'back with-me: and so become-master-of thy arrows,

335] Fortuna favcat, quàm potitus-sum Dardanio
 if Fortune favour, as I am-master of the Trojan

vate, quem cepi: quàm retexi responsa
 prophet, whom I took: as I discovered the answers

deùm que Trojana fata: quàm rapui
 of the gods and the Trojan fates: (and) as I carried-off

e mediis hostibus (*pl.*) penetrare signum
 from amidst the foe the innermost [secret] statue

Phrygiæ Minervæ. Et Ajax
 of the Phrygian Pallas [*i. e.* the Palladium]. And 'can Ajax

comparat se mihi? Nempe fata prohibebant
 'compare himself to me? For-indeed the fates did-forbid

Trojam capi sine illo. Ubi est fortis
 Troy to-be-taken without that (the Palladium). Where is the valiant

340] Ajax? ubi sunt ingentia verba magni
 Ajax? where are the big [boastful] words of the mighty

viri? Cur metuis hîc? cur Ulixes audet ire
 man? Why art-thou-afraid here? why 'does Ulysses 'dare to-go

per excubias, et committere se nocti? que
 through the guards, and trust himself to the night? and

intrare per feros enses, non tantùm mœnia Troum,
to-enter through fell swords, not only the walls of Troy,

verùm etiam summas arces, que eripere deam
but even (their) highest towers, and to-snatch the goddess

suâ æde, que afferre raptam per
from her shrine, and to-convey (her) 'off abducted through (the midst of)

hostes (*pl.*)? Quæ nisi fecissem, [345
the foe? Which 'if I-'had 'not 'performed,

frustrâ creatus Telamone gestâsset septem tergora
in-vain the son of Telamon would-have-borne the seven backs

taurorum lævâ. Victoria Trojæ
[hides] of bulls on (his) left (arm). The victory of Troy

parta-est mihi illâ nocte: tum
| was-accomplished to me [I accomplished] in that night: 'I then

vici Pergama (*pl.*), quùm coëgi
'conquered the citadels-of-Troy [*i. e.* Troy], when I forced (them that)

posse vinci. Desine ostentare nobis meum [350
they-might be-conquered. Cease to-show to us my (dear)

Tyriden que vultu et murmure. Est sua
son-of-Tydeus both by looks and muttering. | There is his-own

pars laudis in illo. Nec eras tu
part [He has his share] of glory in that (exploit). Nor wast thou

solus, quùm tenebas clypeum pro sociâ
alone, when thou didst-hold-fast the shield for the allied

classe: turba contigit comes tibi, unus
fleet: a multitude came (as) companion to thee, (but) one-alone

mihi: qui, nisi sciret
[Diomedes] to me: who, 'if he-'did 'not 'know (that a)

pugnacem esse minorem sapiente,
fighting (man) was less (valuable) than a wise (one),

nec præmia deberi indomitæ dextræ,
nor (such) rewards due | to unsubdued right-hand [to bare

ipse quòque peteret hæc: Ajax [355
force untamed], himself too would-sue-for them: Ajax

moderatio peteret, que ferox Eury-
the more-moderate [less] would-sue-for (them), and fierce Eury-

pylus, que natus claro Andremon, nec minùs
pylus, and the son of the famed Andremon, nor less

Idomeneus, que Meriones creatus eâdem patriâ:
Idomeneus, and Meriones sprung from the same fatherland.

que frater majoris Atridæ peteret
also the brother of the greater [elder] Atreus would-put-in (his)

Quippe fortes manu (nec
'claim. Indeed | the strong in hand [the brave in action] (nor

360] sunt secundi tibi Marte,) cessâre meis consiliis.
are-they second to thee in war,) yielded to my counsels

Est tibi dextera utilis
[measures]. | There is to thee [Thou hast] a right (hand) serviceable

bello; est ingenium, quod eget
'in war; there is (to thee) [thou hast] a nature, that needs

nostro moderamine. Tu geris vires (pl.) sine
our (my) direction. Thou hast strength without

mente: cura futuri est mihi. Tu potes
brain: the care of futurity | is to me [is mine]. Thou canst

pugnare: Atrides eligit tempora pugnandi
fight: the son-of-Atreus chooses the times of fighting

365] mecum. Tu prodes tantum corpore; nos
together-with-me. Thou availlest only in body; we

animo. Que quanto qui temperat ratem,
in mind. And by how-much 'he who 'steers the raft [boat],

anteit officium remigis, quanto dux est major
out-does the part of the rower, so-much a general is greater

milite; tanto ego supero te. Nec non
(than) a (common) soldier; so-much I excel thee. | Nor not

in nostro corpore pectora sunt
[but also] in our [my] body | breasts there-are [there is a

potiora manu: omnis vigor
soul] better (far than) hand [muscular force]: all (my) vigour

est in illis. At vos, ô procures, date præmia
is in them [it]. But 'do you, O chiefs, 'give the rewards

370] vestro vigili: que pro curis tot annorum,
to your watchman: and for the cares of so-many years,

quas egi anxius, reddite hunc titulum pensandum
which I have-spent anxious, grant this dignity balanced

nostris meritis. Labor est jam in fine:
by our deserts. The toil is now at (its) close:

emovi obstantia fata: que cepi alta
 I have-removed the opposing fates: and taken the lofty
 Pergama. faciendo posse capi. Oro nunc
 citadels-of Troy, by making (them) liable to-be-taken. I ask now
 per socias spes, que casura mœnia Troum, [375
 by the common hopes, and the falling walls of Troy,
 que per deos quos nuper ademi hosti; per quod
 and by the gods whom lately I took-from the enemy; by wha
 si quid superest, agendum-sit sapienter,
 if anything remains (to be done), can-properly-be-done wisely;
 si quid audax que ex præcipiti adhuc petendum-est;
 if anything bold and of great-danger 'must yet 'be-sought-for;
 si putatis aliquid restare fatis Trojæ; este
 if you can think-of anything remainiug-for the fates of Troy; be-ye
 memores mei: aut si datis non arma mihi; [380
 mindful of me: or if you give not the arms to me;
 date huic." Et ostendit fatale signum
 do-ye-give (them) to this." And he shows the fatal sign

Minervæ.

[statue] of Minerva.

Manus procerum mota-est; et tunc, quid
 The band of chiefs was-moved; and then, what
 facundia posset, patuit in re; que disertus
 eloquence could-do, appeared in fact; and (thus) the eloquent
 tulit arma fortis viri. Qui solus sustinuit
 did-win the arms of the brave man. 'He who alone 'withstood
 Hectora, qui toties ferrum que ignem que
 Hector, who so-often (withstood) the sword and fire and
 Jovem, non sustinet unam iram: que dolor [385
 Jove, 'could not 'sustain one-only anger: and grief
 vicit invictum virum. Arripit ensem;
 overcame the unconquerable man. He snatches (his) sword;
 et ait, "Hic certè est meus. An Ulixes poscat et
 and says, "This surely is mine. Or 'will Ulysses 'claim also
 hunc sibi? Hoc utendum-est mihi in me:
 this to [for] himself? This | must-be-used to me against me
 que qui sæpe maduit
 [I must employ on myself]: and that-which has-'been often 'moistened

cruore Phrygum, nunc madebit cæde
with the blood of Phrygians, 'shall now 'be-moistened by the murder

domini; ne quisquam nisi Ajax possit superare
of (its) lord; lest any-one save Ajax may conquer

390] Ajacem." Dixit: et condidit letalem
Ajax." He said: and concealed [plunged] the fatal

ensem in pectus, tum demum passum vulnera quâ
sword into (his) breast, (that) then at-last suffered wounds | where

patuit ferro: nec
it laid-open to the sword: [where the sword could penetrate]: nor

manus valuère educere infixum telum.
'were (his) hands 'strong-enough to-pull-back the infixd weapon.

Cruor ipse expulit; que tellus rubefacta
The blood itself 'pushed (it) 'out; and the earth (now) made-red

395] sanguine genuit purpureum florem de
with blood produced a purple flower from

viride cespite, qui priùs natus-fuerat de Cæbalio
the green turf, which formerly had-sprung from the Cæbalian

vulnere. Littera communis que puero
wound. A letter [characters] common both to the boy

que viro est inscripta mediis
[Hyacinthus] and to the man [Ajax] is [are] inscribed on the middle

foliis: hæc nominis, illa
(of the) leaves: this (the character) of [for] the name [Ajax], that

querelæ.

(the character) of [for] the grief.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. XIII. 399—438.)

GRAII RELINQUUNT TROJAM. THE GREEKS LEAVE TROY.

Victor dat vela ad patriam
The conqueror [Ulysses] | gives sails [set sail] for (his) native-land

Hypsipyles que clari Thoantis, et
Hypsipyle [Lemnos] and of the famous Thoas, and-also

terras (pl.) infames cæde veterum virorum,
the land infamous by the murder of the old men [husbands],

nt referat sagittas, Tiryntia tela.
that he may-bring-back the arrows, | the Tirynthian weapons [i. e. the

Quæ postquam revexit ad Graïos,
arrows of Hercules]. Which after-that he brought-back to the Greeks,

domine comitante: ultima manus
(their) lord [Philoctetes] attending (too): the last hand

est tandem imposita sævo bello. Troja que Priamus
is at-length put-to the raging war. Troy and Priam

simul cadant. Priameïa conjux infelix, [5
at-once fall. Priam's wife the unhappy (one),

post omnia, perdidit formam
| after all [besides everything else] lost | (her) form

hominis; que terruit externas auras
of man [her woman's form]; and affrighted | outward airs

novo latratu. Quâ longus
[foreign lands] with new [unusual] barking. Where the long

Hellespontus clauditur in angustum, Ilion
Hellespont is-shut-up [confined] in a narrow (strait), Troy

ardebat; neque ignis adhuc consederat: que
was-in-flames; nor 'had the fire yet 'wholly-subsided: and

ara Jovis combiberat exiguum cruorem
(now) the altar of Jove had-drunk-up the little blood

senis Priami. Antistita Phœbi [10
(streaming out) of aged Priam. The chief-priestess of Apollo

tracta comis (pl.) tendebat ad
[Cassandra] dragged by the hair was-stretching-out to

æthera palmas non profecturas.
the heavens (her) hands (that) 'could not 'help

Victores Graii trahunt Dardanidas matres,
The conquering Greeks drag-along the Dardanian matrons,

amplexas, dum licet, signa
embracing, whilst-that it is-allowed (them), the statues of (their)

patriorum deorum, que tenentes succensa templa,
family gods, and keeping-in the enkindled temples,

invidiosa præmia (pl.) Astyanax mittitur [15
(their) invidious prey. Astyanax is-thrown

de illis turribus, unde sæpe solebat videre patrem,
from those towers, whence 'he often 'was-wont to-see (his) father,

monstratum à matre, pugnantem pro se, que
pointed-out by (his) mother, fighting for himself, and
tuentem proavita regna. Que jam Boreas suadet
defending (his) ancestral kingdoms. And now Boreas calls-to

viam; que mota carbasa (*pl.*) sonant
the way [voyage]; and the moved [waved] flax [sails] resound

secundo flatu: navita jubet uti
with the prosperous gale: the sailor bids (them) use

20] ventis (*pl.*). Troades clamant, 'Vale,
the wind. The Trojan-women cry, 'Farewell,

Troja; rapimur,' que dant oscula terræ, et
Troy; we are-hurried-off,' and they give kisses to the earth, and

relinquunt fumantia tecta patriæ.
quit the smoking roofs [houses] of (their) fatherland.

Hecube, miserabile visu, inventa in mediis
Hecuba, a melancholy (sight) to see, found in the midst

sepulchris natorum, ultima conscendit
(of the) sepulchres of (her) children, the last goes-on-board

classem. Dulichiaë manus traxêre
the fleet. Dulichian hands 'dragged (them) 'away (while)

25] prensantem tumulos, atque dantem oscula
grasping (their) tombs, and giving kisses

ossibus. Tamen hausit
to (their) bones. Yet she drew-out [scraped-up] (the ashes)

Hectoris unius, que tulit haustos cineres secum
of Hector alone, and carried (these) collected ashes with-herself

in sinu. Relinquit in tumulo Hectoris canum
in (her) bosom. She leaves on the tomb of Hector gray

crinem de vertice, crinem que lacrimas, inopes
hair from (her) crown [head], hair and tears, poor

inferias.

sacrifices (in honour of the dead).

30] Est, contraria Phrygiæ, ubi Troja fuit, tellus
There-is, opposite-to Phrygia, where Troy was, a land

habitata Bistoniis viris. Dives regia Polymnestoris
inhabited by Bistonian men. The rich palace of Polymnestor

erat illic, cui pater, Polydore, clàm com-
was in-that (land), to whom (thy) father, Polydorus, privately com-

misit te alendum, que removit ab Phrygiis armis.
 mitted thee to-be-brought-up, and removed-far from Phrygian arms.

Sapiens consilium, nisi adjecisset magnas
 A wise determination, 'if he-'had 'not 'added great
 opes, præmia sceleris, irritamen avari
 riches, the rewards of wickedness, the incentive of a covetous
 animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum cecidit, [35
 mind. So-soon-as the fortune of the Phrygians fell,

impius rex Thracum capit ensem, que
 the wicked king of the Thracians takes (his) sword, and
 defigit jugulo sui alumni: et, tanquam crimina
 fixes (it) in the throat of his foster-son: and, just-as-if crimes
 possent tolli cum corpore, misit exanimem
 could be-taken-away with the body, he hurled (it) lifeless
 è scopulo in subjectas undas.
 from a rock into the underlying waters.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. XIII. 439—532.)

SACRIFICIUM POLYXENÆ.

THE SACRIFICE OF POLYXENÆ.

Atrides religaret classem Treïcio littore,
 Atrides had-moored (his) fleet on the Thracian shore,
 dum mare pacatum-esset, dum ventus
 until the sea should-be-subdued, until the wind (became)
 mitior. Hic subitò Achilles, quantus solebat
 more-tranquil. Here on-a-sudden Achilles, great-as he was-wont
 esse quàm viveret, exit humo ruptâ
 to-be when he was-living, sprung-forth from the ground breaking
 latè, que similis minanti referebat vultum
 widely, and like to (one) threatening revived the appearance
 illius temporis, quo ferox petiit Aga- [5
 of that time, in which savage-like he attacked Aga-
 memnona injusto ferro. Que inquit, 'Achivi,
 memnon with (his) lawless sword. And he said, 'Greeks,
 disceditis immemores mei? que est gratia
 do-you-depart (thus) unmindful of me? and is the grateful-memory

nostræ virtutis obruta mecum? Ne facite,
 of our [my] virtue buried with-myself? Do-'ye not 'do (so),
 que, ut meum sepulchrum non sit sine honore,
 and, that my sepulchre 'may not 'be without honour,

Polyxena mactata placet Achilleos
 'may Polyxena immolated 'appease | the Achillean

10] manes.
 manes [the ghost of Achilles].

Dixit: et, sociis parentibus immiti
 He said: and, (his) confederate-friends obeying the harsh
 umbræ, virgo fortis, et infelix, et plus quàm
 shade, the maid gallant, and unhappy, and more than
 femina, rapta sinu matris, quam propè
 woman, snatched from the bosom of (her) mother, whom 'she almost
 sola jam fovebat, ducitur ad tumulum, que fit
 forlorn now 'did-cherish, is-led to the tomb, and made
 hostia diro busto. Quæ ipsa memor sui,
 a sacrifice at (his) dire bust [grave]. Who herself mindful-of her-own.

15] postquam admota-est crudelibus aris, que
 after that she was-brought-to the cruel altars, and

sensit fera sacra parari sibi; que ut
 perceived (that) the fell rites were-prepared for herself; and as

vidit Neoptolemum stantem, que
 she sees Neoptolemus [Pyrrhus] standing (before her), and

tenentem ferrum, que figentem lumina in
 holding the iron [knife], and fixing his lights [eyes] on

suo vultu, dixit: 'Utere jamdudum generosa
 her countenance, she said: 'Use quick (my) generous

sanguine: nulla mora est. At tu conde
 blood: no delay is (in me). But 'do thou 'conceal [thrust]

20] telum meo jugulo vel pectore: que
 (thy) weapon [knife] in my throat or breast: and

simul retextit jugulum que pectus. Scilicet
 at-the-instant she laid-bare (her) throat and breast. Forsooth

aut Polyxena ferrem seuire ulli, aut ullum
 (as if) either 'I, Polyxena, 'could-bear being-a-slave to any, or any

numen placabitur per tale sacrum. Vellem
 deity shall-be-appeased by such a sacrifice. I could-wish

tantum mea mors posset fallere
only (that) my death might escape-the-notice-of (my)

matrem. Mater obest, que minuit gaudia
mother. (My) mother impedes, and she lessens the joy

necis mihi: quamvis non mea mora, [25
of (my) violent-death to me: although not my death,

verum sua vita gemenda-est illi. Vos modò,
but her-own life must-be-lamented by her. 'Do you only,

si peto justa, este procul, ne non adeam
if I demand (what is) just, 'remain aloof, lest I-'may not 'go

libera Stygios manes, que removete manus
free [freely] to the Stygian ghosts, and restrain the hands

viriles virgineo tactu. Liber sanguis erit
of men from virgin touch. Free blood will-be

acceptior illi quisquis is est, quem paratis [30
more-acceptable to him whoever he is, whom you design

placare meâ corde. Si tamen ultima verba
to-appease by my murder. If however the last words

nostri oris movent quos: filia
of our mouths [lips] move any (of you): the daughter

regis Priami, nunc captiva, rogat vos: reddite
of King Priam, now a captive, solicits you: return

corpus inemtum genetrici: ve ne
the corpse unransomed to (my) mother: or that she-'may not

redimat triste jus sepulchri auro, sed
'repurchase the melancholy privilege of a grave with gold, but

lacrimis: tunc, quum poterat redimebat et
with tears: then, when she could - she did-redeem also

auro.' [35
with gold.'

Dixerat: at populus tenet non lacrimas, quas
She had-spoken: but the crowd restrains not tears, which

illa tenebat. Sacerdos ipse etiam flens que
she did-restrain. The priest, himself also weeping and

invitus, rupit præbita præcordia (pl.) con-
unwilling, burst (her) proffered breast with (his) quick y-

jecto ferro. Illa, labens super terram defecto
driven steel. She, sinking on the earth with weakened

poplite, pertulit intrepidus vultus (*pl.*) ad novissima
 knee, bore an undaunted countenance to the very-last

40] fata. Tunc quoque fuit cura, quùm
 fates. Then too it-was a care (to her), when

caderet, velare partes tegendas, que
 she should-fall, to-cover (those) parts (that ought) to-be-concealed, and

servare decus casti pudoris. Troades
 to-save the grace of (her) chaste modesty. The Trojan-women

exicipiunt; que recensent deploratos
 receive (the corpse); and reckon-up the deplored [deceased]

Priamidas: et quid cruoris una domus dederit.
 children-of-Priam: and how-much blood one house had-given-up

que gemunt te, virgo, que te, O
 [shed]: and they bewail thee, O virgin [Polyxena], and thee, O

45] modò dicta regia conjux, regia parens,
 lately called a royal consort [Hecuba], a royal parent,

imago florentis Asiæ; nunc etiam mala
 the resemblance of flourishing Asia; but-now still the bad

sors prædæ: quam victor Ulixes nollet
 lot [part] of plunder: which the conqueror Ulysses would-not-wish

esse suam, nisi quòd tamen edideras Hectora
 to-be his-own, except that still thou hadst-brought-forth Hector

partu. Hector vix reperit dominum matri.
 by birth. Hector scarcely found a master for (his) mother.

50] Quæ complexa corpus, inane tam
 Who having-embraced the body, void [deprived of] so

fortis animæ, dat huic quòque lacrimas, quas
 brave a soul, gives to this too tears, which

toties dederat patriæ que natis que
 she-'had so-often 'given to (her) country and children and

viro; fundit lacrimas in vulnera,
 husband; pours (her) tears into the wounds (of her daughter),

que tegit oscula ore, que
 and covers the little-mouths with (her) mouth [kisses her], and

plangit consueta pectora (*pl.*),
 beats (her) accustomed [*i. e.* wont to be beaten] breast,

que, verrens suam canietem in concreto sanguina.
 and, trailing her gray-hair in clotted blood,

dixit quidem plura, sed et hæc laniato [55
said indeed more, but also these (words), tearing

pectore: 'Nata, ultima dolor (enim quid
(her) breast: 'O daughter, the last affliction (for what (else)
superest?) tuæ matri, nata, jaces: que
remains?) of thy mother, daughter, thou art-laid-in-death: and

video meum vulnus tua vulnera: et,
I regard my-own wound (as) thy wounds: and, lest-'that I-should

ne perdiderim quemquam meorum sine cæde,
'not 'lose any of my (children) without slaughter,

tu quòque habes vulnus. At rebar te tutam à
thou too hast a wound. But I believed thee secure from

ferro, quia femina: et femina cecidisti
steel, because a woman: and-yet thou a woman hast-fallen

ferro: que idem Achilles exitium [60
by the sword: 'and the same Achilles the ruin

Trojæ, que orbator nostri, tot
of Troy, and | bereaver of us [my bereaver], 'besides so-many-of

tuos fratres, perdidit te. At postquam cecidit
thy brothers, has-destroyed thee (too). But after-that he has-fallen

sagittis Paridis que Phœbi: "nunc certè,"
by the arrows of Paris and Phœbus: "now surely,"

dixi, "Achilles est non metuendus." Nunc
said-I, "Achilles is not [no longer] to-be-feared." Yet-now

quòque erat metuendus mihi. Ipse cinis (*sing.*)
too he was to-be-feared to [by] me. The very ashes

sepulti sævit in hoc genus: sensinus [65
of the buried rages against this family: we have-felt

hostem quòque tumulo: fui fecunda
the enemy even in the tomb: I have-been a fruitful (mother)

Æacidæ. Ingens Ilion jacet:
to the descendant-of-Æacus [Achilles]. Great Ilion lies (in ruins):

que publica clades est finita gravi eventu: sed
and the public calamity is finished by a grievous issue: but

tamen finita. Pergama soli restant
yet (it is) finished. The citadels-of-Troy [Pergamus] alone remain

mihi, que meus dolor est in cursu. Modò
to me, and my sorrow is | in course [to continue]. Lately

70] maxima rerum, potens tot generis
the greatest of things [women], powerful in so-many sons-in-law

que natis, que nuribus, que viro, nunc
and daughters, and daughters-in-law, and a husband, I-'a'w, now

exsul, inops, avulsa tumulis meorum,
in exile, poor, forced from the tombs of my (friends)

trahor munus Penelopæ: quæ, ostendens me,
'dragged a present to Penelope: who, showing me,

trahentem danta pensa, Ithacis
(while) drawing-out [spinning] (my) given tasks, to the Ithacan

matribus, dicet, "Hæc est illa clara parens
dames, shall-say, "This is that famous parent [mother]

75] Hectoris: hæc est Priameïa conjux." Que,
of Hector: this is Priam's wife." And,

post tot amissos, tu, quæ sola levabas
after so-many (children) lost, thou, who alone didst-relieve

maternos luctus, nunc piâsti hostilia
(thy) mother's sorrows, 'thou now 'hast-propitiated | (these) inimical

busta. Peperi inferias
ashes-of-the-burned [this hostile ghost]. I bore sacrificial-victims

hosti. Quò vesto ferrea? ve quid
for the enemy. For-what do-I-remain hard [unyielding]? or why

moror? quò servas me, damnosa senectus?
delay? for-what dost-thou-save me, pernicious age?

Quid, crudeles dî, differtis vivacem anum,
Why, cruel gods, do-ye-reprieve a long-lived old-woman,

80] nisi quò cernam nova funera? Quis
unless in-order-that I may-see new funerals? Who

putaret Priamum posse dici felicem post
would-have-thought (that) Priam might be-called happy since

Pergama (pl.) diruta? Est felix suâ
Troy has-been-destroyed? He is happy in his

monte; nec adspicit te, mea nata, peremtam, et
death; nor sees thee, my daughter, slain, and

reliquit pariter vitam que regnum. At,
has-quit at-the-same-time (his) life and (his) kingdom. But,

85] puto, regia virgo, dotabere funeribus; que
I imagine, 'thou a royal maid, 'wilt-be-graced with funeral-rites; and

tuum corpus condetur avitis monumentis. Hæc
 thy body be-buried in ancestral monuments. (But) this
 est non fortuna domûs. Fletus, munera
 is not the fortune of (our) family. Tears, the last-gifts
 matris, que haustus perigrinæ arenæ contingent
 of a mother, and draughts of foreign sands shall-fall
 tibi. Perdidimus omnia. Nunc
 [to thee [to thy lot] We have-lost all (things). 'Thou now
 solus superest, cur sustineam vivere in breve
 alone 'survivest, wherefore I should-bear to-live for a short
 tempus, proles, gratissima matri, Poly- [90
 time, a child, the dearest of (his) mother, Poly-
 dorus, quondam minimus de virili stirpe,
 dorus, formerly the least [youngest] of (my) male issue,
 datus in has oras Ismaris regi. Quid moror
 given [sent] on these coasts to the Ismarian king. Why do-I-delay
 interea abluere lymphis crudelia vulnera,
 in-the-meanwhile to-wash with spring-water (her) cruel wounds,
 et vultus sparsos immitti sanguine?'
 and (her) face besmeared with dismal blood?'

FAB. IV. (Metam. Lib. XIII. 533—575.)

HECUBA MUTATA IN CANEM.

HECUBA CHANGED INTO A DOG.

Dixit: et, albentes comas lani-
 She [Hecuba] has-said: and, (her) whitening locks torn-and-dis-
 ata processit ad littus amili passu.
 hevelled, she proceeded to the shore with aged step.
 Infelix, ut hauriret liquidas undas,
 The wretched (one), so-that she might-draw the liquid waves [water],
 dixerat, 'Troades, date urnam:' adspicit
 had-said, 'Ye Trojan-dames, give (me) an urn:' (lo!) she sees
 corpus Polydori ejectum in littore, que
 the body of Polydorus thrown-out upon the shore, and
 ingentia vulnera facta Threïciis telis. [5
 the big wounds made by Thracian weapons.

Troades exclamant: illa obmutuit dolore;
The Trojan-dames cry-out-aloud: she was-struck-dumb with grief;

et ipse dolor devorat pariter vocem que lacrimas
and the very grief stops-up at-once (her) voice and tears

obortas introrsus, que torpet simillima duro saxo,
rising inward, and is-numb most-like a hard rock,

et modò figit lumina adversâ terrâ:
and now fixes (her) eyes on the | adverse ground [ground

interdum extollit torvos vultus ad
before her]: sometimes throws-up (her) stern looks to

10] æthera: nunc spectat vultum, nunc vulnera
the skies: now views the visage, now the wounds

positi nati, præcipuè vulnera: que armat
of (her) lying [dead] son, especially (his) wounds: and arms

et instruit se irâ. Quâ simul
and furnishes herself with passion. With which (passion). so-soon-as

exarsit tanquam regina maneret, statuit
she was-inflamed, as-if a queen she might-remain, she resolved

ulcisci; que est tota in imagine
to-be-revenged; and | is whole [lives wholly] in the thought

15] pœnæ. Que ut læna orbata lactente
of punishment. And as a lioness bereaved of (her) sucking

catulo, furit, que nacta signa pedum
whelp, she rages, and having-found the signs [tracks] of the feet

sequitur hostem, quem non videt: sic
she pursues the foe, whom she-'could not 'see: thus

Hecube, postquam miscuit iram luctu, non oblita
Hecuba, after-that she has-mixed rage with grief, not foregoing

animorum, oblita suorum annorum, vadit
(her) spirits, (but) forgetting her years, goes-hastily

ad Polymestora, artificem diræ cædis, que
to Polymestor, the author of (this) direful murder, and

petit colloquium: nam se velle
desires a conference (with him): for (she said that) she wished

20] monstrare illi latens aurum relictum, quod
to-show him (some) concealed gold left-behind, which

redderet nato. Odrysium credidit:
he should-restore to (her) son. The Odrysian believed (her):

que assuetus amore prædæ venit in
and accustomed to the love of prey he comes (with her) to

secretâ. Tum callidus, dixit blando ore:
a secret (place). Then crafty, he said with a soothing mouth:

‘Hecube, tolle moras, da munera
‘Hecuba, away-with (all) delays, (and) give the presents

nato. Juro per superos, omne quod das,
to (thy) son. I swear by the gods, all that thou givest,

et quod antè dedisti, fore illius. [25
and what thou hast already ‘given, shall-be his.

Truculenta, spectat loquentem, que jurantem
Stern, she views (him) speaking, and swearing

falsa, que exæstuat tumidâ irâ: atque
false (things), and boils with heaving rage: and-at-once,

agmine captivarum matrum, involat ita
from a company of captive matrons, flies-at (him) thus

correptum, et condit digitas in perfida
caught [decoyed], and thrusts (her) fingers in (his) perfidious

lumina, que expilat oculos genis, (ira
eyes, and robs the eyes from (their) cheeks, (passion

facit potentem,) que immergit manus
makes (her) strong,) and she plunges (her) hands (into the

que fœdata sonti sanguine, haurit, [30
sockets), and stained with (his) guilty blood, tears-out,

non lumen, (enim neque superest,) loca
not the eye, (for | not-even (any) [none] remains,) but the places

luminis.
[sockets] of the light [eyes].

Gens Thracum irritata clade sui
The race of Thracians provoked at the calamity of their

tyranni cœpit incessere Troada jactu
tyrant began to-attack the Trojan-woman [Hecuba] by throwing

telorum que lapidum. At hæc insequitur saxum
darts and stones. But she pursues the stone

missum morsibus cum ranco murmure;
hurled (at her) with bitings [snaps] along-with a hoarse muttering

que conata loqui rictu (*sing.*) parato [35
[growl]; and attempting to-speak, (her) jaws being-ready

in verba, latravit. Locus exstat, et habet
 for the words, she barked. The place (still) remains, and has
 nomen ex re: que illa diu memor
 [receives] (its) name from the thing: and she, long mindful
 veterum malorum, tum quòque mœsta
 of (her) old [former] misfortunes, then too mournful
 ululavit per Sithonios agros. Illius
 howled through the Sithonian fields [plains]. (Fortune) of her
 que Troas que suos Pelasgos
 [in her behalf] (had moved) both the Trojans and her Grecian
 hostes, Fortuna illius quòque moverat
 foes, Fortune of her [in her behalf] 'had also 'moved
 omnes deos: sic omnes, ut ipsa
 all the gods: so-much (had moved) all, that 'she herself
 que conjux que soror Jovis negaverit
 [Juno] both the wife and sister of Jove 'denied (that)
 Hecubam meruisse illos eventus.
 Hecuba had-deserved those fates.

FAB. V. (Metam. Lib. XIII. 576—622.)

CINERES MEMNONIS MUTATÆ IN AVES.
 THE ASHES OF MEMNON CHANGED INTO BIRDS.

Non vacat Auroræ, quamquam faverat
 There-'is not 'leisure to Aurora, although she had-favoured
 îdem armis, moveri cladibus et casu que
 the self-same arms, to-be-moved at the calamities and fall both
 Trojæ que Hecubæ. Proprior cura que
 [either] of Troy and [or] Hecuba. A nearer care and
 domesticus luctus amissi Memnonis, quem lutea
 domestic grief of (her) lost Memnon, whom the rose-red
 mater vidit pereuntem Phrygiis campis Achil-
 mother saw perishing on the Phrygian plains by | the Achil-
 5] lêâ cuspide, angit deam; vidit;
 lean point [Achilles' spear], torments the goddess; she saw;
 et ille color, quo matutina tempora rubescunt,
 and that colour, with which the morning times become-red,

palluerat: que æther latuit in nubibus. At
had-turned-pale: and the sky laid-hidden in the clouds. Yet

parens **sustinuit non** **spectare**
the parent [mother] | bore not [could not bear] to-see (his)

artus impositos **supremis ignibus:**
limbs placed on the last fires [i. e. on the funeral pile]:

sed soluto crine, sicut erat, dedignata-est non [10
out with loose hair, just-as she was, disdained not

procumbere **genibus magni Jovis, que addere has**
to-fall-down at the knees of great Jove, and to-add these

voces **lacrimis:** 'Inferior omnibus,
words to (her) tears: 'Inferior to all (the goddesses),

quas aureus æther sustinet, (nam templa sunt
whom the golden heaven sustains, (for temples are

rarissimi mihi **per**
the fewest to me [my temples are the fewest] throughout

totum orbem,) tamen diva veni, non ut
the whole world,) yet 'I, a goddess, 'came, not that

des mihi delubra que sacrificos dies,
thou mayst-give me temples and sacrificial | days [festivals],

que aras calituras ignibus. Si tamen [15
and altars to-be-heated with fires. If however

adspicias quantum foemina præstem tibi,
thou mayst-reflect how-much 'I, a woman, 'may-do to [for] thee,

tum quùm novâ luce **servo**
then when | in the new light [at the dawn of day] I keep

confinia noctis; putes præmia danda.
the bounds of night; thou mayst-think rewards ought-to-be-given.

Sed ea est non cura: neque hic nunc status
But that is not (my) care: nor (is) this now the state

Auroræ, ut poscat meritos honores. Venio
cf Aurora, that she may-ask deserved honours. I come

orba mei Memnonis: qui frustrâ tulit fortia [20
bereaved of my Memnon: who vainly bore brave

arma pro suo patruo, que occidit sub primis
arms for his uncle [Priam], and fell | under (his) first

annis **(sic vos** **voluistis.)**
years [in his prime of life] (so you [i. z. the gods] would (have it),)

à forti Achille. Summe rector Deûm, precor,
 by the brave Achilles. O highest ruler of the Gods, I pray,
 da huic aliquem honorem solatia mortis, que
 give her some honour the consolations of death, and
 leni materna vulnera.
 ease | the maternal [a mother's] wounds.

25] Jupiter annuerat; quùm arduus rogos
 Jupiter had-nodded; when the lofty funeral-pile

Memnonis corruit alto igne; que volumina
 of Memnon tumbles-down with the towering fire; and volumes

nigri fumi infecêre diem; veluti quùm flumina
 of black smoke distained the day; as when the streams

exhalant natas nebulas. Nec Sol
 exhale (their) rising fogs. Nor 'is Sol [the Sun]

admittitur infrâ. Atra favilla (*sing.*) volat,
 admitted below (those fogs). The black | embers flies [fly],

que glomarata in unum corpus densatur, que
 and rolled into one body thickens [thicken], and

30] capit faciem, que sumit calorem atque animam.
 takes [take] a form, and assume heat and life

ex igni; sua levitas præbuit alas;
 from the fire; its [their] lightness afforded (it) [them] wings;

et primò similis volucris, mox vera volucris (*sing.*)
 and first like to a bird, soon-after real birds

insonuit pennis: innumeræ sorores
 sounded-loudly with (its) [their] wings: innumerable sisters

sonuêre pariter, quibus est eadem
 sounded all-at-once, | to whom is [who possess] the same

natalis origo: que ter lustrant
 natal origin: [*i. e.* the ashes]: and thrice they go-round

rogum: et ter consonus plangor exit
 the funeral-pile: and thrice (their) accordant noisy-beating goes forth

35] in auras: quarto volatu seducunt
 upon the gentle-breezes: in (their) fourth flight they separate

castra (*pl.*). Tum duo feroces populi de diversâ
 (their) camp. Then two fierce peoples from | diverse

parte gerunt bella, que exercent
 parts [opposite sides] carry-on wars, and exert (their)

iras rostris et aduncis unguibus, que lassant
passions with (their) beaks and crooked claws, and tire

alas que adversa pectora: que cognata corpora
(their) wings and adverse breasts: and the kindred bodies

cadunt inferiæ sepulto ceneri (*sing.*): que [40
fall-down victims to the buried ashes: and

meminêre se creatas forte viro.
they remember (that they) themselves were-formed from (that) brave man.

Auctor	facit	nomen	subitis
(Their) author [Memnon]	makes	a name	for (these) sudden

præpetibus; dicta Memnonides ab illo, quùm Sol
birds; called Memnonides from him, whenever Sol

peregit duodena signa, rebellant perituræ
has-traversed the twelve signs, they war again to-perish

parentali Marte. Ergo
in (this) parental fight [*i. e.* in honour of deceased parents]. Therefore

aliis visum-est flebile Dymantida [45
to others it seemed lamentable (that) the daughter-of-Dymas

latrâsse; Aurora intenta-est suis luctibus; que
had-barked; Aurora was-engaged in her-own griefs; and

dat nunc quòque pias lacrimas : et
she gives [sheds] now too (her) pious tears : and

orat in toto orbe.
 sprinkles (them) over all the world 'in dew.

LIBER QUARTUS DECIMUS.

BOOK

THE FOURTEENTH

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. XIV. 445—580.)

SEDES ÆNEÆ IN LATIO.
SETTLEMENT OF ÆNEAS IN ITALY.

FUNIS religatus ab herboso aggere
THE CABLE (which) fastened (them) to the grassy bank
solvitur: et relinquunt procul insidias que
is-untied: and they leave-behind at-a-distance the snares and
tectâ infamatæ deæ, que petunt lucos,
roofs [palace] of the disgraced goddess, and seek the groves,
ubi Tybris nubilas umbrâ
where the Tyber | overcast with shade [confined with shady banks]
prorumpit in mare cum fulvâ arenâ: que
discharges into the sea with (his) yellow sand: and (where
potitur domo que natâ Faunigenæ
Æneas) obtains the home [country] and daughter | of Faunus-descended
5] Latini; tamen non sine
Latinus [of Latinus, son of Faunus]; yet not without
Marte. Bellum suscipitur cum feroci
a bloody-war. A war is-begun (by Æneas) with a fierce
gente; que Turnus furit pro pacta conjuge.
nation; and Turnus is-mad for the betrothed spouse.
Tota Tyrrhenia concurrat Latio: que ardua
All Tuscany confederates with Latium: and arduous [doubt-
victoria diu quæritur sollicitis armis.
ful] victory 'is long 'pursued with instigated [ardent] arms

Uterque auget suas vires (*pl.*) externo [10
Each (of the cities) increases its-own strength by foreign

robere : et multi tuentur Rutulos,
power [troops]: and many (nations) favour [join] the Rutulian,

multi Trojana castra (*pl.*): neque Æneas
many the Trojan camp: nor 'had Æneas

venerat frustrâ ad limina Evandri; at Venulus
'applied in-vain at the thresholds of Evander; though Venulus

frustrâ ad magnam urbem profugi
(had) vainly (applied) at the great city of the fugitive

Diomedis. Ille quidem condiderat maxima mœnia
Diomedes. He indeed had-founded the greatest walls

sub Iapyge Dauno, que tenebat dotalia
near the Iapygian Daunus's, and held [reigned over] | dotal

arva. Sed postquam Venulus [15
regions [a dotal kingdom]. But after-that Venulus

peregit mandata Turni, que petit auxilium;
executed the commands of Turnus, and requested aid (in his

Ætoliis heros excusat vires (*pl.*)
name); Ætoliis the hero 'pleads (his want of) strength 'as-

se nec velle committere
an-excuse (that he) himself 'could not 'pretend to-engage

populos sui soceri pugnæ: nec habere
the people [subjects] of his father-in-law to-battle: nor had-he

ullos e gente suorum, quos
any | of the nation of his-own [of his own clan], whom

armet. . . . Rutuli sine [20
he may-equip-for-war. . . . The Rutulians without

illis viribus gerunt instructa bella, que multum
those men [allies] wage the prepared wars, and much

cruoris datur ab utrâque parte. [85
blood is-given [shed] | by each part [on both sides].

Ecce Turnus fert avidos faces in pinea
Lo! Turnus bears the devouring torches against the pine

textâ: que quibus unda pepercit, timent
frames: and (those ships) which the surge spared, fear

ignes.
the fires.

Que jam Mulciber urebat picem, et ceras, que
 And now Vulcan was-burning the pitch, and rosin, and
 cætera alimenta flammæ, que ibat per
 other aliments of the flame, and was-mounting along
 altum malum ad carbasa, et transtra
 [the lofty mast [tall masts] to the sails, and cross-banks
 90] incurvæ carinæ fumabant: quùm sancta
 of the bending keels were-smoking: when the awful
 genetrix deûm memor has pinus fuisse
 mother of the gods calling-to-mind (that) these pines had-been
 cæsus Idæo vertice complevit
 cut | on the Idean top [on Ida's summit], filled
 æthera (*pl.*) tinnitibus pulsi aëris, et mur-
 the air with the tinkling of sounding brass, and the mur-
 mure inflati buxi: que invecta per
 murmuring of the inflated boxwood [flute]: and riding through
 leves auras domitis leonibus, ait, 'Turne,
 the | light airs [sky] with tamed lions, she says, 'O Turnus,
 jactas irrita incendia sacrilegâ dextrâ:
 dost-thou-toss (these) vain fire-brauds with sacriligious right-hand:
 95] eripiam; nec, me patiente, edax
 I will-interpose; nor, I suffering (it), 'shall the devouring
 ignis cremabit partes et membra meorum
 fire 'consume parts and divisions of my-own (sacred)
 nemorum.' Deâ dicente intonuit;
 groves.' (While) the goddess (was yet, speaking it-thundered;
 que graves nimbi secuti tonitrum, ceciderunt
 and heavy showers-of-rain followed the thunder, accompanied
 cum saliente grandine: que Astræi fratres turbant
 with rattling hail: and the Astrean brothers disturb
 100] aëra (*pl.*) et tumidum æquos
 the air and swelling the sea with (their)
 subitis concursibus, et eunt in prælia.
 unexpected encounters, and they go [rush] into battles
 Alma parens usa viribus (*pl.*)
 The bounteous parent (of the gods), aided by the power
 unius e quibus prærupit stupea retinacula
 of one of these, broke-off-in-front the hempen bonds

Phrygiæ classis: que fert rates pronas, que
 of the Phrygian fleet: and bears the ships downward, and
 mergit sub medio æquore.
 sinks (them) beneath the middle sea [*i. e.* to the bottom].

Robore mollito, que ligno verso in corpora, [105
 The oak softening, and the wood | turning into bodies

aduncæ puppes mutantur in
 [assuming the nature of flesh], the crooked sterns are-changed into
 facies capitum. Remi abeunt in
 | forms of heads [human faces]. The oars go-off [shoot] into

digitos et natantia crura: que quod prius fuerat, est
 fingers and floating legs: and what before had-been, is

latus: que carina subdita mediis navigiis,
 (still) a side: and the keel supporting the middle ships [struc-
 mutatur in usum spinæ.
 tures of the vessel], | is-changed for use [changes] to a spine [back].

Lina (*pl.*) firent molles comæ (*pl.*), antennæ
 The cordage become soft hair, the sailyards
 brachia. Color est cæculus, ut fuerat. Que [110
 arms. The colour is dark-green, as (it) had-been. And

æquoreæ Næides exercent virgineis lucibus illas
 the sea-Nereids exercise in maiden sports those
 undas, quas antè timebant, que ortæ in
 waves, which before they did-dread, and (although) sprung from

summis montibus celebrant molle
 the highest mountains 'they (yet) frequent the gently-moving
 fretum, nec sua origo tangit eas. Tamen non
 strait [sea], nor 'does their origin 'affect them. However not

oblitæ, quàm multa pericula pertulerint
 forgetting, how many hazards they had-run on the
 sævo pelago, sæpe supposuère manus [115
 raging sea, 'they often | 'put (their) hands

carinis jactatis nisi si qua
 'under ships tossed-about [befriended struggling ships] save when any
 vehebat Achivos. Memores adhuc cladis
 (one) was-carrying Greeks. 'Mindful still 'of the calamities

Phrygiæ, odère Pelagos. . . .
 of the Phrygians, they hated the Greeks. . . .

Erat spes, classe
 There-was hope [i. e. reason to hope], the fleet 'being (thus)
 animatâ in marinas Nymphas, Rutulum posse
 'animated into sea-Nymphs, (that) the Rutulian would
 metu monstri desistere bello.
 through awe of a prodigy (so strange) desist from the war.
 Perstat: que utraque parte habet deos, que
 (But) it is-persisted-in: and each side possesses gods, and
 habent animos, quod est instar
 they have souls [courage], which is equivalent-to
 125] deorum. Nec jam petunt dotalia regna,
 gods. Nor do-'they now 'seek-for dotal kingdoms,
 nec sceptrum soceri, nec te, Lavinia virgo,
 nor the sceptre of a father-in-law, nor thee, Lavinian maid,
 sed vicisse: que gerunt
 but (that) they might-have-victory-and-conquest: and they continue
 bella (pl.) pudore deponendi. Que tandem
 the war through shame of yielding. And at-length
 Venus videt victricia arma nati, que Turnus
 Venus beholds the victorious arms of (her) son, and Turnus
 cadit, Ardea cadit, dicta potens
 falls, (and) Ardea (too) falls, (a city) called powerful (while)
 130] Turno sospite. Quam postquam barbarus ignis
 Turnus defended (it). Which afterwards the barbarous fire
 abstulit, et tecta latuerunt tepidâ
 destroyed, and the houses laid-buried under (heaps of) cooled-off
 favillâ (sing.); præpes tum primùm cognita subvolat
 ashes; a bird then first seen flies-up
 e mediâ congerie (sing.): et everberat cineres
 from amidst the ruins: and flaps the ashes
 plausis alis. Et sonus, et macies, et
 with clapping wings. And (its) sound [voice], and leanness, and
 pallor, et omnia, quæ deceant
 paleness, and whole (appearance), which bespeak (the fate of)
 captam urbem, nomen urbis quòque mansit
 the captured city, the name of the city too continued
 135] in illâ: et ardea ipsa deplangitur suis pennis.
 upon it: and the heron itself is-bewailed by its-own wings.

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. XIV. 581—608.)

APOTHEOSIS ÆNEÆ.

DEIFICATION OF ÆNEAS.

Que jam Æneïa virtus

And now | Ænian virtue [i. e. the bravery and merit of Æneas]

côëgerat omnes deos, que Junonem finire
had-constrained all the gods, and-even Juno to-put-an-end-to

veteres iras (pl.): quùm, opibus
(their) old resentment: seeing-that, the works [power]

crescentis Jùli bene fundatis, Cythereïus
of rising Julius 'being well 'established, the Cytherean

heros erat tempestivus cœli; que Venus
hero was (become) ripe for heaven; and Venus

ambierat Superos: que circumfusa collo sui
had-solicited the Gods-above: and hanging on the neck of her

parentis, dixerat: 'Pater, nunquam [5
parent [father], she had-said: 'O Father, never

dure mihi ullo tempore, oro nunc
unyielding to me at any time, I pray (that) thou-'mayst now

sis mitissimus; que des meo Æneæ, qui fecit te
'be most-gracious; and give my Æneas, who regarded thee

avum de nostro sanguine, numen,
(as his) grand-father from our [my] blood, divinity,

quamvis parvum, dummodo des aliquod.
'as petty 'as-you-will, if-only thou givest some.

Est satis semel adspexisse inamabile
It is enough (that) he-'had once 'beheld the unlovely

regnum, semel isse per Stygios [10
realin, (that) he-'had once 'crossed through the Stygian

amnes.' Dei assensère: nec
streams [lake]. The gods 'gave (their) 'deliberate-assent: nor

regia conjux tenuit vultus immotos; que
'did the royal consort 'retain (her) looks unmoved; and

annuit placato ore. Tum
'nodded 'her) 'compliance with a quiet mouth [smile]. Then

pater ait, 'Estis digni cœlesti munere, que
the father says, 'You-are worthy-of the heavenly gift, both

quæ petis, que pro quo petis. Nata,
(thou) who dost-sue, and (he) for whom thou suest. Daughter,

15] cape quod optas.'
receive what thou desirest.'

Fatus-erat. Illa gaudet, que agit grates
He had-said. She rejoices, and gives thanks to (her)

parenti: que, invecta junctis columbis per leves
sire: and, drawn by harnessed doves through the light

auras (*pl.*), adit Laurens littus, ubi Numicius
air, she flies to the Laurentian shore, where Numicius

tectus arundine (*sing.*) serpit in vicina
covered [shaded] with reeds creeps towards the contiguous

freta flumineis undis. Jubet
straits [sea] | in river-waves [*i. e.* in his channel]. She orders

hunc ablueret Æneæ quæcumque obnoxia
him to-cleanse Æneas of-whatsoever (about him was) obnoxious

20] morti, et deferre sub æquora (*pl.*)
to death, and to-'bear (it) 'off to the sea in (his)

tacito cursu. Corniger exsequitur mandata
still course. The horned-god carries-out the injunctions

Veneris, que repurgat et respergit suis
of Venus, and purges-away and sprinkles-over with his

aquis (*pl.*), quidquid fuerat mortale in Æneæ. Optima
water, whatever was mortal in Æneas. The best

pars restitit illi. Genetrix unxit corpus
part (only) remained to him. (His) mother anointed the body

25] lustratum divino odore, et contigit
(thus) purified with divine scent, and touched (his)

os ambrosiâ mixtâ cum dulci nectare, que fecit
mouth with ambrosia mixed with sweet nectar, and made

deum; quem turba Quirini nuncupat
(him) a god; whom the multitude of the Romans call

Indigetem, que recipit templo que aris.
Indiges, and received [honoured] with a temple and altars.

FAB. III. (Metam. Lib. XIV. 609—633, 772—851.)

ALBANI REGES.

THE ALBAN KINGS.

Inde Alba que Latina res fuit sub ditione
 Afterwards Alba and the Latian state was under the sovereignty
 binominis Ascanii. Silvius successit illi: quo
 of the two-named Ascanius. Silvius succeeded him: | from whom
 satus, Latinus, tenuit repetita nomina
 the son [whose son], Latinus, possessed the renewed names
 cum antiquo sceptro: Alba subit clarum
 together-with the ancient sceptre: Alba followed the renowned
 Latinum: Epitos ex illo. Que Capetus que
 Latinus: Epitus directly-after him. And Capetus and
 Capys post hunc; sed Capys fuit antè. Tiberinus
 Capys after him; but Capys was first. Tiberinus
 cepit regnum ab illis; et, de- [5
 received the kingdom from them; and (who), having-been-
 mersus in undis Tusci fluminis, fecit nomina
 drowned in the waves of a Tuscan stream, gave (his) name
 aquæ. De quo que Remulus que ferox
 to the water [river]. From whom both Remulus and the fierce
 Acrota geniti-sunt: Remulus maturior annis,
 Acrota sprung: Remulus the riper in years,
 imitator fulminis, periit fulmineo ictu.
 an imitator of thunder, perished by a thunder-stroke [bolt].
 Acrota, moderatior suo fratre,
 Acrota, more-moderate [less presumptuous] (than) his brother,
 tradit sceptrum forti Aventino: qui [10
 transmitted the sceptre to the brave Aventinus: who
 jacet positus eodem monte, quo
 lies placed [buried] in the same mountain, on which
 regnârat, que tribuit vocabula monti.
 he had-reigned, and assigned names to the mountain.
 Que jam Proca habebat summam
 And now Proca held the | highest (rank) 'government]

Palatinæ gentis. Pomona fuit sub hoc
of the Palatine nation. Pomona was [flourished] under this

rege: quâ, nulla inter Latinas Hamadryadas
king: (than) whom, none among the Latin Hamadryades

15] coluit hortos sollertiùs, nec fuit altera
cultivated gardens more-skilfully, nor was-there another

studiosior arborei foëtûs: unde tenet nomen.
more-fond of tree- fruit: whence she has (her) name.

Illa non silvas, nec amnes: amat
She (loves) not the woods, nor streams: (but) she loves

rus, et ramos ferentes felicia poma. Nec est
the country, and boughs bearing rich fruits. Nor is

dextera gravis jaculo, sed
(her) right (hand) heavy [armed] with a dart, but with a

aduncâ falce: quâ modò premit luxuriam
crooked pruning-knife: with which 'she not-only 'represses the luxuriance

20] et compescit spatiantia brachia passim:
and lops-off the straggling shoots here-and-there:

modò inserit lignum fissâ cortice: et præbet
but-also inserts wood [a scion] in the cleft bark: and supplies

succos (pl.) alieno alumno. Nec patitur
sap to a foreign nursling. Nor does-she-suffer (her

sentire sitim: que irrigat recurvas fibras
nursery) to-feel thirst: but waters the crooked fibres

24] bibulæ radice labentibus undis. . .
of the soaking root with gliding streams. . . .

Miles injusti Amulî proximus rexit Au-
The army of the unjust Amulius next ruled the Au-

sonias opes: que senex Numitor capit
sonian resources [state]: and the old Numitor recovers

amissa regna munere nepotum:
the lost kingdoms by the service [valour] of (his) grandsons:

que mœnia urbis conduntur festis
and the walls of the city are-built during-the festivals

165] Palilibus. Que Tatius que Sabini patres gerunt
of-Pales. Both Tatius and the Sabine fathers wage

bella: que Tarpeia, viâ arcis reclusâ,
wars: and Tarpeia, the passage of the citadel being-opened,

exuit animam dignâ poenâ, armis
| cast-off (her) life [expired] in deserved punishment, arms [shields]

congestis. Inde sati Curibus
being-thrown-upon (her) Afterwards the | natives of Cures [Sabines]

premunt voces ore, more tacitorum
repress (their) voices in the mouth, in-the-manner of silent

luporum: et invadunt corpora victa
wolves: and rush-upon the bodies [Romans] overpowered

sopore, que petunt portas, quas Iliades
with sleep, and attack the gates, which the son-of-Ilia

clauserat firmo objice. Tamen [170]
[Romulus] had-shut-up [secured] by a strong bolt. However

Saturnia ipsa recludit unam, nec fecit
Saturnia herself opened one (gate), 'but made 'not (any)

strepitum verso cardine. Venus sola sensit
noise in turning the hinge. Venus alone perceived

repagula portæ cecidisse: et
(that) the bars of the gate had-been-removed: and

clausura-fuit; nisi quòd nunquam licet
would-have-shut (it); but that it-'is never 'permitted

dîs rescindere acta deûm. Auso-
(any) god to-annul the acts of the (other) gods. The Auso-

niæ Naiðes tenebant loca juncta [175]
nian Naiads occupied the places adjoining to (the temple)

Jano, rorantia gelido fonte:
of) Janus, bedewing [watering] (them) with a cold spring:

rogat has auxilium: nec Nymphæ sus-
she 'asks these 'for aid: 'and the Nymphs 'did 'not 'with-

tinuère deam petentem justa: que elicuère
stand the goddess suing-for (her) proper-rights: and lured-forth

venas et flumina sui fontis. Tamen ora
the veins and streams of their spring. However the mouths

patentis Jani nondum erant
[gate] of the open (temple of) Janus 'as-yet were not

invia, nec unda præcluserat iter. [180]
impassable, nor had the wave [water] stopped-up the way.

Supponunt lurida sulfura fecunde
They (then) falsely-put livid sulphur in the fertilizing

fonti, que incendunt cavas venas fumante
spring, and fire the hollow veins with smoking

bitumine. His que aliis viribus, vapor
pitch. By these and other violent-means, the vapour

penetravit ad ima (*pl.*) fontis: et aquæ
penetrated to the bottom of the spring: and 'ye [those] waters

quæ modò audebatis certare Alpino rigori,
who [which] just-now 'dared to-vie for Alpine rigour,

185] ceditis non ignis ipsis. Gemini
yield not (in heat) to fires themselves. The double

postes fumant flammiferâ
posts (of the temple of Janus) smoke from the | flame-bearing

adspergine, que porta, nequidquam
sprinkling [flaming exhalation], and the gate, in-vain

permissa rigidis Sabinis, præstructa-uit
thrown-open to the cruel Sabines, was-rendered-impassable

novo fonte, dum Martius miles indueret
by a new spring, until the martial [Roman] army could-put-on

arma. Quæ postquam Romulus ultro
arms [armour]. Which after-that Romulus on (his) part

obtulit, et Romana tellus strata-est
advanced (against the Sabines), and the Latian plain was-strewn

190] Sabinis corporibus, que strata-est suis;
with Sabine bodies, and-even strewn with its-own

que impius ensis permiscuit
[i. e. Roman bodies]; and the merciless sword mingled

cruorem generi cum sanguine soceri:
the blood of the son-in-law with the blood of the father-in-law:

placet tamen bellum
'but it found-favour [was-agreed] 'at-last (that) the war

sisti pace, nec decertare
should-be-stayed by a peace, 'and (that) they-'should 'not 'fight

ferro in ultima (*pl.*); que Tatium
with the sword to the last (extremity); and (that) Tatus

accedere regno.
should-be-joined in the kingdom [share in the royal power].

Tatium occiderat, que Romule, dabas
Tatius had-perished, and 'thou, O Romulus, 'didst-dispense

æquata jura duobus populis: [195]
equal laws | to the two peoples [to both people]:

quum Mavors, casside positâ, adfatur
when Mars, (his) helmet being-put-on, addresses

parentem que divum que hominum talibus:
the father both of gods and men | with such

‘Genitor, tempus adest, quoniam
(words) [thus]: ‘Father, the time is-at-hand, since-that

Romana res valet magno fundamine, nec
the Roman state stands-firm on a great [broad] foundation, nor

pendet ab uno præside, solvere præmia, quæ
depends on a single governor, to-pay the rewards, which

promissa mihi que digno nepoti; et [200]
(were) promised to me and (your) worthy grandson; and

imponere ablatum terris (pl.) cælo. Tu
to-place (him) removed from earth in heaven. Thou

dixisti mihi quondam præsentem consilio
hast-said to me formerly (while) present in an assembly

deorum, (nam memoro, que notavi pia
of the gods, (for I remember (it), and I marked gracious

verba memori animo,) erit unus, quem
words to-be-treasured-up in (my) mind,) he shall-be one, whom

tu tolles ad sidera cæli! Summa
thou raisest-up to the stars of heaven! ‘May | the highest

tuorum verborum rata-sit.’ [205]
of thy words [all your words] ‘be-confirmed.’

Omnipotens annuit, et occuluit aëra
The almighty (sire) gave-a-nod-of-assent, and covered the heaven

cæcis nubibus, que terruit orbem tonitru et
with dark clouds, and alarmed the land with thunder and

fulgure. Quo Gradivus sensit esse signa data
lightning. Which Mars observed to-be the signals given

sibi promissæ rapinæ, que innixus hastæ,
to himself of the promised booty, and leaning-on (his) lance,

impavidus conscendit, et increpuit
‘he undaunted ‘mounted (the chariot), and urged-on (his)

equos, pressos cruento temone, ictu [210]
horses, pressed by the ruthless draught-tree, with a stroke

verberis: que lapsus per pronum aëra,
of the lash: and gliding through the downward air,

constitit in summo collo nemorosi Palatî,
he alighted on the highest hill of the woody Palatine,

que abstulit Iliaden reddentem regia
and carried-off the son-of-Ilia [Romulus] (while) dispensing royal

jura Quirites jam sui. Mortale
laws to the Quirites [Romans] now his-own (people). (His) mortal

corpus delapsum-est per tenues auras (*pl.*), ceu
body glided-down through the thin air, like-as

215] plumbea glans missa latâ fundâ, solet
a leaden ball let-fly from the whirling sling, is-wont

intabescere medio cœlo. Pulchra facies
to-melt in the middle (of the) sky. A comely aspect

subit, et dignior altis pulvinaribus, et
succeeds, and more-suitable to the lofty temples-of-the-gods, and

forma qualis Quirini trabeati.
a form like-that-of Quirinus wearing-a-state-robe.

Conjux flebat ut amissum, quùm regia Juno
(His) wife lamented (him) as lost, when royal Juno

220] imperat Irin descendere ad Hersiliam curvo
orders Iris to-descend to Hersilia by the arched

limite, et sic referre sua mandata vacuæ:
way, and thus carry her commands to the bereft [queen]:

'O matrona, præcipuum decus, et de Latio, et
'O matron, the distinguished glory, both of the Latian, and

de Sabina gente, O dignissima fuisse
of the Sabine nation [state], O most-worthy to-have-been

tanti viri antè, nunc esse
(the wife) of so-great a man before, (and) now (worthy) to-be

conjux Quirini, siste tuos fletus (*pl.*): et, si
the wife of Quirinus, stay thy weeping: and, if

225] est tibi cura videndi conjugis,
there is to thee a care of beholding (your) spouse,

pete, me duce, lucum, qui viret
'repair, I (being) the guide, 'to the grove, which blooms on the

Quirini colle, et obumbrat templum Romani
Quirinal hill, and shades the temple of the Roman

regis.' Iris paret, et delapsa in terram per
king.' Iris obeys, and gliding-down to the earth along (her)

pictos arcus (*pl.*), compellat Hersiliam jussis
painted bow, addresses Hersilia with the enjoined

vocibus. Illa, vix tollens lumina verecundo
words. She, scarcely lifting-up (her) eyes with modest

vultu, inquit, 'O dea, (namque est nec promptum [230
regard, says, 'O goddess, (for it is not easy

mihi dicere quæ sis, et liquet esse
for me to say who you may-be, and-yet it is-plain (that) you-are

deam,) duc, O duc, et offer ora
a goddess,) lead, O lead (me), and may-I-bear (to meet) | the mouths

conjugis mihi: quæ, si
[face] of the husband to me [the face of my husband]: which, if

fata modò dederint posse videre
the fates may-'have only 'granted (that) I might see

semel, fatebor accepisse cælum.
once-more, I shall-own (myself) to-have-been-exalted into heaven.

Nec mora ingreditur
| Nor (is there) delay [Immediately] she proceeds to the

Romuleos colles cum Thaumanteâ virgine. [235
Roman hills with the Thaumantian virgin.

Ibi sidus, lapsum ab æthera, decidit in terras (*pl.*),
Then a star, gliding from heaven, fell upon the earth,

crinis Hersiliæ flagrans à lumine cujus, cessit
the hair of Hersilia glowing from the splendour of it, she mounted

cum sidere in auras. Conditor
together-with the star into the skies. The founder of the

Romanæ urbis excipit hanc notis manibus,
Roman city [state] receives her with open hands [arms].

et mutat priscum nomen pariter cum [240
and changes (her) old name alike with (her)

corpore, que vocat Floram; quæ nunc est dea
body, and calls (her) Flora; who now is a goddess

juncta Quirino.
joined to Quirinus.

LIBER DECIMUS QUINTUS.

BOOK

THE FIFTEENTH.

FAB. I. (Metam. Lib. XV. 60—236, 453—478.)

DOGMATA PYTHAGORÆ.
DOCTRINES OF PYTHAGORAS.

Hic fuit vir, Samius
HERE [near Crotona] was [lived] a man [Pythagoras], a Samian
ortu: sed fugerat unà et Samon et
by birth: but he had-'fled at-the-same-time 'from both Samos and
dominos; que erat sponte exsul odio
(its) rulers; and was-become a voluntary exile from a hatred
tyrannidis. Que is adiit mente deos,
of tyranny. And he 'approached by strength-of-mind 'to the gods,
licèt remotos regione cœli; et,
although (they were) far-remote in the region of heaven; and,
oculis (*pl.*) pectoris, hausit
by the eye of (his) breast [reason], he drew-out [traced]
ea, quæ natura negabat humanis
those (things), which nature denied to human [vulgar]
visibus (*pl.*). Que quùm perspexerat omnia
sight. And when he had-examined all (things)
5] animo et vigili curâ, dabat in
with (his) mind and sleepless diligence, he communicated for
medium discenda: que docebat
the use-of-all (those things) proper-to-be-learned: and he taught
cœtum que silentûm que mirantûm
an assemblage both of silent and of admiring (disciples) (his)

dicta, primordia magni mundi et caussas
sayings, the first-beginnings of the great world and the causes

rerum, et quid natura: quid deus:
of things, and what nature (might-be): what god [divine

unde nives (*pl.*); quæ esset origo
nature]: whence the snow; what might-be the source

fulminis: Jupiter, an venti tonarent, [10
of the thunderbolt: (whether) Jupiter, or the winds thundered,

nube discussâ: quid quarteret terras (*pl.*);
a cloud being-scattered: what | shook the earth [caused

quâ lege sidera mearent;
earthquakes]; by what law the stars wandered (round the sun);

et quodcunque latet. Que primus
and everything-that lies-hid (from vulgar eyes). And 'he first

arcuit animalia imponi mensis:
'prohibited animals [animal food] to-be-served-up at the tables

quòque primus solvit ora (*pl.*) talibus
(of men): 'he also first 'opened (his) mouth with such

verbis, docta quidem, sed not et cre-
words [as follows], learned indeed, but not in-fact be-

dita: 'Parcite, mortales, temerare
lieved (by the vulgar): 'Forbear, mortals, to-defile | (your)

corpora nefandis dapibus. Sunt [15
bodies [yourselves] with execrable feasts [food]. | There-are

fruges, sunt poma,
(to us) [We have] fruits-of-the-earth, | there-are [we have] fruit-trees,

ramos deducentia suo pondere, que tumidæ
(their) boughs bending with (its) weight, and swelling

uvæ in vitibus: sunt dulces herbæ;
grapes on (our) vines: | there-are [we have] agreeable herbs;

sunt quæ queant mitescere
| there-are [we have] (herbs of a ruder kind) which may be-softened

que molliri flammâ. Nec lacteus humor
and mellowed by fire. Neither 'is | the milky fluid

eripitur vobis, nec mella (*pl.*) redolentia
[milk] interdicted to us, nor honey smelling-of

flore thymi. Prodiga tellus [20
' the flower of thyme [fragrant thyme]. The lavish earth

suggerit divitias que mitia alimenta (*pl.*), atque
furnishes riches and mild nourishment, and

præbet epulas sine cæde et sanguine. Feræ
provides-for luxuries without slaughter and blood. Wild-animals

sedant jejunia carne; tamen nec omnes:
allay (their) hunger with flesh; 'and yet 'not all:

quippe equus, et pecudes, que armenta vivunt
for the horse, and flocks, and herds live [feed]

gramine. At quibus est ingenium
upon grass. But those | to which there is [which have] a nature

25] que immansuetum que ferum, que Armeniæ
both untamed and fierce, and the Armenian

tigres, que iracundi leones, que ursi cum
tigers, and ireful lions, and bears together-with

lupis, gaudent dapibus cum sanguine.
wolves, delight in feasts [food] (reeking) with blood.

Iheu quantum est scelus, viscera condi
Oh, such is the impiety, (that) bowels [flesh] are-buried

in viscera, que avidum corpus pinguescere
in bowels [the stomach], and a craving body fattened

congesto corpore, que animantem vivere
by a devoured body, and (one) living-creature maintained

30] leto alterius animantis! Scilicet,
by the death of another living-creature! Is-it-possible (then),

in tantis opibus (*pl.*), quas terra, optima
amid such-great abundance, which the earth, the best

matrum, creat, juvat te mandere nil nisi
of mothers, produces, it-delights thee to-chew nothing except

tristia vulnera

| sad wounds [i. e. the flesh of slaughtered animals] with (thy)

sævo dente, que referre ritus Cyclopum?
inhuman tooth, and to-renew the customs of the Cyclops?

nec poteris placare jejunia voracis et
'and canst-thou 'not appease the cravings of a ravenous and

35] malè morati ventris, nisi perdidideris
ill. mannered maw, except thou shalt-have-destroyed

alium?

another?

'At illa vetus ætas, cui fecimus nomen
 'But that old age, to which we have-given the name
 Aurea, fuit fortunata arboreis fœtibus, et
 Golden (Age), was happy in tree-fruits, and
 herbis, quas humus educat, nec polluit
 the herbs, which the soil produces, 'and stained 'not
 ora cruore. Tunc et est aves
 (their) mouths with blood. Then also it is [was] (that) the birds
 tutæ movere pennas per aëra, et lepus
 out of-danger moved (their) wings through the air, and the hare
 impavidus erravit in mediis arvis: nec [40
 unterrified wandered in the midst of the fields: 'and
 sua credulitas suspenderat piscem
 its-own credulity ²had 'not (as yet) ²suspended the fish by the
 hamo. Cuncta erant sine insidiis,
 hook. All (things) were (as yet) without snares-and-deceit,
 que timentia nullam fraudem, que plena pascis.
 and dreading no fraud, and full of peace.
 Postquam auctor non utilis,
 When [an originator [*i. e.* a contriver of something] not useful,
 quisquis virorum ille fuit, invidit victibus,
 whoever of men he was, envied (us this simple) food,
 que demersit corporeas dapes in avidam [45
 and gorged-down the fleshy banquets in (his) craving
 alvum; fecit iter secleri, que
 paunch; made a way [opened the door] for wickedness, and
 putes ferrum maculatum sanguine
 thou mayst-imagine the sword stained with blood
 incaluisse primò è cæde ferarum. Que id
 to-have-grown-hot at-first from the slaughter of wild-animals. And that
 fuerat satis: que fatemur corpora petentia
 had-been enough: and we confess (that) bodies seeking
 nostrum letum missa neci salvâ
 our death (may be) given-up to-be-killed without violation
 pietate. Sed non epulanda, tam quàm [50
 of duty. But they-'must not 'be-eaten, as-well as
 danda neci. Inde nefas abiit longiùs,
 delivered-up to-be-killed. From-that-time impiety spread farther,

et sus putatur meruisse mori prima
 and the sow is-believed to-have-deserved by bad-conduct (to be) the first
 hostia, quia eruerit semina pando
 sacrifice, because she had-rooted-up the seeds with (her) bent
 rostro, que interceperit spem anni.
 snout, and intercepted the hope of the year [season].

Caper, vite morsâ, ducitur mactatus ad
 The goat (too), the vine being-cropped, is-led butchered at
 aras Bacchi ultoris. Sua culpa nocuit
 the altars of Bacchus the avenger. | Their-own guilt was-injurious

55] duobus.
 to the two [i. e. Both suffered for their own fault]. (But)

Oves, quid meruistis, placidum pecus, que
 O sheep, what have-you-deserved, a peaceful flock, and
 natum in tuendos homines, quæ fertis nectar
 born for maintaining men, 'you who 'carry drink [milk]
 in pleno ubere; quæ præbitis nobis
 within (your) full dug; 'you who 'furnish to us

vestras lanas mollia velamina, que
 your wool 'for | soft garments [delicate clothing], and
 juvatis magis vitâ, quàm morte? quid
 aid more by (your) life, than by (your) death? what

boves meruêre, animal sine fraude que dolo,
 'have the oxen 'deserved, a creature without fraud and guile,

60] innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores.
 innocent, simple, born to-endure toil.

Demum est immemor, nec dignus
 Indeed he is unmindful-of (past services), and-not worthy-of

munere frugum, qui potuit mactare
 the recompense of the products-of-the-field, who could butcher

suum ruricolam, modò demto
 | his-own tiller-of-the-ground [his ox], just-now being-freed-from

pondere curvi aratri: qui percussit
 the burden of the crooked plough: who struck

securi illa colla trita labore, quibus
 with an axe those necks worn with toil, by which

65] toties renovaverat durum arvum,
 he-'had so-often 'renewed the hard field,

dederat tot messes. Nec est
(through which) it-had-yielded so-many crops. 'And it is

satis, quòd tale nefas committitur: inscripsêre
not enough, that such a crime is-committed: they 'ascribed

sceleri deos ipsos, que credunt
the crime 'to the gods themselves, and they suppose (that)

supernum numen gaudere cæde labori-
the celestial deity is-pleased with the slaughter of the toil-

feri juveni. Victima carens labe, et
enduring young-bullock. A victim free-from blemish, and

præstantissima formâ, (nam nocet placu- [70
most-excellent in beauty, (for it harms (one) to-have-

isse,) præsignis vittis et auro, sistitur antè
been-pleasing,) distinguished by fillets and gold, is-placed before

aras, que ignara audit precantem,
the altars, and not-knowing (what it meant), he hears the praying

que videt fruges quas coluit
(of the priest), and sees the field-products which he tilled

imponi suæ fronti inter cornua, que percussa
placed-upon his-own forehead between the horns, and struck

inficit sanguine cultros
(with an axe) he stains with (his) blood the knives (which he had)

forsitan prævisos in liquida unda. [75
perhaps seen-beforehand (reflected) in the clear waters.

Protinus inspiciunt fibras ereptas viventi
'They immediately 'inspect the entrails torn-from the living

pectore, que scrutantur mentes
breast, and carefully-search-out the minds [sentiments] of the

deûm in illis. Unde homini tanta
gods from them. Whence | (is) to men [have men] so-great

fames vetitorum ciborum? Immortale
hunger [greediness] of [after] vicious food? O immortal

genus audetis vesci? Quod, oro, ne
race dare-you (then) to-eat (it)? Which, I entreat, do-'ye not

facite, et advertite animos nostris [80
'bring-to-pass, and turn (your) minds to our [my]

monitis: que quùm dabitis membra
admonitions: and as-soon-as you-shall-give the limbs [meat]

cæsorū boŭm palato, scite et sentite vos
 of slaughtered oxen to the palate, know and feel (that) you
 mandere vestros colonos.
 devour your farmers.

Et quoniam deus movet ora (pl.),
 And since a god | moves (my) mouth [inspires me],
 ritè sequar deum moventem ora (pl.);
 I-'will duly 'follow [obey] the god | moving (my) mouth

que recludam meos Delphos,
 [inspiring me]; and I may-disclose my-own Delphi [mysteries],
 que ipsum æthera, et reserabo
 and-even the very heaven [i. e. divine things]; and shall-reveal

85] oracula augustæ mentis. Canam
 the oracles of the august mind. I can-sing-of
 magna, nec investigata ingeniis
 great (things), not found-out by the men-of-genius
 priorum, que quæ latuère diu.
 of former (times), and which have-been-concealed for-a-long-while.

Juvat ire per alta astra: juvat,
 It pleases (me) to-travel along the high stars: it pleases (me),
 terris et inertī sede relictis, vehi
 the earth and (its) listless abode being-left-behind, to-be-borne

nube, que insistere humeris validi Atlantis:
 by a cloud, and to-stand-upon the shoulders of mighty Atlas:

que procul despectare homines palantes passim
 and at-a-distance to-view men wandering hither-and-thither

90] ac egentes rationis, que sic exhortari
 and | wanting care [without concern], and thus to-encourage

que trepidos que timentes obitum,
 (them) both trembling and fearing | the downfall [i. e. for the

que evolvere seriem fati.
 state of future things], and to-unroll the chain of destiny.

'O genus, attonitum formidine gelidæ
 'O (feeble) race, alarmed by awe of ice-cold

mortis! quid timetis Styga, quid tenebras (pl.)
 death! why do-you-dread Styx, why (dread) darkness

et vana nomina, materiem vatū, que
 and empty names, the materials [themes] of poets, and

pericula falsi mundi? Sive rogos [95
the dangers of an imaginary world? Whether the funeral-pile

abstulerit corpora flammâ, seu vetustas
shall-have-consumed (our) bodies in the flame, or old-age

tabe, putetis non posse pati ulla
by a wasting-away, think not (that we) can suffer any

mala. Animæ carent morte; que,
(real) evils. (Our) souls are-free-from death; and, (their)

priore sede relictâ, receptæ novis
former habitation being-left-behind, (they are) received into new

domibus, habitant semper que vivunt. Ipse
homes, (which) they inhabit forever and live-at-ease. Even

ego (nam memini) eram Euphorbus Pan-
I (for I remember (it well)) was Euphorbus, the son-of-

thoïdes tempore Trojani belli, cui [100
Panthous, in the time of the Trojan war, 'for whom

gravis hasta minoris Atridæ quondam
the heavy spear of the lesser [younger] son-of-Atræus 'was formerly

hæsit in adverso pectore. Nuper cognovi
fixed in (my) opposed breast. 'I lately 'recollected

clypeum, gestamina nostræ lævæ, in
the shield, the load of our [my] left (arm), in

templo Janonis Abanteis Argis. Omnia
the temple of Janus at the Abantean Argos. All (things)

mutantur: nihil interit. Spiritus errat, et
are-changed: nothing dies. The soul wanders, and

venit illinc huc, hinc illuc, et occupat quos- [105
comes thence hither, hence thither, and seizes | all-

libet artus: que transit è
and-every joint-and-limb [i.e. any body it will]: and passes from

feris in humana corpora, que noster in
wild-animals into human bodies, and ours (in turn) into

feras, nec deperit ullo tempore. Que ut
wild-animals, 'and perishes 'not at any time. And as

facilis cera signatur novis figuris, nec manet
the pliant wax is-imprinted with new figures, neither remains

ut fuerat, nec servat easdem formas, sed est [110
as it was, nor retains the same forms, but is

tamen ipsa eadem: sic doceo animam
nevertheless the very same: so I teach (that) the soul

esse semper eandem, sed migrare in varias figuras.
is ever the same, but migrates into different shapes.

Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine
Therefore, 'that piety 'may 'not 'be sacrificed by the desire

ventris, parcite, vaticinor, exturbare cog-
of the stomach, forbear, I prophesy, to-drive-out [expel] kin-

natas animas nefandâ cæde, nec sanguis
dred souls by impious murder, nor 'may blood

115] alatur sanguine.
'be-nourished by blood.

'Et quoniam feror magno æquore, que
'And since I am-borne (along) in a great sea, and

dedi plena vela ventis: est nihil in toto
have-given full sails to the winds: there-is nothing in the whole

orbe quod perstet. Cuncta fluunt, que
universe that remains-steadfast. All (things) pass-away, and

omnis imago formatur vagans. Tempora ipsa
every mere-form is-disposed-to wandering. The times themselves

quòque labuntur motu, non secus ac
'are also 'unstable in (their) moving, | not otherwise than [just as]

120] flumen. Enim neque potest flumen consistere,
a river. For neither can a river stop,

nec levis hora: sed, ut unda impellitur undâ, que
nor the fleet hours: but, as wave is-impelled by wave, and

prior urgetur veniente, que urget
(that) before is-pressed-upon by (that) coming, and (this) follows-up

priorem: sic tempora pariter fugiunt, que
the former: so the times in-like-manner flee-away, and

pariter sequuntur: et semper nova-sunt:
'are in-like-manner 'followed: and they-'are ever 'renewed:

nam quod fuit antè relictum-est, que quod
for (that) which was before has-been-left-behind, and (that) which

haud fuerat, fit, que cuncta momenta novantur.
'has not 'been, is-made, and all circumstances are-changed.

125] Cernis et noctes emersas
Thou seest not-only (that) the nights having-dawned

tendere in lucem, et hoc nitidum jubar
stretch-out into the light, but-also this (that) the shining radiance

succedere nigræ nocti. Nec color est idem
takes-the-place of dark night. | Nor colour is the same

cœlo, quùm cuncta
to heaven [Nor has heaven the same face], when all (things)

jacent lassa quiete, que quùm Lucifer exit
lie wearied in rest, and when the Morning-Star rises

clarus albo equo: que rursus alius, quùm
bright on (his) white steed: and again another (face succeeds), when

Pallantias, prævia lucis, inficit orbem [130
Aurora, leading-the-way of the light, tinges the world

tradendum Phœbo. Ipse clypeus dei
about-to-be-surrendered to Phœbus. The very shield [disk] of the god

rubet manè, quùm tollitur
[Phœbus] reddens early-in-the-morning, when it [i. e. the orb] is-lifted-up

imâ terrâ, que rubet quùm conditur
[rises] from the lowest earth, and-also reddens when it is-laid-up

imâ terrâ: in summo est candi-
[sets] in the lowest earth: in (its) highest (course) it is dazzling-

dus, quòd natura ætheris illic est melior,
white, because the nature of the air yonder is better,

que procul fugit contagia terræ. [135
and far removed-from the infections of the earth.

Nec potest forma nocturnæ Dianæ unquam esse
Nor can the figure of nocturnal Diana ever be

par aut eadem: que si crescit, hodierna
alike or the same: and if it [i. e. the figure] grows, to-day's

est semper minor sequente; si
is always less (than that of) the following (night); if-however

contrahit orbem, major.
it contracts (its) disk, greater.

‘Quid? non adspicis annum, peragentem
‘What? do-'you not ‘behold the year, describing

imitamina nostræ ætatis, succedere in quatuor
the resemblances of our life, revolve in four

species? Nam novo vere [140
seasons [seasons]? For in the young spring it [i. e. the

est tener et lactens, que simillimus ævo
year] is tender and suckling, and resembling-most the age

pueri. Tunc herba nitens, et expers
of a child [infancy]. Then springing-vegetation shining, but void-of
roboris, turgēt, et est insolida; et delectat
strength, swells, and is elated; and it seduces [delight.]

agrestes spe. Tum omnia florent; que
the husbandmen with hope. Next all (things) flourish; and

almus ager ludit coloribus florum;
the bounteous field sports in the colours [attire] of (its) flowers;

145] neque ulla virtus est adhuc in frondibus.
but-not any worth is as-yet in the leaves.

Post ver, annus robustior, transit in
After spring, the year (becomes) stronger, passes-over into
æstatem, que fit valens juvenis. Enim neque
summer, and becomes a vigorous youth. Indeed neither

ulla ætas est robustior, nec uberior: nec
any age [season] is more-robust, nor more-prolific: nor (any)

quæ ardeat magis. Fervore juventæ posito,
that may-'glow more 'with-heat. The heat of youth being-foregone,

autumnus excipit, maturus, que mitis, medius
autumn succeeds, mature, and mild, in the middle

150] temporie inter que juvenem que senem,
of temperature between both a youth and an old-man,

canis quòque sparsus tempora. Index senilis
gray-hair 'having also 'bestrewed (his) temples. After-that old

hienus venit, horrida, tremulo passu, aut spoliata
winter comes, frightful, with tottering step, either stripped

suos, aut alba capillos (pl.), quos habet.
(as to) his-own, or white (as to) the hair, which he has.

Nōstra corpora quòque ipsorum semper vertuntur,
Our bodies too 'are of themselves always 'changed,

que sine ullâ requie: nec erimus cras
and without any rest: 'and we-'shall 'not 'be to-morrow

155] ve quod fuimus, ve sumus. . . .
either what we-have-been, or are (now). . . .

Infans editus in lucem jacuit sine
The infant (thus) brought to light laid (at first) without

viribus (*pl.*): mox quadrupes, que tulit sua
strength: soon (he crawled) on-all-fours, and lifted-up his

membra ritu ferarum: que paulatim,
limbs after the fashion of wild-beasts: and by degrees,

tremens, et poplite nondum firmo, con-
shaking, and (his) knee not-yet being-firm, he stood-

stitit nervis adjutis aliquo conamine.
upright, (his) nerves being-supported with some exertion.

Inde fuit valens que velox: que transit
From-that-time he became strong and fleet: and passes

spatium juventæ, et, annis medii [165
the time of youth, and, the years of middle

temporis quòque emensis, labitur per de-
time [life] 'being also 'measured, he glides through the down-

clive iter occiduæ senectæ. Hæc subruit que
ward path of declining old-age. This (last) undermines and

demolitur robor (*pl.*) prioris ævi:
breaks-down the strength of (his) | former age [past term of

que Milon senior flet, quàm spectat illos
life]: and Milo the elder laments, when he sees those

fluidos lacertos pendere inanes, qui fuerant similes
weak arms hang powerless, which had-been like

Herculeis mole solidorum tororum. [170
to the Herculean (arms) by a mass of firm muscles.

Tyndaris quòque flet, ut adspexit
The daughter-of-Tyndarus [Helen] also laments, as she looked-upon

aniles rugas in speculum: et requirit
the old-woman's wrinkles through the mirror: and inquires

secum, cur bis rapta-sit. Tempus edax
with-herself, why she-'was twice 'carried-away. (Thou) time, the tooth

rerum, que tu invidiosa vetustas destruitis [175
of things, and thou, envious age, you destroy

omnia, que consumitis paulatim lentâ
all (things), and consume (them) gradually by a slow

morte, omnia vitiata dentibus
death, all (things) having-been-marred by the teeth

ævi. . . .
of age. . . .

'Tamen ne exspatiemur longâ
 'But-at-last 'that we-'may 'not 'expatiate to-a-great-length
 equitis oblitis tendere ad metam; cœlum
 (my) horses being forgetful to-turn towards the goal; heaven
 et quodcunque est sub illo, que tellus, et quid-
 and all-which is under it, and the earth, and what-
 quid est in illâ, immutat formas, nos quòque
 soever is in it, changes forms, 'may we too (who
 pars mundi, (quoniam sumus non solum
 are) a part of the world, (since-now we are not only
 395] corpora, verùm etiam volucres animæ, que
 bodies, but-truly also fleeting souls, and
 possumus ire in ferinas domos, que condi in
 may go into brute-abodes, and be-concealed in
 pectora pecudum,) sinamus corpora, quæ possunt
 the breasts of cattle,) 'suffer bodies, which may
 habuisse animas parentum, aut fratrum, aut
 have-possessed the souls of parents, or of brothers, or
 junctorum nobis aliquo fœdere, aut
 of (those) connected with us by some bond, or
 400] certè hominum, esse tuta et honesta,
 certainly of men, to-be secure and honoured,
 neve cumulemus viscera Thyesteis
 neither may-we-overload (our) bowels [stomach] with Thyestean
 mensis. Quàm malè ille consuescit, quàm impius
 meals. 'As badly 'as he accustoms-himself, so impious
 parat se humano cruori, qui rumpit
 he provides himself with human blood, who rends [cuts]
 guttura (pl.) vituli cultro, et præbet
 the throat of a calf with (his) knife, and | lends
 immotas aures mugitibus, aut qui
 unmoved ears [listens unmoved] to (its) lowings, or who
 potest jugulare hœdum edentem vagitus similes
 can slaughter a kid uttering bleatings like
 405] puerilibus; aut vesci alite, cui
 to (those of) children; or eat the bird, to which
 ipse dedit cibos! (pl.) Quantum est,
 'he himself 'has-given food! How-much is-there (here)

quod desit in istis ad plenum facinus? quis
 that is-wanting in those to satiated wickedness? what
 transitus paratur inde?
 a passage is-furnished thenceforth?

‘Bos aret, aut imputet mortem
 ‘May the ox ‘plough [suffer the ox to plough], or impute (his) death
 senioribus annis. Ovis ministret arma [410
 to older years. ‘May [let] the sheep ‘supply (us) arms

contra horriferum Borean: saturæ
 [shelter] against terrible Boreas: ‘may [let] the sated
 capellæ dent ubera pressanda manibus.
 goats ‘give (us their) udders to-be-pressed by the hands.

Tollite retia cum pedicis, que laqueos, que dolosas
 Banish nets with fetters, and snares, and deceitful

artes: nec fallite volucrem viscatâ
 artifices: neither conspire-against the bird with a limed

virgâ: nec includite cervos formidatis pinnis:
 twig: nor scare the deers with dreaded feathers:

nec celate uncus hamos fallacibus cibis. [415
 nor hide the crooked hooks under fallacious baits.

Si qua nocent, perditæ, verùm quòque
 If any (animals) are-noxious, destroy (them), but-yet also

tantùm perditæ hæc. Ora vacent epulis,
 only destroy these. ‘May (our) mouths ‘be-free-from banquets

que carpant alimenta (pl.) con-
 [the blood of animals], and make-use-of | food suit-

grua.
 able (for us) [*i. e.* vegetable food].

FAB. II. (Metam. Lib. XV. 746—870.)

JULIUS CÆSAR MUTATUS IN COMANTEM STELLAM.
 JULIUS CÆSAR CHANGED INTO A HAIRY STAR [COMET]

Cæsar est deus in suâ urbe: quem,
 Cæsar is (adored as) a god in his-own city: whom,
 præcipuum Marte que togâ, non
 distinguished (both) in war and in purple-robe [peace], not

bella finica triumphis, que res gestæ
 wars ended by triumphs, but-rather the affairs transacted
 domi que properata gloria rerum, vertêre
 at-home and the rapid glory of (his) deeds, transformed
 magis in novum sidus, que comantem
 more-completely int: a new constellation, and | a hairy

stellam, quàm sua progenies.
 star [i. e. a star with a hairy train], than his-own progeny.

5] Neque enim ullam opus de actis
 'And indeed 'not any work of (all) the acts

Cæsar is majus, quàm quòd existit pater
 of Cæsar is greater, than that he is the father

hujus. Scilicet est plus domuisse
 of this [Augustus]. Truly it is a greater (glory) to-have-subdued

æquoreos Britannos, que egisse victrices
 the sea-surrounded Britons, and to-have-urged (your) victorious

rates per septemflua flumina papyri-
 fleets through the sevenfold-flowing rivers [mouths] of the papyrus-

feri Nili: que adjecisse rebelles Numidas, que
 bearing Nile: and to-have-added the rebellious Numidians, and

10] Cinyphium Jubam, que Pontum, tumentem
 Cinyphian Juba, and Pontus, | swelling-up

Mithridateis nominibus,
 with Mithridatean names [proud of the name of Mithridates],

populo Quirini, et meruisse multos,
 to the people of Quirinus, and to-have-merited many,

egisse aliquos, triumphos; quàm genuisse
 to-have-celebrated some, triumphs; than to-have-been-father-of

tantum virum, quo præside
 so-great a man, (by decreeing) to whom | the presiding-over

rerum, Superi, abundè
 of civil-affairs [i. e. the sovereign rule], 'ye, O Gods-above, 'have abundantly

cavistis humano generi. Igitur ne hic
 'cared-for the human race. Therefore 'that this (prince) 'might

15] foret cretus mortali semine, ille
 'not 'be a descendant of (mere) mortal seed, he [his father]

faciendus-erat deus. Quod ut aurea
 was-to-be-made a god. Which as-soon-as the golden [beautiful]

genitrix Æneæ vidit, quòque vidit, triste
 mother of Æneas observed, 'she also 'comprehended (that) a sad

letum parari pontifici, et arma
 death was-preparing for the high-priest, and (that) the arms [warriors]

conjurata moveri. Palluit, et dicebat
 having-sworn-together were-moving. She turned-pale, and said

cunctis divis, ut erat obvia que cui
 to all the gods, just-as she met (them) in-the-way and to any

'Adspice quantâ mole insidiæ
 [every] (one), 'Behold with how-great a mass of ambushades

parentur mihi, que quantâ [20]
 they are-prepared for me, and with how-much (treachery)

cum fraude caput petatur, quod solum restat
 along-with deception the head is-assaulted, that alone remains

mihi de Dardaneo Iulo. Ne sola ero semper
 to me of Dardanean Iulus. Shall-'I not alone 'be ever

exercita justis curis? quam modo Calydonia
 disquieted with just cares? whom just-now the Calydonian

hasta Tydidæ vulneret, nunc
 spear of the son-of-Tydeus [Diomedes] may-wound, at-another-time

mœnia Trojæ malè defensæ con- [25]
 the walls of Troy badly [unsuccessfully] defended may-

fundant, quæ videam natum actum
 disconcert [overwhelm], so-that I may-see (my) son driven

longis erroribus, que jactari freto,
 into distant wanderings, and-even to-be-tossed-about by the sea,

que intrare sedes silentûm, que gerere
 and to-enter the habitations of the silent [dead], and to-wage

bella cum Turno, aut magis, si fatemur vera (pl.),
 wars with Turnus, or rather, if we-own the truth,

Juncne? Quid nunc recorder antiqua
 with Juno? (But) why do-'I at-this-time 'recollect the ancient

damna mei generis? Hic timor
 injuries of my race? This (my present) dread [apprehension]

non sinit meminisse priorum: [30]
 'may not 'permit (me) to-have-recalled former [past] (ills):

cernitis sceleratos enses acui in me.
 ye perceive (that) the impious swords are-sharpened against me.

Quos, precor, prohibite, que repellite
Which do-'ye, (gods!) I beseech (ye), 'forbid, and ward-off

facinus: neve extinguite flammas Vestæ
the crime: neither do-ye-extinguish the blazing-fire of Vesta

cæde sacerdotis.'
by the murder [blood] of the high-priest [*i. e.* Julius Cæsar].'

Venus anxius nequidquam jacit talia verba
Venus full-of-anxious-care fruitlessly uttered such words

toto cœlo, que movet Superos: qui,
(of complaint) in all heaven, and moves the Gods-above: who,

35] quamquam possunt non rumpere ferrea
although they can not break the iron [hard]

decreta veterum Sororum, tamen
decrees of the ancient Sisters [*i. e.* the Parca, Fates], nevertheless

dant haud incerta signa futuri luctus.
give not uncertain signs of the | future sorrow [approaching

Ferunt arma crepitantia inter
disaster]. They tell [people tell us] (that) arms rattling midst

nigras nubes, que terribiles turbas, que cornua
the black clouds, and frightful sounds, and trumpets

audita cœlo, præmonuisse nefas. Tristis
heard in heaven, gave-warning-of the impious-deed. The troubled

40] imago Solis quòque præbebat lurida lumina
image of Sol [the sun] too gave-out pale beams

sollicitis terris (*pl.*). Faces sæpè
to the disturbed earth. Torches [meteors] (were) frequently

visæ ardere sub mediis astris: cruentæ
seen to-blaze | under the middle stars [amidst the stars]: bloody

guttæ sæpè cecidère inter nimbos, et Lucifer
drops frequently fell during the sudden-showers, and Lucifer

cærus vultum, sparsus-erat
[the Morning Star] dark-blue (as to his) appearance, was-overspread

atrâ ferrugine; lunares currus sparsi-
with a black dusky-colour; [the lunar chariots [the moon] were-

45] erant sanguine. Stygius bubo dedit
bespattered with blood. The Stygian [fatal] owl gave

tristia omina mille locis: ebur
sad omens in a thousand [innumerable] places: the ivory

lacrimavit mille
[i. e. statues made of ivory] wept in a thousand [innumerable]

locis, que cantus et minantia verba feruntur
places, and incantations and threatening words are said (to have

auditi sanctis lucis. Nulla victima litat:
been) heard in the sacred groves. No victim gives-a-

que fibras monet magnos
favourable omen: and the fibres [entrails] foretell that the great

tumultus instare: que cæsum caput reperitur in
commotions are-at-hand: and a severed head is-found in

exis. Que ferunt nocturnos canes [50
the inwards. And they say (that) nocturnal dogs

ululâsse in foro, que circum domos et templa
howled in the forum, and around the houses and temples

deorum, que umbras silentium
of the gods, and (that) the shades of the silent [dead]

erravisse, que urbem motam tremo-
wandered-up-and-down, and (that) the city (was) shaken with earth-

ribus. Tamen præmonitus deum potuere
quakes. Nevertheless (these) premonitions of the gods could

non vincere insidias que ventura fata (pl.):
not defeat the ambushades [treachery] and approaching doom:

que stricti gladii feruntur in templum: [55
and drawn swords are-carried into the temple [i. e. the senate-

enim neque ullas locus in urbe, nisi curia,
house]: for not any place in the city, except the senate-house,

placet ad facinus que diram cædem.
pleases for the villany and dreadful murder.

Tum verò Cytherea percussit pectus
Then indeed the Cytherean (goddess) struck (her) breasts

utrâque manu, et molitur condere
with either hand, and endeavours to-conceal (her hero, Cæsar)

ætheriâ nube, quâ Paris prius ereptus-est
in (that) ætherial cloud, in-which Paris before was-carried-off

infesto Atridæ, et [60
from the hostile outlook, of the son-of-Atræus [Menelaus], and

Æneas fugerat Diomedeos enses (pl.).
Æneas had fled-from the Diomedean sword, (But her)

Genitor hanc talibus: 'Nata,
 sire [Jupiter] (addresses) her with such (words). 'Daughter,

sola paras movere insuperabile fatum?
 dost-'thou alone 'design to-move [control] inevitable fate?

Licet ipsa intres tecta trium
 It-is-allowed 'thou thyself 'mayst-enter the roofs [dwelling] of the three

Sororum: cernes illic tabularia rerum
 Sisters [the Parca]: thou wilt-see there the records of things (made)

65] ex ære et solido ferro vasto molimine: quæ,
 out-of brass and solid iron with immense exertion: which,

tuta atque æterna, metuunt neque concursum cœli:
 secure and eternal, fear neither the dashing-together of heaven

neque iram fulminis, nec ulla
 [i. e. of the clouds—thunder], nor the rage of lightning, nor any

ruinas. Illic invenies fata tui generis inclusa
 catastrophes. There you will-find the fates of your race shut-up

perenni adamante: ipse legi, que notavi
 [designed] in perennial adamant: 'I myself 'have-read (them), and marked

animo, et referam ne
 them well) in (my) mind, and I will-repeat (them now), 'that you

70] sis etiamnum ignara futuri. Hic,
 'may 'not any-longer 'continue ignorant of the future. He,

pro quo laboras, Cytherea, complevit
 in-behalf-of whom you-are-so-anxious, Cytherea, has-lived-through

sua tempora (pl.), annis, quos debuit terræ, per-
 his term-of-life, the years, which he owed to earth, being-

fectis. Tu, que suus natus, qui, heres
 completed. Thou, and [but rather] thy son, who, (as) the heir

nominis, feret onus urbis
 of (thy) name, shall-sustain the burden [administration] of the city

impositum, que fortissimus ultor
 imposed-upon (himself), and (as) the most-noble avenger of (his)

75] cæsi parentis, habebit nos suos in
 murdered father, shall-hold us (as) his (friends) in (his)

bella, facies, ut accedat deus cœlo, que co-
 wars, wilt-make, that he may-become a god in heaven, and may-be-

latur templis. Auspiciis illius mœnia
 honoured with temples. Under the chief-command of him the walls

obsessæ Mutinæ victa petent pacem :
 of invested Mutina having-been-conquered shall-sue-for peace:

Pharsalia sentiet illum, que Philippi iterum madefient
 Pharsalia shall-know him, and Philippi again drench

Emathii cæde : et magnum
 the Emathian (plains) with slaughter [blood]: and a great

nomen superabitur Siculis undis : Ægyptia [80
 name shall-be-subdued in Sicilian waves: the Egyptian

conjug Romani ducis, non bene fisa
 spouse of a Roman leader [general], 'having not happily 'trusted

tædæ, cadet: que illa
 to the nuptial-torch [marriage], shall-fall: and she shall-'have

frustrâ minata-erit nostra capitolia (pl.) ser-
 vainly 'boasted (that) our capitol (was) about-

vitura suo Canopo. Quid numerem tibi
 to-be-subjected to her Canopus. Why do-I-count [name] to thee

Barbariam, gentes jacentes ab utroque
 the Foreign-nation [i. e. Africa], (or) nations lying off both

oceano? (sing.) Quodcunque habitabile
 oceans [i. e. eastern and western]? Whatever the habitable

tellus sustinet, erit hujus: pontus quòque [85
 earth sustains, shall-be his: the sea also

serviet illi. Pace datâ terris (pl.),
 shall-be-subject to him. Peace being-given to the earth,

vertet suum animum ad civilia jura, que auc-
 he shall-turn his mind to civil obligations, and, an insti-

tor justissimus feret leges: que reget mores
 tutor the most-equitable, shall-make laws: and regulate manners

suo exemplo, que, prospiciens in ætatem
 by his-own example, and, looking-forward into the age

futuri temporis, que nepotum [90
 | of future time, [i. e. to come], and of descendants

venturorum, jubebit prolem, natam de sancta
 about-to-come, he shall-appoint a descendant, born of (his) chaste

conjug, ferre simul que suum nomen que
 spouse, to-bear at-the-same-time both his name and

curas: nec, nisi quùm senior
 the care-of-state-affairs: nor, except when more-advanced-in-age

æquaverit similes annos,
he shall-have-attained-to | like years (with Nestor) [**very great age**]

tanget ætherias sedes que cognata
shall-he come-to the ætherial habitations and (his) kindred

95] sidera. Interea fac hanc animam raptam de
stars. Meanwhile make this spirit snatched from

cæso corpore jubar, ut divus Julius
(his) wounded body a constellation, that the deified Julius

semper prospectet nostra capitolia (*pl.*) que forum
'may ever 'view our capitol and forum

ab excelsâ æde.'
from (his) lofty temple.'

Vix fatus-erat ea, quùm alma
Scarcely had-he-ceased-speaking these (things), when bounteous

Venus constitit, cernenda nulli mediâ sede
Venus stood, perceiving nobody in the middle seat of the

Senatûs, que eripuit recentem animam
Senate-House, and 'snatched the fleeting soul 'from the (man-

membris sui Cæsaris, (nec passa
gled) 'limbs of her (dear) Cæsar, ('and 'having 'not 'suffered

100] solvi in aëra,) intulit cœles-
(it) to-be-dissolved in air,) she bore (it) among the celes-

tibus astris. Que, dum tulit, sensit capere
stial stars. And, whilst she bore (it), she perceived (it) to-acquire

lumen, atque ignescere: que emisit
light, and to-become-inflamed: and (it) sprung-from (her)

sinu. Illa volat altiùs lunâ, que trahens flam-
bosom. It flies higher (than) the moon, and trailing flame-

miferum crinem spatioso limite, micat
tearing [tiery] hair in a broad track (of light), it [he] twinkles (as)

stella, que, videns benefacta nati, fatetur
a star, and, beholding the glorious-deeds of (his) son, he owns

105] esse majora suis, et gaudet vinci
(them) to-be greater (than) his-own, and rejoices to-be-outdone

ab illis. Quamquam hic vetat sua acta
by them. Although he [the prince] allows-not his-own deeds

præferri paternis, tamen fama libera,
to-be-preferred-to (those) of (his) father, yet fame uncontrolled,

que obnoxia nullis jussis, præfert invitum,
and subject to no laws, prefers (him) against-his-will,

que repugnat in unâ parte. Sic Atreus
and resists (him) in (this) one part [instance]. So Atreus

cedit titulis magni Agamemnonis; [110
yields to the titles-of-honour of mighty Agamemnon;

sic Theseus Ægea, sic Achilles vincit
thus Theseus (surpasses his father) Ægeus, thus Achilles surpasses

Pelea. Denique, ut utar exemplis
Peleus. In fine, that I may-make-use-of examples

æquantibus ipsos, sic
equalling themselves [i. e. suited to the names concerned], thus

et Saturnius est minor Jove. Jupiter temperat
also Saturn is less (than) Jove. Jupiter rules

ætherias arces et regna triformis mundi.
the heavenly citadels and the realms of the triple world.

Terra sub Augusto: uterque est pater
The earth (is) under (subject to) Augustus: either is a father

et rector. [115
and a governor.

Precor, dî, comites Æneas, quibus
I beseech (ye), O gods, attendants of Æneas, to whom

ignis et ensis cesserunt, que Indigetes dî,
fire and sword have-given-place, and (ye) Native gods

que Quirine, genitor Urbis,
[i. e. deified heroes], and Quirinus the father [founder] of the City,

et Gradive, genitor Quirini, que Vesta,
and Mars, the father of Quirinus, and (thou) Vesta,

sacrata inter Cæsareos Penates, et tu, domes-
held-sacred among the Cæsarean Household-Gods, and thou, domes-

tice Phœbe, cum Cæsarea Vesta, que [120
tic Phœbus, together-with Cæsarean Vesta, and (thou)

Jupiter, qui altus tenes Tarpeias arces,
Jupiter, who high (enthroned) presidest-over the Tarpeian towers,

que quos alios deos fas que pium vati
and whatever other gods it-may-be right and dutiful for a poet

appellari; illa dies fit tarda, et serior
to-invoke; (that) that day may-come slow, and later (than)

EXCERPTA

EXTRACTS

EX
FROM

HEROIDIBUS OVIDII.

THE HEROIDES

OF OVID.

EPIST. I. (Ov. Her. Ep. IX.)

DEIANIRA HERCULI.
DEIANIRA TO HERCULES.

GRATULOR Æchaliā accedere nostris
I CONGRATULATE thee (that) Æchalia fell to our
titulis: queror victorem succubisse vic-
honours: I complain (that) the conqueror surrendered to the con-
tæ. Fama decolor,
quered. A report degenerate [i. e. inconsistent with your reputation],
et inficianda tuis factis,
and | (which) must-be-disowned by thy deeds [i. e. of which thy deeds
pervenit subito in Pelasgiadas
should be ashamed], came suddenly into the Grecian
urbes, Iölen imposuisse jugum huic, quem
cities, (that) Iöle 'imposed a yoke 'on him, whom
Juno que immensa series laborum nunquam [5
Juno and an endless succession of labours never
fregerit. Venus plus nocuit tibi quàm Juno:
could subdue. Venus 'was more 'harmful to thee than Juno:

illa sustulit premendo :
that [Juno] 'has-raised (thee) 'up by pressing-hard [*i. e.* by her efforts

hæc tenet colla (*pl.*) sub humili
to depress]: this [Venus] holds (thy) neck under (her) lowly

pede. . . . Respice orbem pacatum
foot. . . . Look-upon the world pacified by (thy)

vindicibus viribus, quâ cæruleus Nereus
avenging powers, wherever the cerulean [*sea-god*] Nereus

ambit latam humum. Pax terræ se
surrounds the broad earth. The peace of earth (owes) itself

15] tibi, tuta æquora debent se tibi :
to thee, the safe calm-seas owe themselves to thee:

utrumque domum Solis
either [both the eastern and western] abode of Sol [*i. e.* the sun-god

implêsti meritis. Cælum (*sing.*),
Apollo or Phœbe] thou hast-filled with (thy) deserts. The heavens,

quod laturum-est te, ipse prius tulisti.
which is [are] about-to-support thee, 'thou thyself 'didst first 'support.

Hercule supposito, Atlas fulsit sidera. Quid
Hercules being-placed-beneath, Atlas glittered (like) the stars. What

20] est, nisi notitia quæsita misero pudori,
is-it, but notoriety gained for (thy) | wretched shame [*shocking*

si cumulas priora facta notâ
apse], if-now thou dost-heap-up [blemish] (thy) former exploits by the stain

stupri? ne ferunt, tenaciter,
of unchasteness? Do-'they [people] — 'say (that), with-firm-grasp, thou

pressisse geminos angues, jam quùm,
didst-press [*strangle*] the two serpents, at-the-time when,

tener cunis (*pl.*), eras dignus Jove?
young [a babe] in the cradle, thou wast worthy-of Jove?

Cœpisti meliùs, quàm desinis. Ultima
Thou didst-begin better, than thou leavest-off. The last (acts)

cedunt primis: hic vir et ille puer dissimiles.
are-inferior-to the first: this man and that boy (are) unlike.

Quem mille feræ non, quem
Whom thousands-of wild-beasts (could) not (conquer), whom

Stheneleïus hostis non, Juno
the Stheneleïan foe (could) not (conquer), (whom) Juno

petuit non vincere, Amor vincit. . . Mæandros,
 could not conquer, Love conquers. . . The Meander,

qui errat toties in îsdem terris, [55
 which 'wanders so-often 'up-and-down in the same regions,

qui retorquet se sæpè in lapsas
 (and) which 'twists [winds] itself frequently 'back into (its) lost

aquas, vilit monilia suspensa in Herculeo colle,
 waters, saw the necklaces suspended on the Herculean neck,

illo, cui coelum fuit parva sarcina.
 that (neck), to which heaven was a small [light] load.

Non pudit cohibere fortes lacertos
 Does-'it not 'shame (thee) to-encircle (thy) manly arms

auro, et apposuisse gemmas solidis
 with an ornament-of-gold, and to-superadd jewels to the firm

toris? Nempe Nemcæa pestis [60
 muscles (of thy arms)? For-indeed the Nemean pest [lion]

edidit animam sub his lacertis; unde
 | breathed-out (his) life [expired] under those arms; whence

lævus humerus habet tegmina. Ausus-es
 the left shoulder has (its) coverings. Thou hast-dared

redimire hirsutos capillos (pl.) mitrâ:
 to-bind-round (thy) shaggy hair with a turban

alba populos aptior Herculeæ
 [woman's coif]: the white poplar (is) more-suitable to the Herculean

comæ. Nec putas dedecuisse te
 hair. 'And dost-'thou 'not 'think it to-have-been-unbecoming thee

ineingi Mæoniâ zonâ, more lascivæ
 to-be-girded-about with a Lycian belt, in the manner of a | wanton

puellæ? Non imago crudi Dio- [65
 girl [courtezan]? 'Does not the image of bloody Dio-

medis, qui efferus pavit equas humanâ
 medes, who savage | rams-down [crams] (his) mares with human

dape, succurrit tibi?
 banquet [i. e. feeds his mares on human flesh], 'hastily-occur to thee?

Si Busiris vidisset te in isto cultu, nempe,
 If Busiris had-seen thee in that splendid-dress, truly, thou,

eras victor huic victo pudendus.
 wouldst-have-been a conqueror for him the conquered to-be-ashamed-of

70] *Antæus detrahat redimicula*
Antæus would-have-torn-off the necklaces [ribands] from (thy)

duro collo, ne pigeat succubuisse
 hardy neck, (that) he-'might not 'be-disgraced in-having-submitted

molli vero. Diceris tenuisse calathum
 to an effeminate man. Thou art-said to-have-held the work-basket

inter Ioniacas puellas, et pertimuisse
 among the Ionian damsels, and to-have-become-frightened at the

minas tuæ dominæ.
 threats of thy mistress.

Non fugis, Alcide, impossuisse manum,
 Dost-'thou not 'hesitate, Alcides, to-'place (thy) hand

75] *victricem mille laborum,*
 [those hands], (that have been) victorious in a thousand toils,

rasilibus calathis? que deducis crassa
 'upon the smooth baskets? and art-thou-drawing-out the coarse

fila robusto pollice, que rependis
 threads with (thy) stout thumb [fingers], and weighing-back

æqua pensa
 [returning] | equal weights [i. e. the full weight of wool weighed out for

formosæ heræ? Ah, quoties, dum
 a day's task] to (thy) illustrious mistress? Oh, how-often, while

torques stamina duris digitis,
 thou art-twisting the warps [threads] with (thy) hardy fingers, 'have

80] *prævalidæ manus comminuêre fusos!*
 (thy) too-powerful hands 'destroyed the spindles!

Diceris, infelix, tremefactus habenis
 Thou art-believed, unfortunate (man), trembling-at the thongs

scuticæ, procubuisse ante pedes tuæ dominæ.
 of the whip, to-have-crouched before the feet of thy mistress.

Narrabas eximias pompas, summa
 Didst-thou-talk-of (thy) surpassing processions [glories], the highest

præconia triumphi, que facta
 heraldings [vaunted praises] of (thy) triumph, and the exploits (which)

dissimulanda tibi? scilicet,
 ought-to-have-been-concealed to [by] thee? (and dost thou say), forsooth,

85] *infantem manum involuisse immanes*
 (how that thy) youthful hand grasped the huge

hydros caudis, faucibus elisis? ut
water-serpents by (their) tails, (their) jaws being-tightened? how

Tegeæus aper incubet cupressifero Erymantho,
(too) the Tegean boar lies-upon the cypress-bearing Erymanthus,

et lædat humum vasto pondere? Non
and may-strike-against the ground with (its) vast weight? 'Are not

ora, affixa Threïciis penatibus,
the mouths [heads], | suspended in the Thracian abodes [or, pertain-

tacentur tibi,
ing to the palace of the Thracian king], passed-'over to [by] thee 'in silence,

equæ pingues cæde hominum? [90
(and are not) the mares fattened by the slaughter of men?

triplex prodigium que, Geryones, dives Iberi
the threefold monster too, Geryones, abounding-in Iberian

armenti; quâmvīs erat unus
herds [or, oxen used for ploughing]; although | he was (only) one

in tribus? Cerberus, que, digestus
(divided) into three? Cerberus, also, divided [branching]

ab uno trunco in totidem canes, comis
from one trunk into as-many [i. e. three] dogs, (his) hair

implicitis minante angue (*sing.*)? ser-
being-entwined [wreathed] with threatening snakes? the ser-

pens que, quæ, fertilis, redundebat [95
pent too, which, fertile [in its fecundity], multiplied (by its)

fecundo vulnere (*sing.*), et ipsa dives ab
teeming wounds, and itself (became) enriched by

suis damnis? Que, qui pependit, fauce
its-own losses? 'He [Antæus] too, who 'hung, (his) throat

compressâ inter que lævum latus que lævum
being-squeezed between both (thy) left side and (thy) left

lacertum, prægrave onus? Agmen que equestre,
arms, an enormous burden? The troop also of-horsemen,

malè confisum pedibus que
(who), 'having vainly 'trusted to (their) feet and (their)

bimembri formâ, pulsum Thessalicis
double-limbed figure, (were) driven from the | Thessalian

jugis? [100
heights [i. e. mountain ridges of Thessaly]?

Potes dicere hæc, insignatus
 Canst-thou tell-of (all) these (things), (when) decked-out
 Sidonis amictu? Non lingua silet, retenta
 in the Sidonian garb? 'Is not (thy) tongue 'silent, restrained
 cultu? Nympha, quoque,
 [shamed] by (this) dress? The nymph, the-'daughter, too,
 Iärdanis, ornavit se suis armis, et tulit
 'of-Iärdanis, has-adorned herself with thy arms, and borne-off
 nota tropæa e capto vivo. I nunc,
 the well-known trophies from the captive hero. Go now,
 105] tolle animos (*pl.*), et recense fortia
 reanimate (thy) courage, and review (thy) brave
 facta. Illa fuit vir, quod tu non esses
 deeds. She was a man, (that) which thou 'canst not 'be
 jure. . . . Mensura tuarum rerum
 by right. . . . The measure [character] of thy deeds
 procedit illi. Cede bonis: amica
 passes [accrues] to her. Give-up (thy) gifts-of-fortune: (thy) mistress
 110] heres tuæ laudis. Prô pudor! aspera
 (is) the heir of thy glory. O shame! a rough
 vellera (*pl.*), exuta costis hirsuti leonis, texerunt
 fell, stripped from the ribs of a shaggy lion, covered
 molle latus. Falleris, et
 the delicate side [body] (of Omphale). Thou art-deceived, and
 nescis: ista sunt non spolia leonis, sed
 dost-not-know (it): those are not the spoils of the lion, but
 tua; que tu es victor
 thine [but rather of thee]; and thou art the conqueror of the
 feri, illa tui. Femina,
 wild-beast [lion], (but) she (is the victress) of thee. 'She, a woman,
 vix satis apta ferre colum gravem lanâ,
 scarcely well fitted to-carry a spindle heavy with wool,
 115] tulit tela atra Lernæis venenis: que
 'bore-off the darts black with Lernean poisons: and
 instruxit manum clanâ domitrice fera-
 furnished (her) hand with a club (as) a tamer of wild-
 rum: et vidit arma sui conjugis in
 animals: and beheld the arms of her consort [paramour] in

speculo. . . . Sed quid ego refero hæc?
the looking-glass. . . But why 'do I 'mention these (things)?

Scribenti fama venit nuntia, virum meæ
(While) writing a report comes announcing, (that) | the man of my
tunicæ perire tabe. Hei
tunic [my husband] is-perishing through the venom (in my robe). Ah

mihi! quid feci? Quò furor egit me
me! what have-I-done? How-far 'has madness 'impelled me (thus)

amantem? Impia Deïanira, quid dubitas mori?
loving? Wicked Deïanira, why dost-thou-hesitate to-die?

An tuus conjux lacerabitur in media
— 'Shall thy husband 'be-mangled [mangle himself] amidst

Œtâ? tu, caussa tanti scleris, eris
Œta? 'wilt thou, the cause of such-a-great crime, 'be [remain]

superstes? Si adhuc habeo quid facti, cur
alive? If yet I possess any (means) of acting, so-as (that)

credar uxor Herculis, mors erit
I may-be-believed (to be) the wife of Hercules, death shall-be

mea pignus conjugii. [150
| my pledge-of-love [i. e. my confirmation] of (our) union.

Tu quòque, Meleagre, cognosces in me sororem. Impia
Thou too, O Meleager, shalt-recognize in me (thy) sister. Wicked

Deïanira, quid dubitas mori? Heu devota
Deïanira, why dost-thou-hesitate to-die? Alas (my) devoted

domus! Agrios sedet alto solio: nuda Œnea
family! Agrios sits on (his) high throne: bereaved Œnean

senecta premit desertum. Ger-
senility presses [seats himself on] (his) deserted (place). (My) own-

manus Tydeus exulat in ignotis oris. [155
brother Tydeus lives-in-exile [is an exile] on unknown mouths [shores].

Alter vivus fuit in fatali igne. Mater
(My) other (brother while) living was amid the fatal flame. (My) mother

exegit ferrum per sua præcordia. Impia Deïanira,
thrust a sword through her sides. Wicked Deïanira,

quid dubitas mori? Deprecor hoc unum
why dost-thou-hesitate to-die? I pray-for this only (thing)

per sacerrima jura lecti, ne
by the most-sacred rights of the bridal-bed [ma'riage], 'that I-'may 'not

160] *videar insidiata tuis fatis.*
 'seem (to have) laid-in-wait-for [plotted for] thy ill-fates [death],

Nessus, ut avidum pectus percussus-est arundine,
Nessus, when (his) eager breast was-transfixed with a reed

dixit, 'Hic sanguis habet
[i. e. an arrow made of reed or cane], said, This blood contains
vires (pl.) amoris. Misi tibi texta (pl.) illita
power of [over] love. I sent to thee a fabric [robe] stained

Nesseo veneno.' *Impia Deïanira, quid dubi-*
with the Nessean venom.' Wicked Deïanira, why dost-thou-
tas mori? Que jam, que pater senior,
hesitate to-die? And now, both (my) father more-aged [i. e. far

165] *que germana Gorge, et*
advanced in years], and (my) own-sister Gorge, and (thou)

patria, et frater adempte tuæ patriæ,
(my) country, and (my) brother deprived-of [exiled from] thy country,

vale; tu et lux hodierna, novissima nostris
farewell; thou also the light-of-this-day, the last [closing] (light) to our [my]

oculis, que, sed ô possis! vir, et,
eyes, and, yet O (that) thou mayst (still be!) (my) husband, and,

Hylle, puer, vale.
Hyllus, (my) boy, farewell.

EPIST. II. (Ov. Her. Ep. XII.)

MEDEA IASONI.

MEDEA TO JASON.

Ut regina Colchorum vacari
Although queen of the Colchians I was-at-leisure (to attend)

tibi, memini ut, quùm peteres,
to thee, (and) I have-'borne (it) 'in mind, how, when thou didst-desire

mea ars ferret opem tibi: tunc soro-
(it), my skill (in sorcery) brought aid to thee: at-that-time the sis-

res, quæ dispensant mortalia fata,
ters, [i. e. the Fates], who dispense mortal [human] destinies,

debuerant evoluisse meos fusos (pl.): tunc
ought to-have-spun-'out my spindle 'to-the-end: then 'I,

Medea potui bene mori. Quidquid vitæ
Medea, 'could-have honourably died. Whatever (portion) of (my) life

produxi ab illo tempore, fuit poena. [5
I have-protracted from that time, has-been a penalty (to me).

Hei mihi, cur unquam arbor Pelias,
Ah me, why 'did ever | the tree of-Pelion [the ship from

acta juvenilibus lacertis, petiit
Pelion], impelled | by youthful arms [by strong muscles], 'seek

Phryxeam ovem? Cur
| the Phrixean sheep [wool] [i. e. the golden fleece]? Why

Colchi unquam vidimus Magnetida Argo;
did-'we Colchians ever 'behold | the Magnesian Argo

que Graia
[i. e. the ship of the Argonauts, built in Magnesia]; and 'ye | Grecian

turba bibistis Phasiacam aquam;
throug [i. e. Argonauts] 'drink the Phasian [Colchian] water;

aut, quoniam semel nova puppis [10
or-rather, seeing-that once-for-all | a new stern [a newly-

venerat in nostras arenas, que attu-
invented ship] had-arrived on our sands [coast], and had-

lerat audaces viros, cur flavi capilli (pl.),
brought daring men, why 'did (thy) golden-yellow hair,

et decor, et ficta gratia tuæ linguæ
and comeliness, and the dissembled thankfulness of thy tongue

placuere mihi plus æquo? Immemor
'please me | more (than) proper [too well]? Unmindful-of

Æsonides isset
(my directions or favours) the descendant-of-Æson [Jason] ought-to-have-

non præmedicatus in inhalatos ignes [15
gone not [un-] protected-by-charms among | breathed-out fires

que adunca ora boûm.
[emitted flames] and | crooked mouths [hollow nostrils] of the bulls.

Jecisset semina, et sen-
He ought-to-have-sown seeds [i. e. the dragon's teeth], and ought-to-have-

sisset totidem hostes, ut cultor ipse caderet
found just-as-many foes, so-as-that the cultivator himself might-fall

ab suo cultu.
by his-own harvest [i. e. by the men who sprung from the teeth sown by him].

Quantum perfidiæ, scelerate, perisset tecum!
How-much falsehood, scoundrel, would-have-perished with-thee!

Quàm multa mala demta-forent meo capiti!
How many evils would-have-been-removed from | my head

20] Est aliqua voluptas meritum
[myself]! It is some satisfaction (that) the well-deserving

exprobrare ingrato Hac fruar: hæc
reproaches the ungrateful (one). In this I shall-delight: these

gaudia sola feram de te. Jus-
inward-joys only I shall-bear-away [extort] from thee. Having-

sus advertere inexpertam
been-ordered (by Pelias) to-⁴turn [to steer] the untried

puppin Colchos, intrâsti beata regna
stern [ship] 'to the Colchians, thou enteredst the happy territories

meæ patriæ. Hoc Medea fui illic,
of my country. This (that) 'I Medea 'was there (at Colchis),

25] quòd nova nupta est hic.
that (now) the new bride [*i. e.* Creüsa] is here (at Corinth).

Quàm est pater illi, tam dives
'As (rich) 'as is | the father to her [her father], so rich

erat mihi. Hic
was | (the father) to me [my father]. This [Creon] (possesses)

Ephyren bimarem, ille tenet omne
Corinth lying-between-two-seas, that [*Æetes*] possesses | every

tenus nivosâ Scythia, quâ
(thing) [all the region] as-far-up-as snowy Scythia, where the

læva plaga Ponti jacet. Æeta
left district [*i. e.* the eastern coast] of Pontus is-situate. *Æetes*

excipit Pelagos juvenes hospitio, et Graia
received the Grecian young-men with hospitality, and ye | Grecian

30] corpora premitis pietos toros.
bodies [Greeks] lie-on | embroidered couches [*i. e.* beds

Tunc ego vidi te: tunc cœpi
with embroidered coverlets]. Then I saw thee: then I began

scire, quis esses. Illa fuit prima ruina
to-know, who thou mightest-be. That was the first ruin [over-

meæ mentis. Ut vidi, ut
throw] of my mind [reason]. As-soon-as I saw, just-so-soon

perii; nec arsi notis ignibus,
I was-lost; I- was not 'inflamed with known [common] fires, (but

ut pinea tæda ardet ad magnos deos. Et
(such) as a pine- torch burns-with to the great gods. And

eras formosus, et mea fata trahebant me: [35]
thou wast handsome, and my fates were-drawing me (on

oculi tui abstulerant nostra
to ruin): [the eyes of thee [thy eyes] had-ravished [our

lumina. Sensisti, perfide:
lights [my eyes]. Thou didst-perceive [discover] (this), O faithless (man):

enim quis bene celat amorem? Flamma
for who 'can well 'conceal love? The flame [passion]

eminet, prodita suo indicio. Interea
manifests-itself, having-been-betrayed by its-own evidence. Meantime

lex dicitur tibi, ut premeres dura
the law is-pronounced to thee, that thou shouldst-'press [force] the vigorous

colla ferorum insolito vomere boum. [40]
necks of wild-animals 'into the unaccustomed ploughshare of oxen.

[Tauri Martis erant plùs sævi quàm per
[The bulls of Mars were more terrible than in-respect-to (their)

cornua; spiritus quorum erat terribilis ignis.]
horns; [the breath of which [their breath] was terrific fire.]

Pedes solidi ære, que æra
(Their) feet (were) firm with metal, and brass-plates (were)

prætenta naribus: hæc quòque facta nigra
spread-over (their) nostrils: these too (were) made black

per suos afflatus (*pl.*). Præterea juberis spargere
by their breath. Besides thou art-ordered to-scatter

semina, genitura populos, per [45]
[sow] the seeds, about-to-produce hosts (of men), through

lata arva devotâ manu, qui,
the broad fields with (thy) devoted [doomed] hand, who [which men],

telis natis secum, peterent
weapons being-produced of-themselves [of their own accord], would i-attack

sua corpora (*pl.*). Illa messis est iniqua suo agri-
thy body. That crop is too-great for its culti-

colæ. Ultimus labor est decipere aliquâ arte [50]
victor. The last labour is to-elude by some stratagem

lumina custodis nescia succumbere
 the lights [eyes] of the keeper (that) know-not (how) to-yield to
 somno. Æetes dixerat: omnes consurgitis
 asleep. Æetes had-said: all 'ye (Greeks) arise

mœsti: que alta mensa deserit
 dejected: and the great table | deserts [i. e. is removed from] the
 purpureos toros. Quàm longè tibi erant tunc
 purple-coloured couches. How far-from thee were then

dotale regnum Creüsa, et socer, et
 the dotal kingdom of Creüsa, and the father-in-law, and
 nata magni Creontis? Abis tristis.
 the daughter of the great Creon? Thou departest melancholy.

55] Prosequor abeuntem udis oculis: et
 I follow (thee) going-off with moist eyes: and (thy)

lingua dixit tenui murmure, 'Vale.' Ut malè
 tongue said in a soft murmur, 'Farewell.' When badly

saucia tetigi lectum positum thalamo, nox,
 wounded I touched the couch placed in (my) bed-chamber, the night,

quanta fuit, acta-est mihi per lacrimas.
 as-long-as it was [lasted], | was-passed for me [I passed] in tears.

Que truces tauri que nefandæ segetes
 Both the threatening bulls and | the execrable crops [i. e. the

ante oculos; pervigil
 crop of armed men] (were present) before (my) eyes; the ever-watchful

60] anguis erat
 serpent [i. e. the dragon that guarded the golden fleece], was-present

ante meos oculos. Hinc amor, hinc est timor.
 before my eyes. On-the-one-side (is) love, on-the-other is fear.

Timor auget ipsum amorem. Erat mane,
 Fear increases (that) very love. It was early-in-the-morning,

et cara soror recepta thalamo,
 and (my) dear sister having-been-admitted into (my) bed-chamber,

invenit que disjectam comas (pl.) que jacentem
 discovered (me) both with-dishevelled hair and lying

in aversa ora (pl.), et omnia plena meis
 on (my) averted face, and all (things) filled with my

lacrimis. Orat opem Minyis:
 ears. She [my sister] begs aid (from me) for the Minyans

altera petit, et altera

[Argonauts]: the one [my sister Chalciope] requests (aid), and the other

habebit. Damus [65
[I, Medea] will-entertain [comply with] (her request). We grant

Æsonio juveni, quod illa rogat.
to the Æsonian youth [Jason], that-which she [Chalciope] asks-for.

Nemus est atrum et piceis et frondibus
A grove there-is black both with pitch-black and leafy (holm- or

ilicis : vix licet adire illud
great-scarlet) oaks : it-'is hardly 'possible to enter that [grove]

radiis	Solis.	Delubra	Dianæ sunt, que
by the rays	of the Sun.	Shrines [a temple] of Diana	are, and

diu fuerant, in eo: Aurea dea,
for-a-long-time have-been, at that (place): | the golden goddess

facta barbaricâ manu,
[i. e. a statue made of gold], made by a foreign [not a Colombian] hand,

stat. Nostin', an loca [70
stands (there). Dost-thou-know (them), | or 'have the places

exciderunt mecum? Venimus
[or has the spot] 'escaped-from (thy memory) along-with-me? We come

illuc; sic infido ore
thither; (and) thus [as follows] with | unfaithful mouth [deceiving lips]

orsus-es prior loqui: 'Fortuna
You didst-begin first to-speak: 'Fortune [the goddess of fate]

tradidit tibi jus et arbitrium nostræ salutis,
has-committed to thee the law and decision of our [my] welfare,

que in tuâ manu est que vita
and [in thy hand is] [i. e. thou hast power over] both life

que mors. Est sat posse perdere, si potestas [75
and death. It is enough to-be-able to-destroy, if | power

ipsa **juvat** **quem.** **Sed servatus**
itself [such a mere power] can-please any-one. But 'I saved

ero major gloria tibi. Precor per nostra
 shall-be a greater glory for thee. I pray (thee) by our

mala, quorum potes esse levamen; per
calamities, of which thou-art-able to-be a mitigation; by (thy)

genus et numen avi
descent and the divine-majesty of (thy) grand-sire [i. e. the sun]

vidētis cuncta; per vultus que
 seeing all (things); by the faces [images] and
 arcana triplicis Dianæ: et si forte ista
 mysteries of the threefold Diana; and if perchance this (thy)
 80] gens habet alios deos: O virgo, miserere mei;
 nation has other gods: O virgin, pity-thou me;
 miserere meorum! Effice me meritis
 pity-thou my (companions)! Make me by (thy) favours
 tuum in omne tempus. Quòd si forte
 thine-own through all time. | Since if [however if] perchance
 non dedignare Pelasgum virum;
 thou-'dost not 'd disdain a Pelasgian [Grecian] man [husband];
 (sed unde deos meos que
 (but why (should I imagine) the gods | my-own [so propitious] and
 tam faciles mihi?) meus spiritus antè
 so-very compliant to me?) 'may my breath sooner
 85] vanescat in tenues auras (*pl.*), quàm ulla nupta,
 'vanish into the yielding air, than any wife,
 nisi tu, sit meo thalamo. Juno,
 but thee, may-be-present in my nuptial-chamber. 'May Juno, (who)
 præfecta maritis sacris, sit conscia, et
 presides-over the conjugal solemnities, 'be (my) witness, and (that
 dea, in marmoreâ
 golden) goddess (too) [*i. e.* the statue of the goddess], in the marble
 æde cujus sumus.' Hæc (et quanta
 sanctuary of whom we are.' These (words) (and how-great
 pars sunt hæc?) mœvere animum
 [*i. e.* how very small] a part are these?) moved the mind
 simplicis puellæ, et dextera juncta
 of the simple maiden, and (thy) right-hand (was) joined
 90] meæ dextræ. Etiam vidi lacrimas: an est
 to my right-hand. 'I also 'saw tears: — is-there
 pars fraudis in illis Sic citò
 | a part of [some] deceit in these (tears)? Just-so speedily
 puella capta-sum tuis verbis. Et
 'I (also) a maiden 'was-captivated by thy words. And 'thou,
 corpore inadusto jungis æripedes tauros, et
 with a body 'not (even) 'singd, 'yokest the brazen-footed bulls, and

findis solidam humum jusso
cleavest [ploughest] the solid ground with the ordered

vomere. Imples arva [95
plough-share. Thou fillest [sowest] the ploughed-lands with

venenatis dentibus pro semina: miles nascitur,
 envenomed teeth instead-of seeds: a soldiery springs-forth,

et habet gladios et scuta. Ego ipsa, quæ dederam
and possesses swords and shields. I myself, who had-given

medicamina, pallida, sedi; quàm
the decoctions [poisonous juices], pale, was-immovable; when

vidi subitos viros tenere arma: donec
I saw (that) the unexpected men possessed arms: until

terrigenæ fratres (miserabile facinus!) conseruêre
the earth-born brothers (deplorable deed!) 'joined

manus strictas inter [100
(their) hands [forces] drawn-together 'in-battle between

se. Ecce, pervigil draco, horrens
themselves. Lo, the ever-watchful dragon, bristling with

crepitantibus squamis, sibilat; et verrit humum
rattling scales, hisses; and sweeps-along the ground

torto pectore. Ubi erant tunc opes
with twisted breast. Where were then the riches of (thy)

dotis, **ubi erat** **regia conjux?**
dowry [i. e. of Creüsa], where was (then thy) royal spouse?

Isthmos que qui distinet aquas gemini
(this) Isthmus too which keeps-asunder the waters of the twofold

maris? **Ego, illa**
sea [i. e. the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs]? I, | that (one)

quæ nunc denique facta-sum barbara
(the very person) who now at-length have-become a barbarian

tibi, nunc visa-sum pauper tibi, nunc [105
to thee, now have-been-deemed poor to thee, now (have-been

nocens tibi, subdixi flammea lumina
deemed) culpable to thee, withdrew-from (thee) the flaming lights

medicato somno, et dedi tibi
[eyes] (of the dragon) by charmed sleep, and gave to thee

tuta vellera (*pl.*), quæ raperes. Genitor
the secured fleece, which thou wouldst-carry-off. (My) father

proditus-est: reliqui regnum que patriam:
was-betrayed: I abandoned (my) kingdom and (my) country:

110] tuli munus, quòd licet esse in
I received (it as) a favour, that I am-permitted to-abide in

exilio. . . At fugiens, germane,
exile (with thee). . . But fleeing-away, O (my) brother [Absyrtes],

reliqui te non sine me. Nostra litera deficit
I 'left thee not 'behind without me. Our [my] letter is-defective in

hoc uno loco. Quod mea dextra ausa-est facere,
this one place [subject]. What my right hand has-dared to-do,

115] non audet scribere: sic ego, sed
it-'does not 'dare to-write: thus 'ought I, but

tecum, dilaceranda-fui. Tamen,
together-with-thyself, 'to-have-been-torn-in-pieces. However, 'I, (though)

femina, que tam nocens, nec extimui (enim quid
a woman, and so guilty, 'did not 'dread (for what

timerem post illa?) credere me pelago.
should-I-fear after that?) to-commit me [myself] to the sea.

Ubi est numen? ubi dî?
Where is the power-of-the-gods? where (are) the gods? (O that)

Subeamus in alto meritas pœnas, tu fraudis,
we-may-go-'up on high 'to deserved punishments, thou for (thy) deceit,

120] ego credulitatis. Utinam Symplegades
I for (my) credulity. Would-that the Symplegades

elisissent compressos, que nostra ossa adhæ-
had-crushed (us) tightly-pressed, and (that) our [my] bones might-

rerent tuis ossibus! aut rapax Scylla misisset
adhere to thy bones! or (that) rapacious Scylla had-sent

nos edendos canibus! (Scylla debuit nocere in-
us to-be-eaten by dogs! (Scylla was-bound to-do-harm to un

gratis viris:) que quæ vomit
grateful men:) and (that Charybdis) which vomits-forth [discharges]

125] totidem fluctus, que resorbet totidem,
so-many waves, and sucks-back [resorbs] just-as-many,

quòque supposuisset nos Trinacriæ aquæ.
had also 'put [sunk] us 'under the Sicilian water [sea].

Sospes que victor reverteris ad Hæmonias urbes.
Unharm'd and victorious thou returnest to the Thessalian cities.

Aurca lana ponitur ad patrios deos. Quid
The golden fleece is-laid to [before] (thy) native gods. How

referam natas Pelia nocentes pietate, que
can-I-mention the daughters of Pelias guilty in (their) affection, and

paterna membra cæsa virgineâ manu? [130
(their) father's limbs cut-to-pieces by virgin hand?

Ut alii culpent, est necesse
Inasmuch-as others may-lay-the-blame-on (me), it is necessary

tibi laudare me, pro quo coacta-sum esse
for thee to-praise me, in-behalf-of whom I have-been-compelled to-be

toties nocens. Ausus-es, ô — (sua verba
so-often guilty. Thou hast-dared, O — (its-own [proper] words

desunt justo dolori,) ausus-es dicere, 'Cede
are-wanting to true grief,) thou hast-dared to-say, 'Depart

Æsoniâ domo.' Cepi domo
from the Æsonian [Jason's] house.' I departed from (thy) house (as)

jussa, comitata duobus natis, et [135
commanded, accompanied by (my) two children, and by the

amore tui, qui semper sequitur me. Ut cantatus
love of thee, which ever follows me. When a recited

Hymen subito venit ad nostra aures, et
nuptial-song suddenly came to our ears, and (wedding-)

lampades micant accenso igne, que socialia
torches flash with enkindled fire, and the companionable [nup-

tibia effudit carmina vobis, at mihi flebi-
tial] pipe sent-forth (its) strains to yourselves, but to me more-

litora funereâ tubâ; pertimui, [140
doleful (than) the funeral trumpet; I became-very-much-frightened,

nec adhuc putabam esse tantum scelus.
nor until-this-time did-I-suppose (that there) was so-great a crime:

sed tamen erat frigus in toto pectore.
but nevertheless (there) was a chill through all (my) breast.

Turba ruunt; et clamant, 'Hymen :'
The crowds rush-on; and they shout, 'A wedding:' they

frequentant, 'Hymenæe.' Quo propior hæc
repeat-frequently, 'O, a wedding.' By-how-much nearer the

vox, hoc pejùs erat mihi. Servi diversi
sound (came), the worse it was for me. The servants turned-apart

145] flebant, que tegebant lacrimas. Quis
were-weeping, and hiding (their) tears. Who

vellet esse nuntius tanti mali? Quidquid
would-wish to-be the messenger of so-great an evil? Whatever

erat, potius juvabat me quòque nescire, sed,
it-was, it-'was rather 'gratifying to me too not-to-know (it), but,

tanquam scirem, mea mens erat tristis: quùm
as-though I knew, my mind was sorrowful: when

minor e pueris, jussus
the smaller [younger] of (my) children [sons], ordered (by me)

que studio videndi, constitit ad prima
and with the desire of seeing, stood-still on the first

150] limina geminæ foris. 'Mater mihi,
sills [outer steps] of the double [folding] door. ' | Mother to me

abi hic,' inquit; 'pater Iason ducit pom-
[my mother], go hence,' he said; 'father Jason leads the pro-

pam; et aureus urget adjunctos
cession; and golden [i. e. in golden attire] drives the coupled

equos.' Protinus planxi mea pectora (pl.) abscissâ
horses.' 'I instantly 'beat my breast with (my) torn-off

veste: nec ora (pl.) fuere tuta a meis digitis.
robe: 'and (my) face was 'not safe from my fingers.

Animus suadebat ire in agmina mediæ
(My) mind [feelings] prompted (me) to-rush into the ranks of the middle

155] turbæ, que demere certa rapta
[intervening] multitude, and tear-away the garlands snatched

compositis comis. Vix continui me,
from (thy) well-trimmed locks. 'I hardly 'restrained me [myself],

quin, sic laniata capillos (pl.), clamarem,
'that, (while) thus tearing (my) hair, I-'might 'not 'cry-out,

'Est meus;' que injicerem
'He is mine;' and (that) I-'might (not) 'lay (my)

manus Gaude, læse pater: relictî Col-
hands 'on (thee) [Jason]. Rejoice, O injured father: abandoned Col-

chi gaudete; umbræ mei fratris habete inferias.
chians rejoice-ye; shades of my brother receive-ye (my) sacrifices

160] Regno que patria que
(in honour of the dead). (My) kingdom and country and

domo amissis, deseror conjuge, qui solus
 home being-lost, I am-deserted by (my) husband, who alone
 erat omnia nobis. Igitur domui
 was all (things) to us [me]. In-short 'I, (who) have-subdued
 serpentes que furentes tauros, potui non perdomuisse
 serpents and raging bulls, 'could not subdue
 unum virum. Que quæ pepuli feros ignes [165
 one man. And 'I who 'controlled the raging flames

doctis medicatibus, ipsa non valeo
 [by learned charms, [by subtle potions], 'I he-same 'am not 'able
 effugere meas flammas. Ipsi cantus, que
 to-escape my-own flames [passions]. (My) very charms, and
 herbæ, que artes relinquunt me: dea
 herbs, and arts forsake me: the goddess (accomplishes)
 nil, sacra potentis Hecates agunt
 nothing, the sacred-rites of the powerful Hecato accomplish
 nil. Dies non grata mihi: amaræ noctes
 nothing. Day (is) not favourable to me: bitter nights
 vigilantur: nec tener somnus adest [170
 are-spent-in-watching: 'and soft sleep | 'is 'not 'present

in misero pectore. Quæ potui sopire
 [is wanting] to (my) wretched breast. 'I who 'was-able to-'put

daconem, non possum me.
 the dragon to-'sleep, I-'am not able (to put) myself (to

Mea cura est utilior cuivis, quàm
 sleep). My care is more-useful to any-one-whatever, than

mihi. Artus, quos ego servavi, pellex
 to myself. 'Those limbs, 'which I saved, a mistress

amplectitur, et illa habet fructus nostri laboris.
 embraces, and she enjoys the fruits of our [my] labour.

Et forsitan fingis nova crimina in
 And perhaps thou imaginest new faults in-respect-to (my)

faciem que meos mores, dum quæris
 appearance and my manners, whilst-that thou seekest

jactare te stultæ maritæ, et loqui [175
 to-exalt thyself before (thy) silly wife, and to-speak

apta injustis auribus. Rideat,
 (things) suited to (her) unjust [prejudiced] ears. She may-laugh

et illa sit læta meis vitiis :
 (at me), and she may-be pleased with my faults: she
 rideat, et jaceat sublimis in Tyro ostro.
 may-laugh, and lie exalted on Tyrian purple [i. e. purple-

Flebit, et adusta vincet
 covered couch]. She shall-weep, and having-been-burned shall-subdue

180] meos ardores. Dum ferrum que flammæ
 my flames. While-that the sword and flames

que succus veneni adeunt, nullus hostis Medææ
 and the juice of poison shall-be-at-hand, no enemy of Medea

erit inultus. Quod si forte preces tangunt
 shall-be left-unpunished. But if perchance prayers affect

ferrea præcordia (*pl.*), nunc audi verba minora
 (thy) cruel heart, now hear-thou words less

meis animis. Sum tam supplex tibi,
 [more humble] (than) my feelings. I am as humble to thee,

185] quàm tu sæpe fuisti mihi, nec moror
 as thou 'hast often 'been to me, 'and I hesitate 'not

procubuisse ante tuos pedes. Si sum
 to-'throw (myself) 'down before thy feet. If I am

vilis tibi, respice communes
 of-trifling value to thee, look-thou-at [have a care for] (our) common

natos. Dira noverca sæviet in meos
 children. A harsh step-mother will-vent-her-rage against my

partus (*pl.*). Et sunt nimium similes tibi, et tan-
 offspring. And they are too-much like thee, and I am-

gor imagine, et, quoties video, nostra
 affected by the resemblance, and, as-often-as I look-at (them), our [my]

190] lumina madent. Oro
 lights [eyes] become-moist [are suffused with tears]. I pray (thee)

per Superos, per numina avitæ flammæ,
 by the Gods-above, | by the deities of (my) ancestral flames [i. e. by

per meritum et tuos natos, nostra
 the light of the sun], by (my) merit and thy children, our [my]

pignora, redde torum, pro quo insana
 pledges-of-love, return (to me my) bed [husband], for which 'I distracted

reliqui tot res. Adde fidem
 have-abandoned so many things. | 'Add [impart] thou faith

dictis, que refer auxilium.
to (thy) words [i. e. fulfil thy promises], and afford (me) relief.

Ego imploro non te contra que tauros que
I 'call not 'upon thee 'for-aid against both bulls and

viros, que ut serpens victa tuâ ope [195
men, and that the serpent [dragon] overcome by thy power

quiescat. Peto te, quem merui,
[help] may-rest [sleep]. I demand thee [thyself], whom I have-deserved,

quem ipse dedisti nobis; cum quo,
whom 'thou thyself hast-presented to us [me]; with whom, (when made)

parente, pariter facta-sum parens. Quæris, ubi
a father at-the-same-moment I-was-made a mother. Thou inquirest, where

sit dos? Numeravimus
may-be [is] the dowry? We have-counted (it) 'out [I have paid it]

illo campo, qui arandus-erat tibi, laturo [200
in that field, which was-to-be-tilled for thee, about-to-carry-

vellus. Ille aureus aries, spectabilis aureo
away the fleece. That golden ram. admirable for (his) golden

villo, mea dos: si dicam tibi, 'Redde
shaggy-hair [fleece], (is) my dower: if I should-say to thee, 'Restore

quam; neges. Tu sospes mea dos:
that; 'thou wouldst-refuse. Thou safe-and-sound (art) my dower:

Graia juvenus est mea dos. I nunc, improbe,
the Grecian youth is my dower. Go-thou now, O reprobate,

confer opes Sisypbias.
collect [compare] the treasures of Sisyphus [Creüsa] (with my dowry).

Quòd vivis, quòd habes nuptam que potentem
That thou livest, that thou hast a bride and powerful

socerum, hoc ipsum est meum, quòd potes [205
father-in-law, (even) this very (fact) is mine, that thou canst

esse ingratus. Quos equidem actutum! sed quid attinet
be ungrateful. Whom indeed instantly! yet what matters-it

prædicere pœnam? Ira parturit ingentes
to-predict punishment? Anger broods-over [purposes] (these) great

minas. Quò ira feret, sequar. Fortasse pige-
threats. Whither anger shall-lead, I will-follow. Possibly it will-

bit facti; ut piget consuluisse
repent (me) of the deed; so-too it repents (me that I) assisted

210] infido viro. Deus, qui nunc
 the faithless man [husband]. The god, who now
 versat mea pectora (pl.), viderit
 turns [agitates] my breast, will-see-to [provide for]
 ista. Certè mea mens agit majus,
 this. For-sure my mind is-conceiving (something) great, (to an
 extent) which I know-not.

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